REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

BY

A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., C. S. I., C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Nagpur

December 1889.

PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1889.

[PRICE TWO RUPEES.]

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
The Chief Commissioner's tour	i
Weather and Crops	*ib.*
Prices	ii
Vital Statistics	*ib.*
Revenue and Finance	*ib.*
District administration	iii
Municipal administration	iv
District Councils and Local Boards	v
Police	vi
Criminal Justice	vii
Prisons	viii
Civil Justice	ix
Registration	x
Survey and Settlement	*ib.*
Forests	xi
Excise	*ib.*
Education	xii
Medical	xiii
Public Works	*ib.*
Feudatory States	xiv

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.—

Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c. ...	i
Historical Summary	*ib.*
Form of administration	*ib.*
Character of Land Tenure	*ib.*
System of Survey and Settlement	*ib.*
Civil Divisions of British Territory	*ib.*
Changes in Administration	*ib.*
Relations with Tributary States	*ib.*
Self-Governed Feudatories	2
Feudatory States under Government management ...	5

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—

Survey and Settlement	9
Waste Lands	11
Wards Estates	12

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.—

Legislative Authority	12*b*
Course of Legislation	*ib.*
Police	*ib.*
Criminal Justice	16
Prisons	18
Civil Justice	20
Registration	23
Municipal administration	25
Military	27

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.— PAGE.

Agriculture 29
Weather and crops 30
Horticulture 33
Forests 37
Mines and Quarries 40
Manufactures 44
Trade ... ... *ib.*
Public Works 51
Industries 56
State Railways 57

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—

A.—Revenue.—

Land Revenue 64
Opium ... ... *ib.*
Salt ... ... *ib.*
Stamps ... ... *ib.*
Excise 65
Provincial Rates ... . *ib.*
Assessed Taxes 66
Forests ... ... *ib.*
Registration ... ... *ib.*
Tribute 67
Interest ... ... *ib.*
Post Office ... ... *ib.*
Law and Justice 68
Police 69
Education ... ... *ib.*
Medical ... . *ib.*
Scientific and Minor Departments 70
Receipts in aid of Superannuation ... ... *ib.*
Stationery and Printing 71
Miscellaneous ... ... *ib.*
Civil Works 72
Public Works Department Revenue ... ... *ib.*

B.—Expenditure.—

Refunds and Drawbacks 73
Assignments and Compensations ... ... *ib.*
Land Revenue ... ... *ib.*
Stamps 74
Excise 75
Assessed Taxes ... ... *ib.*
Forests ... ... *ib.*
Registration ... ... *ib.*
Interest on Ordinary Debt 76
Post Office ... ... *ib.*
General administration ... ... *ib.*
Law and Justice 77
Police ... ... *ib.*
Education 79
Medical ... . *ib.*
Political 80
Scientific and other Minor Departments ... *ib.*
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ... *ib.*
Stationery and Printing 81
Miscellaneous 82
Famine Relief charges 83
Civil Works .. .. .. *ib.*
Public Works Department Expenditure ... 84

PAGE.

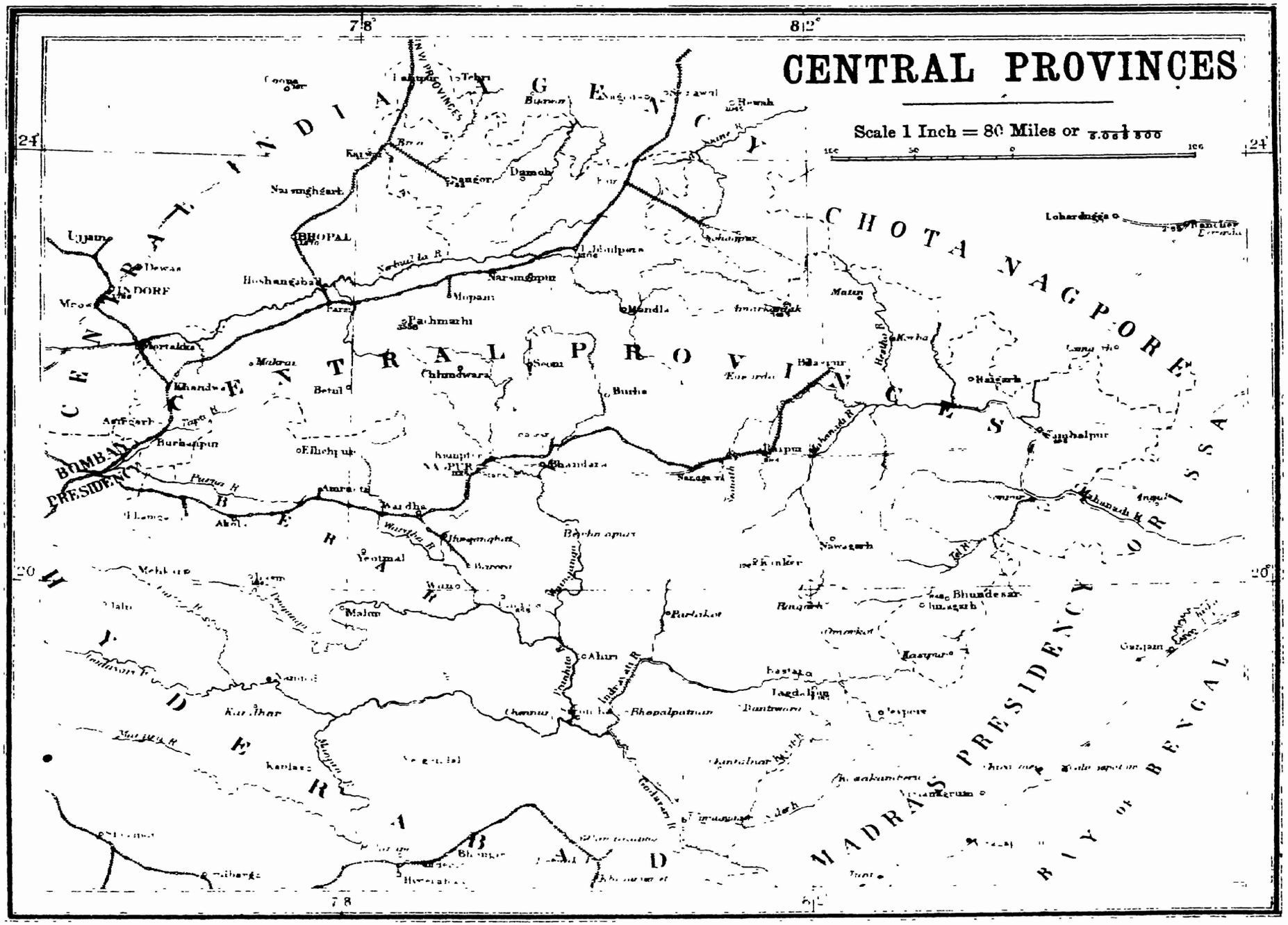
CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES—

Census 85
Births and Deaths ... ... *ib.*
Medical Relief 88
Treatment of the Insane 89
Lock Hospitals 91
Vaccination ... . *ib.*

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION—

Education 93
Literature and the Press 99
Literary Societies ... ... *ib.*
Arts and Sciences .. .. *ib.*

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY 101


CENTRAL PROVINCES
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
CHOTA NAGPORE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
BERAR
HYDERABAD
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
ORISSA
BHOPAL
INDORE
Jubbulpore
Nagpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Chanda
Wardha
Amraoti
Yeotmal
Hoshangabad
Narsinghpur
Mandla
Chhindwara
Betul
Burhanpur
Khandwa
Ujjain
Dewas
Damoh
Sagar
Raisen
Narsinghgarh
Lohardugga
Ranchi
Sambalpur
Bhandara
Nagpur
Bhopalpatnam
Jagdalpur
Bastar
Nawagarh
Bhundesar
Ahiri
Malam
Karimnagar
Warangal
Bhimar
Hyderabad
Gangpur
Sonpur
Bamra
Kalahandi
Nandgaon
Chanda
Wardha
Warora
Ellichpur
Amraoti
Akola
Malkapur
Mahur
Pachmarhi
Mopani
Narsinghpur
Hoshangabad
Betul
Burhanpur
Khandwa
Ashtgarh
Dewas
Ujjain
Indore
Mhow
Raipur
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Bhandara
Nagpur
Wardha
Amraoti
Yeotmal
Chanda
Karimnagar
Warangal
Bhimar
Hyderabad

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1888-89.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the second part of this Report detailed facts and figures are given for the calendar year 1888 respecting the Judicial, Jail and Police Departments, and for the official year 1888-89 respecting other departments. The following General Summary deals with the same period.

The Chief Commissioner's tour.

2. Starting from Jubbulpore (after visiting and inspecting the Umaria Colliery), the Chief Commissioner marched in the cold weather of 1888-89 through the districts of Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and Nagpur. He visited *en route* the island and temples of Onkar Mandhata, on the Nerbudda river, and the hill-fort of Asirgarh. He travelled without a Secretary and, for the greater part of the time, unaccompanied by any of the District or Divisional officers, his object being to gain a more intimate knowledge of the people by direct personal intercourse. He held Durbars at Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Badnur, and presided at the opening of the Town-hall at Harda. In his replies to the addresses presented to him on these occasions, he explained (among other matters) the orders that had been issued with a view to encouraging agricultural improvements, the assistance that is to be given by the Public Works Department in the construction and maintenance of roads, and the policy of the Administration with regard to Educational expenditure. The state of indebtedness of the Malguzars and cultivators of the Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad Districts attracted his attention; and he took the opportunity of calling their attention to the advantages offered to agriculturists by the rules framed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Weather and crops.

3. The rain-fall of the year was below the average in every district except Saugor and Bhandara, and fell far short of that of the previous year in every district except in Saugor and in Damoh. In all districts up to the end of August the fall had been ample: but after the first ten days of September there was a long break which continued till the very end of October. After this, again, the cold weather rains practically failed.

The yield of cotton exceeded the amount harvested for many years past. Juari and til were much better than they had been in the preceding year. Rice crops had promised well, but the dry weather of September and October largely reduced the out-turn. The spring crops fared worse. In the chief wheat-growing tracts the harvest was a very poor one. Linseed did not suffer so much from the lack of rain; but was damaged by the early setting in of the hot winds.

Prices.

4. The effect of the short rain-fall soon showed itself in the price of food-grains. Rice was generally dearer than in the preceding year, when the crop had been such a good one. The price of wheat rose in December and did not fall again. Juari was the only food-grain which became considerably cheaper after June. The price of gram has been steadily rising for some time, and last year it was again higher than in the previous year.

Vital statistics.

5. The health of the population during 1888-89 was on the whole better than it was in the previous year. The death rate *per mille* was 28·70 only as compared with 32·70 in 1887-88. It has not been so low for four years past. Cholera and bowel complaints generally were much less fatal to life than in 1887: but, on the other hand, small-pox claimed many more victims, chiefly children. While fever continued to be the chief cause of mortality, the ratio of deaths from this disease fell from 19·20 *per mille* (in 1887) to 17·94. The early cessation of the rains had probably something to do with the diminished death-rate, as the rapid changes in temperature which occur during the monsoon are fertile sources of disease. The heavy and late rains of 1887, too, had filled all the wells, and there was no deficiency in the water-supply during the hot weather of 1888.

Revenue and Finance.

6. The year was decidedly a satisfactory one from a financial point of view. The Provincial Revenue and Expenditure amounted to Rs. 72,00,503 and Rs. 68,90,786 respectively, as against the contract figure of Rs. 68,74,000 on both sides of the account, as explained in detail in Chapter V of Part II of this Report.

The revenue shows (in round numbers) a lakh and a half increase as compared with 1887-88, improvement being manifest under nearly every revenue head. In the few instances in which there is a slight falling off, the reason is generally the credit of some unusual item in the accounts of 1887-88.

In regard to expenditure, while there is a total increase of Rs. 40,000 (in round numbers), the figures show that a tight grasp has been kept over every Department; and where a larger outlay as compared with the preceding year's returns is observed, it will in most cases be found that there has been a corresponding—though not always proportionate—increase under the relative Revenue head—*e. g.*, in the instances of Forest and Jail expenditure. The estimated opening and closing balances were, respectively, eighteen and ten lakhs: but the actuals were twenty-one and twenty-three and a quarter lakhs (nearly). A much larger expenditure on Public Works was estimated for than was actually incurred: the reason being that the detailed estimates for the partial execution of the extensive scheme of roads which the Chief Commissioner had ordered to be constructed were not all ready in time. The outlay on roads in the current and future years will be much greater than in any past year. The Settlement expenditure was also below the contract figure. On the other hand the increase in Land Revenue effected by Settlement operations during the year was larger than anticipated, though the greater portion of it was not actually realised until after the 31st March 1889.

Circular orders issued during the year for the careful examination and revision of the arrangements under which a separate Departmental record is maintained of all revenue credited into the Treasury, with a view to ensuring

the application of an effective check to the correctness of the Treasury returns. The system of Departmental accounts has now been placed upon a satisfactory basis. Enquiry was made into the powers from time to time given to Civil officers to sanction certain classes of expenditure within fixed pecuniary limits, with a view to the issue of a complete synopsis of the orders on the subject. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to increase the sanctioning powers of Commissioners and Heads of Departments in such formal matters as the refund of revenue realized in excess. Revenue and Finance.

The Rules for the assessment and collection of the Pandhri tax were thoroughly revised and brought into harmony with the procedure followed in the assessment and collection of Income-tax. Indeed the provisions of the Rules were made applicable to the assessment of Income-tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 per annum, so that practically the two taxes are now worked as one. Among the reforms introduced by the Rules is the giving of full and timely notice to each assessee of the amount of tax which he will probably be called on to pay by the issue of Provisional Assessment lists, the details of which can be examined by the parties concerned before the assessments are finally decided on. Another is the clear enunciation of the principle that assessments are to be made triennially and not every year, the labour and vexation of an annual revision of the two taxes being thus avoided.

The expenditure on Stationery and Forms was brought under closer control by the issue of rules laying down what articles may be purchased locally, and what must be obtained from the Stationery Department; and by requiring all indents for Forms to be submitted through the Provincial Comptroller of Stationery. Form-printing has been made an industry of the Nagpur Central Jail, which will soon be in a position to do the whole of the work.

The discovery of a case of embezzlement of public money, in connection with the payment of rewards to Excise informers and for the destruction of wild animals, led to an examination of the system upon which payments are made from the Permanent Advances held by Deputy Commissioners and the records of Contingent expenditure are maintained and checked. Considerable variety in practice was found to prevail; and general orders were issued which define the procedure to be followed, and the apportionment of responsibility between the officials concerned.

The new Rules on the subject of the grant of Loans by Local Governments to Municipalities and other bodies were made the basis of an application by the Nagpur Municipal Committee for a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 for the extension of the Water-works of that city. The loan, which bears interest at 4½ per annum and is repayable in 20 years, was granted after the close of the year under review.

7. The Tour Diaries which were prescribed in 1887 have proved of great assistance to the Administration in enabling it to enlarge its knowledge of the state of the communications in each district, the condition of the villages and of the people, the prospects of agriculture, the relations of Zamindars and large land-owners to their ryots, the work done by local bodies, &c., &c. They have also ensured that each and all of the many matters which are under the direction or influence of a District officer shall receive a due share of his attention when in District administration.

District administration

Camp. With such a wide range of subjects to be dealt with, it is absolutely necessary that a Deputy Commissioner should systematize his enquiries in order that nothing of importance may be overlooked, and that his time may be economised. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the same principle should be applied to the inspection of offices; and with this end in view he has directed the preparation of an *Inspection Catechism*, which will enumerate the chief matters which require to be looked into when a District Office, Tahsili, Police Station or Municipality is inspected.

One of the leading matters to which a Deputy Commissioner must give his attention when on tour is the sanitary condition of the villages and the purity of their water-supply. Hitherto the action which it has been possible for him to take in the direction of enforcing the most elementary principles of hygiene has been very limited: but an amendment of the Rules regulating the powers and duties of Mukaddams or village headmen has been effected, which, with the passing into law of the Village Conservancy Bill, which is now before the Legislative Council, will, it is hoped, lead in time to considerable improvement in village sanitation. The provisions of the Bill in question were received with very general approval by the native gentlemen and local bodies who were consulted as to its suitability to the wants and circumstances of the Province. It is not, however, intended to extend it otherwise than gradually and with due reference to local conditions. In applying the Act, the Deputy Commissioner will have the assistance of the Sanitary Commissioner, who, by orders issued since the close of the year under review, has been placed in his proper position as head of an executive department, with authority to insist on the execution of such sanitary reforms as may appear desirable.

The growth of business in all branches of administration had given rise to applications from more than one District officer for skilled assistance, and the Chief Commissioner found it necessary during the year to carefully examine the work of each district, and to draw up a scheme setting forth the minimum staff of Assistants required for the performance of ordinary duties. It was found that a maximum effective strength of 54 Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners was necessary: and the sanction of the Government of India was applied for and obtained to the temporary appointment of additional Extra-Assistant Commissioners whenever circumstances reduced the effective strength below 51.

At the same time the necessity for revising the scale of District office and Tahsil Establishments could no longer be overlooked: and Mr. J. W. Neill, C. S., Commissioner of Jubbulpore, was towards the close of the year placed on special duty, with a view to the institution of a thorough enquiry into the matter and the submission of appropriate proposals. Mr. Neill performed the task in an entirely satisfactory manner; and by bringing the salaries of certain classes of officials more into accord with the standard justified by modern conditions, evolved a scheme which, while providing for the entertainment of a considerable number of additional clerks and moharirs, effects a prospective net saving to the Administration of nearly Rs. 16,000 per annum.

Municipal administration.

8. The administration of the Octroi tax by Municipalities received the Chief Commissioner's careful attention during the year. The Model Schedule of Rates and the Model Rules for collection of Octroi, to which reference was

made in paragraph 9 of the General Summary for 1887-88, have been adopted (with modifications suited to local conditions) by most of the Municipalities in which the tax is levied. The propriety of substituting some other method of taxation for Octroi in towns in which the cost of collecting this import-duty is out of proportion to the income which it yields, was brought under the notice of the Municipalities concerned: and in one or two instances a tax on the occupiers of houses has taken its place. The Model Election Rules and the Model Rules for the conduct of business by Municipal Committees (also referred to in last year's Summary) have been generally brought into force. The transfer to Municipal Committees of the management of schools within Municipal limits is being pressed forward. It is hoped that the result will be to foster the interest taken by these bodies in the progress of education, and to increase the measure of private support to Municipal schools. What can be done by Municipal bodies towards developing the resources of public institutions in which they are interested, is shown by the increase in subscriptions to Municipal dispensaries (from Rs. 18,757 to Rs. 25,553). With a view to encourage private aid to these institutions the sanction of the Government of India was obtained during the year to the creation of Dispensary endowments. At the same time the case of well-to-do persons who obtain medicines from the charitable dispensaries without subscribing to them, was met by the issue of rules requiring payment for medicines by applicants who are not fit subjects for gratuitous relief. Municipal administration.

The transfer of the supervision of Conservancy from the Police to Municipal Committees has been given effect to in several cases on the application of the Committees themselves. The subject of sanitation in Municipalities will probably receive fuller attention and attain more practical results now that the duties and authority of the Sanitary Commissioner have been more clearly defined. The increasing complexity of Municipal administration has rendered it necessary to revise and extend the provisions of the Act of 1873, which gives to the Municipalities of the Central Provinces their present legal status and powers. A Bill has accordingly been introduced into Council which aims at supplying fuller and more exact definition of the powers and responsibilities of the Municipal Committees, and of the procedure which they should follow. It includes several necessary provisions for the protection of the public health; and transmutes into substantive law the various rules on the subject of Nuisances which have from time to time been framed by Municipal bodies under the imperfect authority of the existing Act. The Bill has been very favourably received by the public, the criticisms on its provisions being mostly confined to administrative details.

9. The assistance given by members of District Councils and Local Boards in looking after the management of Primary schools, Pounds, Ferry contracts, Nazul income, and the like, has been very generally acknowledged by District officers in the annual reports. In such matters the local knowledge, influence and experience of the Board members is invaluable: and they have shown an active interest in developing the local revenues. In order to check the tendency shown by certain District Councils to retain all control in their own hands, thus impairing the utility of the Local Boards, the Chief Commissioner issued orders during the year that the proceedings and correspondence of District Councils and Local Boards should be conducted in Vernacular instead of in English, as the majority of the members of Local District Councils and Local Boards.

District Councils and Local Boards.

Boards are not acquainted with the latter language. The most important measure adopted in 1888-89 which affects the work and responsibilities of these local bodies, is the transfer of the execution of the scheme of roads, referred to in paragraph 21 of last year's Summary, from the comparatively unskilled agency hitherto employed by District Councils to the Public Works Department and the District officer. The maintenance of the ordinary fair-weather roads is to be undertaken, on behalf of the Council, by the Deputy Commissioner with the assistance of Local Board members. The Public Works Department will lay out and construct all new lines of road, and maintain communications of a higher class. It was found that the District Councils and Local Boards had neither sufficient knowledge nor predilection for the active prosecution of public works on a large scale: and the professional assistance which they were able to secure was not equal to the work before it. The result was that many of the District roads were allowed to fall into disrepair, while little or no progress was made in constructing new ones. The removal of the burden of responsibility in this matter has been very generally welcomed by the Boards and Councils. In order to provide sufficient funds for the execution of the programme of road-construction, it was considered necessary to limit the expenditure by District Councils on Education—an end for which they strive with commendable zeal, but with insufficient consideration of the fact that the maintenance and development of communications between town and town is a civilising agency more potent even than school-primers. The tendency to increase establishments had also to be checked; and, in accordance with instructions issued on the subject, the number of clerks and peons employed by local bodies has been reduced. The allotments for expenditure on Arboriculture have been limited to fixed amounts: and the management of road-side avenues has been made a part of the work of the authority which is in charge of the roads which they fringe.

The important subject of the management of *Nazul* lands was taken up during the year. All District officers have been called on to report the character, extent and annual income of the property at present classed as *Nazul*, the mode in which it is managed, and the head of account to which the income from it is credited. In non-municipal areas the letting and maintenance of Nazul property is mostly at present in the hands of District Councils. It is not intended to interfere with this arrangement: but it is desirable that the extent of the property and the responsibility for its management should be definitely ascertained and made publicly known.

Police.

10. The calendar year 1888 was, on the whole, a less busy one for the Police than its predecessor. There was a decrease in offences of all classes except Public and Local Nuisances, the total being 25,118 against 28,265 in 1887. Burglaries and thefts were much fewer than in the previous year. This result is, no doubt, in part due to the fact that the harvests reaped at the end of 1887 and the beginning of 1888 were generally good, and that there were in consequence fewer incentives to crime. The number of murders (140) exceeded the total of the previous year by 32. Dacoities stood at the same figure as in 1887 (25): but in dealing with these offences the Police were considerably more successful than in the preceding year, convictions having been obtained in 32 per cent of the cases. Of the five dacoities reported in Nimar, four are said to have been committed by Tantia and his gang. The capture of this well known

Police.

outlaw—which occurred after the close of the year under review—will no doubt have the effect of diminishing the number of offences of this class. Bondria, one of his principal lieutenants, is still at large, but there is every reason to hope that he will ere long be run down. So long as men of this stamp can find a safe refuge in foreign territory, it is comparatively easy for them to play the part of the border cateran with impunity. The thorough and hearty co-operation during the past year of the agents of the Indore Durbar with the Central Provinces Police soon made it impossible for Tantia to continue his marauding, and the same concerted action cannot fail to cut short Bondria's career.

The number of cases investigated by the Police was 16,980 as compared with 21,221 in the preceding year. Fuller advantage was taken of the provisions of Section 157 (*b*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which authorises a refusal to enquire into cases of an obviously petty description. The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated improved considerably, the figures for 1887 and 1888 being respectively 47·02 and 52·93: and the percentage of cases convicted to cases tried rose from 77·51 to 79·56.

The working of the Police was thus on the whole satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner has lately been called upon by the Government of India to consider certain statistics which tended to show that the Police are not so successful in the prosecution of cases as they were in former times. The results of the enquiry made need not be set out here: but it may be mentioned that the statistics of a series of years clearly establish that the amount of crime in these Provinces has of late years much diminished, although the population has increased, while the Police force has remained stationary. If the Police have not (from causes for which they may not be wholly responsible) been so successful in procuring convictions as they used to be, they have not, at least, ceased to maintain their control over the criminal classes.

The improvement of the pay of the rank and file of the Police is a much-needed reform which is now on the eve of partial accomplishment. A reduction in the strength of the Mounted Police was sanctioned during the year, and by means of the savings thus effected it will be possible to raise the number of Constables in receipt of Rs. 7 per mensem to two-thirds of the whole force. A scheme for establishing a well-armed and well-trained Reserve at the headquarters of certain districts was under consideration, and has just received the Chief Commissioner's approval. The end in view has been achieved mainly by a carefully considered re-distribution of the force in all districts, the actual increases in the strength of the police and in its cost to Provincial revenues being small.

The necessity of improving the Police administration of the Zamindaris in the Chhattisgarh Division had for long impressed itself upon the notice of the Administration; and the Chief Commissioner was able during the year to place the matter upon a satisfactory basis. The details of the arrangement made are set forth in paragraph 9 of Chapter III in the Second Part of this Report. The strength of the extra force required for the efficient Police control of these estates has been carefully fixed, and the scheme will be gradually given effect to as the Settlement, which is now in progress, is completed.

Criminal Justice.

11. The total number of persons brought before the Magisterial Courts was 38,479, against 39,267 in the preceding year. Of these, 22,247 were

Criminal Justice.

convicted or committed, while 15,028 were discharged or acquitted, the percentage of convictions being 57·8 as against 60·3 in 1887. The falling off in the percentage is probably due to prosecutions for petty offences against the person having been more numerous, and prosecutions for offences against property less numerous than in 1887.

The Magistrates who tried the greatest number of persons were the Tahsildars. They, however, only dealt with 33·3 per cent of the whole number, as compared with 39·7 per cent in 1887. Honorary Magistrates took a larger share in the disposal of Criminal work, new Benches having been established at fifteen places, and the strength of this body of public servants having been increased by eighty-two members. The assistance given by these Native gentlemen to the Stipendiary Magistrates was real and wide-spread. Indeed, it has been found necessary to check the tendency to transfer cases of all kinds to Honorary Magistrates, by the issue of general orders to the effect that, as a rule, Police cases should not be sent to any Magistrate of this class who is not qualified by training and experience to dispose of them satisfactorily. There is some ground for believing that the falling off in convictions in Police cases was partly due to the transfer of such cases for trial to inexperienced Benches. The percentage of persons sentenced to fine in 1888 rose from 50 (the figure for 1887) to 58, while that of persons whipped only fell from 8 to 5·9, and that of persons imprisoned only from 33 to 27·3. This result is partially due no doubt to the change in the character of the offences which formed the bulk of the cases under trial, petty offences against the person having multiplied in 1888; but a portion of it is attributable to undue leniency on the part of the Subordinate Magistracy in punishing with fine offences against property, which would have been more appropriately punished with whipping or imprisonment.

New rules in regard to the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses were published in the early part of the year and have effected a considerable reduction of expenditure, the total amount paid in the whole Province being Rs. 10,112 as against Rs. 19,957 in 1887, and the average rate of payment per witness being 1 anna 7 pie, as against an average of 3 annas in 1887.

While there was a decrease in the number of cases before the Magistrates, it is not a little curious that the number of Appeals increased in all classes of Appellate Courts. At the same time the percentage of Appeals rejected increased in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and in the Session Courts, while it declined in the Courts of District Magistrates.

Prisons.

12. The total Jail population was 18,184 as against 20,181 in 1887 and 18,410 in 1886. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 4,146·69 as compared with 3,651·02 in 1886: long-term sentences having been more numerous. The figures of 1887 were affected by Jubilee releases. The percentage of sentences of 6 months' imprisonment and under was 76 as against 82 in 1887. The number of prisoners transported for life rose from 38 to 59, and of those sentenced to death from 22 to 59. This was due to an extraordinary increase in murder cases during the year. The transfer to these Provinces of Burmese prisoners sentenced to transportation has largely increased the numbers of the transportation class in the Provincial Jails—there being now detained 437 prisoners under such sentences, as compared with 245 in 1886.

The number of punishments inflicted on prisoners declined from 3,567 in 1887 to 2,701 in the year under review, and the ratio of the punishments to the

number of prisoners from 25·11 to 21·26. The cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners rose from Rs. 2,34,758 to Rs. 2,53,167, or by Rs. 18,409, of which Rs. 13,442 was under the head of Rations. This increase was due partly to the higher daily average number of prisoners, partly to the rise in prices in the latter part of the year, and partly to the issue of orders for improving the dietary of short-term convicts. No unnecessary expenditure was incurred. Strenuous efforts were made by Superintendents of Jails and Deputy Commissioners to secure supplies on reasonable terms. Arrangements for storing grain have been completed in a number of jails; and the necessity for laying in adequate stocks at the time when prices are lowest, is now fully realised and acted upon by all Superintendents. Prisons.

With a larger (average) Jail population, the daily average number sick was greater than in the previous year: but the ratio *per mille* of the daily average number sick was somewhat less. The jails were happily free from cholera or any other epidemic: and in the number of deaths there was a marked decrease (from 248 to 168).

The Sanitary Commissioner, under orders issued during the year, now receives timely reports as to any out-break of disease among the jail population: and regularly inspects and reports on all the Jails in the Province.

The subject of Jail industries received a full share of attention. Among the reforms effected was the concentration of the Jail-printing industry in the Nagpur Central Prison, and the transfer of the work of printing the forms required by the various Departments of the Administration from the Secretariat and private Presses to the presses set up in that Jail.

Since the close of the year the Report of the Jail Commission has been received: and steps are now being taken to apply to the management of prisons in these Provinces some of the valuable suggestions which it contains.

13. There was a slight decrease in the amount of litigation in 1888 as compared with the total of 1887, the number of suits instituted having fallen from 111,855 in 1887 to 110,479 in the year under review. Suits between landlord and tenant were slightly more numerous: the number of suits for rent exceeding the previous year's figure by 389. 68 per cent of the whole number of suits were disposed of by Small Cause Courts, Naib-Tahsildars and Munsiffs. Two new Munsiff's Courts were opened during the year. Civil Justice.

Tahsildars did less work than in 1887: and the business which fell to the share of Assistant Commissioners substantially increased. The number of original cases tried by Deputy Commissioners again diminished, the original jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioners having been to a large extent transferred to selected Assistants. Despite the decline in institutions, the number of appeals increased to a considerable extent. The same feature has been noticed with respect to Criminal cases.

Judgment debtors were imprisoned in 351 cases only, as against 591 cases in 1887, and arrested but not imprisoned in 1,664 cases as against 2,801 in that year. The decrease in these figures is no doubt due to the operation of Act VI of 1888, which came into force on the 23rd March 1888.

Civil Justice.

New rules in regard to the realization of process fees and the procedure to be observed in receiving and accounting for the diet-money of witnesses were prescribed during the year.

Registration.

14. The number of Registration offices open in 1888-89 was 81, or 5 more than in the previous year. The total number of documents registered showed a slight decrease, the figure being 27,383 as compared with 27,545 in 1887-88. Though smaller than the total of 1887-88, the number of registrations was greater than in 1886-87, or any previous year. The system of employing School-masters as Sub-Registrars has been introduced, with a view to multiplying Registration offices and making registration more popular. The Schedule of Registration fees has been revised and simplified: and a large increase in receipts has resulted.

Survey and Settlement.

15. The record of the work done by the Settlement Department in 1888-89 is satisfactory and full of promise. The assessment of the Sambalpur District was completed during the year and Settlement operations have been brought to a close there. The total cost of the Settlement, including the cost of the Cadastral survey by the Patwaris (but not of the preliminary Traverse by the Survey Department), has been Rs. 1,30,184, falling at the rate of only Rs. 67 per square mile. The revised assessments have resulted in an increase of 48 per cent in the Land Revenue of the district.

In Raipur and Bilaspur the Cadastral survey (conducted in the latter by professional agency) was completed: and assessments were made over an area exceeding 1,000 square miles in both districts.

Good progress was made with the Cadastral survey in the Jubbulpore and Damoh Districts. In both, the work of assessment was commenced during the year. Cadastral work was continued in four other districts and started in four more. The Summary Settlement of the Mandla Tahsil of the Mandla District—to which reference was made in last year's Summary—is now approaching completion. The land revenue has been raised without difficulty or pressure by 72 per cent, there having been a large extension of cultivation since last Settlement.

The progress of Settlement operations brought into prominence the need for amending the Provincial Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, which had for some time previously been apparent. Bills were prepared and submitted to the Legislative Department, which since the close of the year have been passed into law. The definition of 'sir' has been amended, provision has been made for Ryotwari settlements in areas to which the Malguzari system has not been applied, Imperfect Partitions have been given legal recognition, village forests have been protected from waste, and in many other respects the deficiencies of the Revenue law have been remedied and supplemented. Both the Bills were fully and freely discussed by the public, and amendments were made in them which met the majority of the objections raised to their provisions.

The principles by which the assessment of Revenue is to be regulated at the present Settlement were discussed with the Government of India during the year. The Supreme Government was pleased to express its approval of the system which has been elaborated for ascertaining the values of holdings and villages, and adjusting the State demand. So far as the work of assessment has

yet gone the Chief Commissioner has been able to secure a large increase of revenue while reducing in the vast majority of villages the proportion of assets taken at last Settlement. This has been effected for the most part by a moderate levelling up of unduly low rents, and by the assessment of tracts brought under the plough since the date of the last Settlement. Survey and Settlement.

16. Reference was made in last year's Summary to the intentions of the Administration with regard to the exclusion of culturable land from forest areas, and the bringing under stricter management of the whole of the area —now designated the *Class A Reserves*—which is to be maintained as the permanent forest estate of the Government. Definite and detailed instructions were issued during the year for the exclusion from the Class B Reserves of all land more suited for cultivation than for the growth of forests, and for the gradual transfer of the remaining area to the A Class. 410 square miles were so transferred during the year, and 616 more have been transferred since its close. Forests.

The demarcation of Forest boundaries was completed in 10 Divisions and was in progress in 8 more.

The Forest Survey Branch completed the detail survey of a portion of the forests in Raipur, and the triangulation of a separate area in the same district. Detached parties were at work in the Jubbulpore and Chanda Districts.

The Forest Revenue of the year was Rs. 11,80,405 and the expenditure Rs. 5,99,599, giving a surplus of Rs. 5,80,806. The surplus in the previous year was Rs. 5,66,873. The increased revenue was chiefly derived from grazing dues. The expenditure was enhanced by the cost of the Survey parties. The net revenue would have been larger had it not been for the flooding of the timber market by fellings recklessly carried out in private forests by Malguzars of the Chhindwara, Damoh and other districts.

The increasing work of the Department has of late made it difficult for a single Conservator to keep abreast of his duties; and since the close of the year the appointment of a second Conservator has been sanctioned. The forests have been divided into two Conservators' charges, a Northern and a Southern Circle. The appointment of a Working Plans Officer, also sanctioned since the year 1888-89 ended, is another step in advance.

17. The gross Excise revenue was Rs. 26,56,838 and the charges amounted to Rs. 2,87,558, giving a net revenue of Rs. 23,69,280 compared with a net revenue of Rs. 22,63,538 in the previous year. The figures for 1888-89 indicate a partial recovery from the contraction of prices experienced in 1887-88; and the details show that this recovery occurred chiefly under the head of country-spirit monopolies. The bids for these had fallen abnormally in the preceding year. The net Excise revenue still stands at a lower level than the net revenue in any of the three years preceding 1887-88. The chief features of the year's administration were the abolition of a considerable number of Contract-stills—the working of which offers many facilities for fraud, and entails undue responsibilities on the Police—in favour of Outstills: the placing of restrictions upon the manufacture of liquor at stills of the latter class: and the Excise.

Excise. enhancement of the receipts from Ganja by the levy of additional fees at the Central Ganja Store. Orders were issued for a careful enquiry into the necessity for each and all of the liquor shops established in every district, with a view to the closing of any for which there was no positive demand: and since the end of the year 550 such shops have been dispensed with. The Nimar Police continued to make large seizures of smuggled opium which was being carried through Khandwa by rail: but it seems unlikely that any effectual check will be given to this contraband trade until the wholesale dealers whose head-quarters are in foreign territory are traced out and punished.

Education. 18. The total expenditure on Education in 1888-89 was Rs. 7,94,023, of which less than one half was from Provincial revenues.

The amount spent on Collegiate education was a little over 7 per cent of the "direct" expenditure of the Department (*i. e.*, the expenditure on *teaching* only), while the cost of Secondary education was 23 per cent and of Primary education about 69 per cent of the same total. If the net expenditure ("direct") from Provincial revenues is examined, the figures show that while grants to Colleges decreased, the outlay on schools for special instruction increased by Rs. 3,737. This latter result is due to the establishment of Agricultural and Engineering classes and the appointment of Teachers of Physical Science in connection with the Training schools for Masters.

The year was a full and a busy one for the Department: and is specially characterised by the progress made in the introduction of the elements of Technical education.

The Agricultural class at Nagpur had an average strength of 25 throughout the year. The students worked with their own hands on the Model Farm at all the ordinary agricultural processes. They learned practical field-surveying and worked in the laboratory at the mechanical and chemical analysis of soils. Seventeen lads passed successfully a strict examination held at the close of the year under the presidency of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

A Law class was opened at Nagpur, and since the year closed another has been started at Jubbulpore.

All the Colleges and High schools and most of the Middle schools have now been provided with Drawing Masters: and the subject is being gradually introduced into the Primary schools, as masters can be trained at the Normal schools. Itinerant teachers of physical science visited selected centres during the year, at which teachers deputed from the surrounding Middle schools attended. A new scheme of examination for Teachers' Certificates was promulgated, in which provision is made for a fuller acquaintance with modern principles of instruction.

The Kindergarten system is now taught in the Normal schools: object lessons are being generally introduced in Primary schools: and the old Carpentry classes are being remodelled on the Slöjd system to carry on the training of the faculties of observation from the point where the Kindergarten leaves it.

Finally, the Scholarship Rules of the Province were revised, so as to give special encouragement to technical studies. Education.

There was an improvement in the attendance and fee-receipts at Primary and Secondary schools during the year: a result which was mainly due to the exertion of the School Committees. District Councils and School Boards continued to take an active interest in Education: but the Chief Commissioner has had to call attention to the fact that they are too prone to spend all their available funds on salaries and establishment, leaving the repair of school-houses to the casual exercise of local liberality. Arrangements are now being made for the transfer to the management of District Councils of the grants-in-aid given in most districts for the support of Indigenous schools, so that Primary schools of all classes may be brought under their control and benefit by their influence over the people.

19. The contributions made to Dispensaries by District Funds and Municipalities rose from Rs. 59,987 to Rs. 66,751. At the same time the subscriptions from both Europeans and Natives increased: but the latter do not as yet subscribe as they ought, and the rules regarding payment by well-to-do patients for medicines received from the Dispensaries have not yet been fully given effect to. The total number of patients (both in-door and out-door) treated during the year was 849,965, as compared with 809,064 in 1887—being an increase of 40,901. Two new Dispensaries were opened. Medical.

A satisfactory feature in the year's Vaccination returns is the increase in the number of children under the age of one year who were vaccinated. The total was 173,924 in 1887-88 and 197,854 in the year under review—an advance of 23,930 cases. In three districts buffaloes were inoculated with vaccine virus and the lymph obtained from them was successfully used. Rules framed by the Superintendent-General for the appointment, pay, promotion, &c., of the Vaccination Establishment throughout the Province received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner at the commencement of the year: and before the year closed the organization of the whole staff of Vaccinators and Superintendents at work in the Zamindaris as well as in the *Khalsa*, as a single establishment divided into grades, was carried into effect.

20. Under the head of Public Works in Chapter IV of Part II, a detailed account is given of the Road Scheme which was briefly referred to in last year's Summary, and which is intended not only to provide these Provinces with a proper system of communications, but also to form a sound basis for a Provincial programme of Famine relief work. Tables have been prepared showing the number of people that could be profitably employed for a period of six months in the execution of each work in the scheme. On the first symptoms of distress appearing in any district, orders can at once issue through the Public Works Department to start work on roads in the locality affected. Public Works.

The preparation of surveys and estimates for the Scheme of Roads detailed in Chapter IV is of course a task of some magnitude. During the year, five Survey parties were engaged on it and considerable progress was made: but it is expected that it will take at least three years to complete it. In the meantime sufficient funds for the execution of the whole programme are being accumulated

Public Works

from savings in the general administration. One of the reasons why the closing balance of 1888-89 is so much in excess of the estimate is that the Public Works expenditure during the year was less by four and a half lakhs than the amount which it was at first thought likely would be absorbed in the construction of roads then under survey.

The manner in which the Provincial scheme is correlated with the requirements of each district in the matter of communications, and the share in its execution which is left to District Councils, is explained in the same Chapter of Part II and has already been incidentally referred to in this Summary. The expenditure which is to be incurred from District funds on the construction of new roads is to be settled each year in communication with the Public Works Department, at the time when the Budgets are framed.

Reference has been made to the Loan advanced to the Nagpur Municipality for expenditure on Water-works. Surveys and estimates were under preparation during the year for the extension of the Nagpur water-supply to the high parts of the city and to the Civil Station, under a scheme for pumping water from the existing Main to a Service Reservoir placed at the required elevation. The work has been commenced since the year closed.

In paragraph 53 of Chapter IV will be found an account of the genesis of the idea of establishing Pottery works in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, where excellent *kaolin* is found in considerable quantities. A lease of a portion of the land bearing the white clays has now been granted to Messrs. Burn & Co. of Calcutta, who intend to commence at once the manufacture *in situ* of drainage pipes, Battery jars, insulators, &c.

The working of the Warora and Umaria Collieries in 1888-89 shows a great improvement upon the results previously obtained, the whole establishment and organization of both undertakings having undergone a complete revision in the preceding year. The demand for Umaria coal is increasing. The results of the trials made show that $1\frac{1}{5}$ tons of it may be taken as equivalent to 1 ton of English coal. The output of both Collieries was practically doubled, and yet the demand for the Warora coal was in excess of the supply.

Surveys and estimates for the construction of a metre-gauge feeder railway line from Gondia Station, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Burha, the head-quarters of the Balaghat District, were submitted to the Government of India during the year. It is intended to make use of the permanent way of the old Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway in the construction of this line.

Feudatory States.

21. There are fifteen Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. Five of these are managed by their Chiefs without any assistance from Government. In the remaining ten, officers appointed by Government control the administration, either as Diwans of the States, or as temporarily representing the Feudatory authority during minority, or in consequence of misrule. The States under management are rapidly recovering from the effects of previous mal-administration. Re-settlements are being carried out, forest conservation introduced, oppressive taxes abolished in favour of a light income-tax, and the Police and Judicial administration re-organized. Whenever possible, the heir to the estate is sent to the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore or, if his age permits, is instructed in the rudiments of Judicial knowledge and administrative work under the supervision of the Deputy Com-

missioner. The rapidly increasing ramifications of this portion of the administrative work of the Chhattisgarh Division has rendered it necessary for the Chief Commissioner to recommend to the Government of India the deputation of a Senior Deputy Commissioner from the ranks of the Commission, to act as Political Agent and fill the vacancy left by the lamented death of Mr. Berry, C. S., C. I. E., an Assistant Commissioner whose special aptitude for the appointment was fully displayed during the period in which he discharged its duties. Feudatory States.

NAGPUR:
The 2nd December 1889.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

1. At pages 1 to 24 of the Administration Report for 1882-83 will be found an account of the following subjects drawn up for standard reference:—

1.—Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.
2.—Historical Summary.
3.—Form of Administration.
4.—Character of Land Tenure.
5.—System of Survey and Settlement.
6.—Civil divisions of British Territory.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

Chief Commissioner

2. Mr. A. Mackenzie, C. S., C. S. I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner throughout the year.

8.—Relations with Tributary States.

3. As was the case last year, six of the fifteen Feudatory States attached to the Central Provinces, viz., Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh, Raigarh, Kawardha and Sakti, continued under Government management during the year under report. In five of the remainder—Bastar, Sonpur, Rehrakole, Nandgaon, Chhuikhadan—the administration is conducted by a Diwan controlled by the Political Agent, but acting on behalf and in the name of the Chief. Four States—Bamra, Kanker, Khairagarh and Makrai—are directly administered by their own Chiefs. The only State which gave serious trouble during the year was Rehrakole. Local enquiry showed this State to be practically bankrupt, and its administration utterly disorganized. The measures taken to put matters on a proper footing are detailed below. The control of this State was transferred from the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur to those of the Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories, who now has ten of the fourteen Chhattisgarh States under his supervision, the remainder being under the Deputy Commissioners of the districts near which they lie.

With so many States more or less directly administered by Government officials, the need for a more systematic conduct of business, especially in regard to judicial and financial matters, made itself evident. This reform was taken in hand by Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner of the Division, and with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner rules were introduced dealing with the disposal of petitions addressed to the Political Agent, the cognizance of appeals from the Courts established in Native States which are administered by Government, and the observance of the provisions of certain Acts (the Penal and Procedure Codes and others) of the Imperial Legislature. In financial matters the entertainment of Establishments and other expenditure, and the appointments, leave, &c., of officials were brought under definite rules. The expediency of taking similar action was suggested to the Chiefs administering their own States. The reform of direct taxation in Feudatory States, which is urgently called for, is now engaging the Commissioner's attention.

The political administration of the Province sustained a serious loss in the death from cholera on the 18th May 1889 of Mr. Berry, C.S., C.I.E., whose appointment as Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories was noticed in last year's report. Mr. Berry distinguished himself early in his service in connection with the suppression of the Kalahandi disturbances and won for himself the Order of the Indian Empire. Since then he had managed the political relations and controlled the internal administration of the principal Feudatory States of Chhattisgarh with singular tact, ability and success.

8 a.—Self-Governed Feudatories.

4. *Makrai* (Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad).—This State appears to be fairly well managed and no complaints of any importance have been received. The country is for the most part hilly and wild, and the population is largely composed of Gonds and Kurkus.

Area in square miles	...	... 155
Population	...	... 16,764
Income	...	Rs. 27,213
Tribute	..	*Nil.*

5. *Bastar* (Political Agent).—The income of the State was Rs. 1,41,000 (in round numbers) as compared with Rs. 1,27,300 in the previous year, and the expenditure exceeded the income by about Rs. 1,650. In the expenditure, however, is included a sum of Rs. 23,000 devoted to the repayment of debt; and there was an abnormal item of expenditure in the cost of re-building a Tahsili which had been destroyed by fire. The income shows an increase of over Rs. 14,000 after compared with the revenue of the previous year, a result which is mainly due to better management of the forests and to the recovery of dues on felled timber which had lain unclaimed owing to the demands previously made on this account having been pitched too high. The felling of teak appears to have been carried too far, and the forests are now to be protected from excessive cutting. The Land Revenue is crippled by the large number of rent-free grants. Enquiry is being made into the history and validity of these. The attention of the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, and the Political Agent has been drawn to the unsatisfactory state of the administration of justice in the subordinate Zamindaris. Reforms have been effected in several branches of the administration, and Education and Vaccination have both received attention. The results are creditable to Mr. Ganpat Rao Gokhle, the Diwan. During the cold weather Mr. Berry made a careful inspection of the whole working of the State, and it is a subject of special regret that he was unable to submit the result before his sudden death. The Raja devotes his whole time to sport and devotion, but he is thoroughly loyal and friendly, giving his hearty support to the Diwan in all matters, and has assented readily to the abolition of vexatious imposts.

Area in square miles	...	13,062
Population	...	... 1,96,248
Income	...	Rs. 1,41,000
Tribute	...	„ 2,056

6. *Kanker* (Political Agent).—The State was visited by the Political Agent during the cold weather but, like Bastar, unfortunately not reported upon. The administration seems to be fairly well conducted. The Chief has established an Anglo-Vernacular school at Kanker at an annual cost of Rs. 456, and there are

Area in square miles	...	1,429
Population	...	63,610
Income	...	Rs. 51,000
Tribute	...	*Nil.*

three Hindi schools in the interior. A Dispensary is to be opened at Kanker. Arrangements for vaccination are not in a satisfactory state; and the State was visited during the year by an epidemic of small-pox. The Raja's son and his nephew fell victims to the disease. The Raja also lost one of his brothers, and these family afflictions brought on a mental disorder, from which he is only now recovering. The returns show an income of Rs. 51,000, and an expenditure of Rs. 53,000. The excess of expenditure over income has been met from the balance in the State Treasury. The expenditure this year was abnormally increased by the cost of ceremonies attendant on the investiture of the Raja's nephew with the sacred thread, and on the funerals of the Raja's son, brother, and nephew. The Raja is a loyal gentleman, of frank and intelligent address and friendly disposition. He is deserving of every sympathy in the series of family bereavements that have come upon him. With the only near relative left him he has not hitherto been on good terms.

7. *Khairagarh* (Political Agent).—The State was visited during the year by the Commissioner of the Division and the Political Agent. No complaints were made concerning the administration which indeed appears to have been satisfactorily carried on by the Raja. Certain gaontias raised objections in connection with the re-settlement of their villages, but the enquiry which the Commissioner and the Political Agent made on the spot revealed that the objections were baseless. The income of the State shows an increase, chiefly due to increased Forest dues, and the expenditure is well within the receipts. The expenditure on the Raj family amounted to Rs. 90,708, or to more than two-fifths of the total outgoings. On the other hand, the expenditure on Roads, Education and Medical institutions was insignificant. Khamaria is a great grain-producing parganah, but the roads between that place and Dongargarh are not good enough to allow of the transport of grain at all seasons. Enquiry has been made as to whether the roads do not require improvement, and how much grain there would be for export from Khamaria. The Commissioner has been asked to call the attention of the Chief to the desirability of spending more money on Public Works, Education, and other objects of public utility. The Chief Commissioner has had several opportunities of meeting this Chief, and is satisfied that he is anxious to rule well, and is amenable to advice.

Area in square miles	...	931
Population	...	166,138
Income	...	Rs. 214,700
Tribute	...	„ 70,000

8. *Nandgaon* (Political Agent).—The public finances of this State are in a very unsatisfactory condition. With an actual income of Rs. 1,76,300 only, the expenditure in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 2,35,738. In order to meet the expenditure it was necessary to borrow Rs. 48,943 from the Raja's private treasury. At the same time the State was debited with the large sum of Rs. 93,791 on account of the Raj-family expenditure. The figures for the previous year are not available, but from the Report submitted in August 1888, it appears that the expenditure on this head in 1887-88 was Rs. 63,831 only; so that, with a diminished income, the Raja increased his personal expenditure by nearly Rs. 30,000. The Raja and his mother, a lady of much intelligence, have a considerable private income, derived from commercial undertakings, and there seems to be no valid reason why he should weaken the financial stability of the State by drawing largely upon its revenues. An arrangement has been come to whereby the expenditure on

Area in square miles	...	871
Population	...	164,339
Income	...	Rs. 1,76,300
Tribute	...	„ 70,000

the Raj-family is this year to be limited to Rs. 50,000. With an income of only a lakh and three quarters, even this sum is considerable; and it has been pointed out that the allowance should be fixed for the period during which the State remains under the present arrangements for its administration. The income of the State is capable of being considerably developed with proper care and attention. A summary settlement is now being made; and the Excise and Forest administration is about to be revised. Until the finances are placed on a sound basis, much expenditure on public works cannot be looked for. It is to be regretted that while so large a sum has been spent by the Raja for his private purposes, so little has been expended for the benefit of his people. The results shown in the Judicial and Police branches of the administration are not favourable. There has, however, been a change in the Diwan and in the Superintendent of Police, and it is hoped that this will lead to an improvement in both the Police and Magisterial work. The Octroi levied in Nandgaon seems to be to a large extent of the nature of a transit duty; and it was pointed out to the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, that Octroi should not be levied as a source of State income. The Raja is a young man of somewhat weak character with a tendency to loose living; but he is, the Chief Commissioner believes, not altogether deaf to advice, and the Commissioner hopes better things of him in future.

9. *Chhuikhadan* (Political Agent).—The income of this State, amounting to a little over Rs. 48,000, was slightly exceeded by the expenditure; but it is explained that, owing to the expiry of leases and to the fact that a re-settlement has yet to be effected, the receipts from land revenue were below the average. The Chief has shown a disposition to anticipate the orders of Government as to the principles of assessment to be adopted in carrying out the Settlement; but the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, is about to visit the State along with the Political Agent, and the matter will no doubt be satisfactorily arranged. Deducting the payment on account of tribute, the State expenditure during 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 33,711. Of this sum Rs. 27,513 was devoted to the Chief's personal expenses; leaving a balance of a little over Rs. 6,000 for the purposes of general administration. Under these circumstances Education and Public Works have naturally received but a poor share of attention. Some reduction of this profitless expenditure seems desirable, and the Commissioner has accordingly been asked to draw the attention of the Chief to the propriety of devoting a larger share of his income to public objects. The State of Chhuikhadan was visited twice during the year by the Political Agent, and once by the Commissioner of the Division. The Chief has an intimate personal knowledge of all portions of his State, but is led away by an over-weening sense of his own importance, and has on more than one occasion shown great obstinacy and impatience of control.

Area in square miles	...	154
Population	...	32,979
Income	...	Rs. 48,000
Tribute	...	„ 15,000

10. *Sonpur* (Political Agent).—The annual report on this State had not been received when the present report was sent to Press. Detailed information as to the administration of the State during the year is therefore not available, but it is believed that improvement has been effected by the Diwan, whose appointment was noticed in last year's report.

Area in square miles	...	906
Population	...	178,701
Income	...	Rs 48,000
Tribute	...	„ 9,000

11. *Bamra* (Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur).—The income of this State during the year is stated at nearly Rs. 37,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 37,297. The re-settlement of the land revenue began in 1887, and was completed during the year. It has yielded a considerable increase in income; but there have been no complaints of over-assessment. The receipts from Forests show a considerable advance. The expenditure on Establishments has increased, one large item being the pay of Patwaris. The State was visited during the year by the Deputy Commissioner, whose report was a favourable one. Raja Sudhal Deo's intelligence and enterprise have been recognised by an Imperial grant conferring on him the dignity of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. A Durbar was held at Sambalpur on the 25th April last by the Commissioner of the Division, at which the Raja was present and received the insignia of the order.

Area in square miles	...	1,988
Population	...	81,286
Income	...	Rs. 37,000
Tribute	...	„ 1,500

12. *Rehracole* (Political Agent).—This State was formerly under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, but was transferred on the 31st October to the Political Agent who, it was considered, was in a better position to supervise it. It was visited in January 1889 by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, and the Political Agent. It was then found that Bamdeo Boidar, the Government pensioner who had been appointed Diwan in the previous year, had grossly neglected his duty, and that there had been no improvement in the administration. The State accounts were in confusion and the Treasury was empty. With the assent of Raja Bishanchandra Jenamani, Bamdeo Boidar was dismissed, and a new Diwan (Dasrathi Pujari, Naib-Tahsildar) appointed in his place. The late Diwan utterly neglected the collection of land revenue, and the receipts under this head show a decrease of over Rs. 3,000 as compared with the previous year. The expenditure of the State was Rs. 10,007, or within a few rupees of its income; and the balance in the Treasury on the 31st March 1889 was practically *nil*. It became necessary to arrange for a loan, and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was advanced from Provincial balances, at 5 per cent interest. It will be some time before the people recover from the exactions which the Raja, under the influence of evil advisers (who have now been removed from the State), was induced to make. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, has been requested to see to the expenditure on the Raj-family being reduced, due consideration being, as far as possible, shown to the old Raja.

Area in square miles	...	833
Population	..	17,750
Income	...	Rs. 10,000
Tribute	...	„ 800

8 b.—Feudatory States under Government management.

13. *Patna* (Political Agent).—During the year under report, while the income of the State decreased, the expenditure was on the increase. This was chiefly due (1) to the failure of the Excise arrangements, and (2) to the increase in expenditure on Settlement Establishment and on the Raj-family. With regard to the former, the present system, under which the kallars portion out the villages among themselves, and each looks on one or more villages as his prescriptive monopoly, is to be put an end to. A proper system of competition for monopolies is to be introduced, out-

Area in square miles	...	2,399
Population	...	257,959
Income	Rs.	81,599
Tribute	„	8,500

siders, if possible, being induced to attend and bid at the Excise sales. Good progress has been made with demarcation work in anticipation of a general resettlement of the Land Revenue; and all branches of the administration have received attention at the hands of the Superintendent, Mr. Trimbak Rao Sathe. The expenditure has trenched on the balance at the disposal of the State, but the Commissioner of the Division reports that since the beginning of the current year the expenditure has been brought within the income. The young Raja is being educated at the Rajkumar School in Jubbulpore and is a very intelligent and promising youth.

14. *Kalahandi* (Political Agent).—Excluding nominal items, the income of the year was Rs. 1,16,106 as compared with Rs. 1,14,958 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 1,148; and the expenditure was Rs. 1,20,193, giving a decrease of Rs. 8,502.

Area in square miles	..	3,745
Population		224,548
Income	Rs	1,16,000
Tribute	„	12,000

The excess of expenditure over income was met from the balance in the State Treasury. The financial position of the State is not satisfactory: but this is in a great measure owing to the fact that the State is in debt, and expended Rs. 27,300 on repayment of loans during the year. It is hoped that the debt of Rs. 8,473 owing to the Patna State will be liquidated in full during the current year: and then there will remain only the balance of the Government loan which is to be paid off in annual instalments of Rs. 12,000. The revision of the land settlement sanctioned in January last gave an enhancement of Rs. 3,779 in the assessments of the Khalsa tracts, and of Rs. 1,550 in the Zamindari takolis. All the old balances of revenue demand have been cleared off; and less than Rs. 900 remains to be collected on account of the year under review. A large decrease in Miscellaneous receipts was due to the fact that in the previous year over Rs. 4,000 were recovered from the Bastar and Patna States on account of arms and accoutrements of the Military Police. The new Jail buildings were completed, also the Rani's Palace. There are not funds at present for any extensive outlay on Public Works. The general administration of the State was satisfactorily carried on by the Superintendent, Rao Sahib Gopinath Guru. The young Raja continues to do well in the Rajkumar School at Jubbulpore, and is as distinguished in gymnastics as he is attentive to his studies.

15. *Sarangarh* (Political Agent).—The income of the State was Rs. 41,778 during the year as compared with Rs. 30,766 in the previous year. The expenditure on Public Works was reduced, and it was reported that in future it will be well within the receipts. There was an increase in income from Land Revenue. On the whole the State was well managed during the year by the Superintendent in charge, Mr. Raghunath Rao. The Young Chief, Bhowani Pratab Singh, has died since the close of the year under report. He was a lad of much promise.

Area in square miles	.. ...	540
Population	.. ...	71,274
Income	. ...	Rs. 41,778
Tribute	. ...	„ 3,500

16. *Raigarh* (Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur).—The income of the State increased from Rs. 34,503 (in 1887-88) to Rs. 66,720. A large part, Rs. 16,631, of this increase is due to the revision of the land settlement. The new assessments were realised without difficulty, owing to the growing prosperity of the State, through which the Bengal-Nagpur line now runs. The influx of strangers engaged

Area in square miles	...	1,486
Population	...	128,943
Income	...	Rs. 66,720
Tribute	...	„ 4,000

upon the railway caused an increase in Pandhri receipts from Rs. 1,231 to Rs. 2,064. Excise receipts should also have risen, but on the contrary they declined,—a result which can only be attributed to bad management. The income from Forests rose from Rs. 3,880 (in 1887-88) to Rs. 10,715. There was a demand for timber for the railway: and the introduction of a fixed commutation system for minor forest produce helped to swell the receipts. It is a matter of regret to the Chief Commissioner that he is unable at present to spare the services of a Forest Officer to look after the working of the forests of the State, but the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, has been informed that, if possible, the Forest Officer of Sambalpur will inspect the forests of the State next cold weather. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 53,902 in 1887-88 to Rs. 45,354. This is chiefly attributable to the fact that last year there was abnormal expenditure incurred for marriages in the Raj-family. The outlay upon Public Works was insignificant, the reason being that the State has a debt of Rs. 64,000 to discharge. After the close of the year, Rs. 15,000 was paid from the closing balance in reduction of this debt. Owing to the temporary presence of a large number of contractors and work-people, the receipts and issues of the Post Office in the Raigarh State were greatly increased. The Police administration of the State is well reported of. The vaccination work also was creditably performed under the careful direction of the Civil Surgeon of Sambalpur. On the whole the management of the Raigarh State was well conducted during the year, the only exception being the Excise branch. The Raja (Raja Gansham Singh) took no share in the administration, not possessing the requisite intelligence, but his son Lal Bhup Singh now takes some part in public work.

17. *Kawardha* (Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur).—The Chief, Thakur Rajpal Singh, resided at the village of Noagaon, 4 miles distant from Kawardha, throughout the year, and gave no trouble. He is not naturally intelligent, and the inordinate use of intoxicating drugs has rendered him incapable of taking any part in the administration of the State. The actual income of the year amounted to Rs. 81,271 as compared with Rs. 78,065 in 1887-88. There was an increase of receipts under Forests, Excise, Law and Justice, Pounds and Miscellaneous. There would have been an increase under Land Revenue, but for the fact that the orders sanctioning the revised proposals for the summary re-settlement were not issued till January last; and a balance of nearly Rs. 5,000 remained outstanding at the year's end. The increase in Forest income is due to larger realizations on account of grass, bamboos and grazing fees. A survey of the forests has been commenced, preparatory to the introduction of a proper system of forest conservancy. The expenditure was Rs. 1,09,303, exceeding the income by about Rs. 28,000, an excess which was met from the balance. The expenditure has been carefully revised by the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, and will be brought within proper limits. It was increased in the year under review by a grant of Rs. 8,000 for marriage expenses, and by the takoli having been raised from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 32,000. The Police force has been strengthened, and the Forest Establishment increased. The outlay on Public Works shows a large increase, chiefly on account of the construction of the Chilpi ghat. The general administration was, on the whole, satisfactory, and reflects credit on Mr. Balwant Rao, the Superintendent of the State. The Police worked fairly well; and criminal cases were disposed of with promptitude.

Area in square miles	... 798
Population	.. 86,362
Income	Rs. 81,500
Tribute	„ 32,000

18. *Sakti* (Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur).—The ex-Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh continued to reside at Raipur during the year and gave no cause of complaint. His two sons Rup Narain Singh and Chitrabhan Singh remained at Bilaspur under the care of the Deputy Commissioner. Arrangements have been made for a more careful supervision of the training of the elder son, as it was found that he was not doing his best to acquire a practical knowledge of Judicial work. The younger son's conduct was unsatisfactory. Excluding nominal items, the income of the year was about Rs. 17,000, and the expenditure was slightly in excess of this amount. There was, however, a sufficient balance (Rs. 6,237), and it is anticipated that the income will be higher during the current year. Arrangements have been made for appointing Patwaris to circles of villages. A staff of ten Patwaris and two Revenue Inspectors has been told off to make a detailed measurement of the villages in the plains preparatory to regular settlement. Ten out of the 119 villages in the State have been surveyed, and maps and khasras have been prepared. Proposals for the introduction of a better system of forest conservancy are now under consideration. The Police force has been strengthened, and a trained official deputed from the Khalsa has been appointed Chief Constable. A new Tahsili, a new Jail and a Police Station-house are under construction.

Area in square miles	...	138
Population	...	22,819
Income ...	Rs.	17,000
Tribute ...	"	1,300

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.— *Survey and Settlement.*

The information which is given under this head is for the season 1888-89, but the figures must be taken as only approximately correct, since complete reports of the season's work are not as yet available.

2. In Sambalpur the assessment of the whole District was completed during the year, and operations have been brought to a conclusion. The area remaining for assessment at the close of last year was 838 square miles, and this was disposed of by the end of May 1889. The revised assessments have resulted in the increase of the Land Revenue, on a total area of 1,933 square miles, from Rs. 1,04,393 to Rs. 1,55,393, a rise of 48 per cent.

The total cost of the Settlement, including the cost of the Cadastral survey by the Patwaris, but not the preliminary Traverse by the Survey Department, has been Rs. 1,30,184, falling at the rate of only Rs. 67 per square mile.

Of the 17 Zamindari estates, comprising an area of 2,660 square miles, in this district to be summarily settled, the assessments of 15 estates have been carried out and sanctioned during the year, the revenue demand or takoli being raised from Rs. 6,016 to Rs. 9,135, or by 52 per cent. Patwaris have now been appointed by Government for these estates, and the Zamindars' payments on their account will amount to Rs. 1,136.

3. In the Raipur District the area remaining to be cadastrally surveyed from the previous season, in all 598 square miles, has been completed.

In the Parganas which were summarily settled in 1886-87, the Cadastral survey has been pushed on under the Settlement Officer, and 647 square miles have been surveyed out of a total of 1,901 square miles.

The total area to be surveyed and assessed regularly in this district was 3,181 square miles. The survey is now complete, and the assessment, which had been carried out for 870 square miles at a cost of Rs. 54,544, with an increase of the revenue demand from Rs. 1,05,640 to Rs. 1,68,896 (a rise of 60 per cent) during the year 1887-88, has been pushed on during the year 1888-89,—the assessment of 588 estates comprising an area of 1,041 square miles having been effected.

In 6 out of the 17 Zamindari estates of this district revised assessments have been made and sanctioned with effect from the 1st of July 1889, and the takolis of these estates, which include payments under the heads of Land Revenue, Excise, Forests and Pandhri, have been raised from Rs. 12,680 to Rs. 25,030, or by 97 per cent.

4. The Cadastral survey of the Bilaspur District by professional agency was completed during the year, and maps and records were prepared for 918 square miles. The total area to be assessed in this district was 3,147 square miles.

In 1887-88 assessment was completed for over 1,100 square miles, the land revenue demand being increased from Rs. 1,23,695 to Rs. 2,14,057, or by 73 per cent, though the share of assets taken has not been larger than at last settlement. In the present year 1888-89 good progress has been made, an area of 1,052 square miles having been added to the assessed portion at the cost of a little over Rs. 20,000.

5. In Jabalpur and Damoh the Cadastral survey by Patwari agency is being vigorously carried out. Up to the end of 1887-88 1,235 square miles in Jabalpur and 752 square miles in Damoh had been completed. During the year 1888-89 the outturn amounted to 1,881 square miles in Jabalpur and 733 miles in Damoh; the area remaining for Cadastral survey being now only 1,000 square miles in Jabalpur and under 500 square miles in Damoh.

The work of assessment was commenced during the year, and in Jabalpur assessment proposals have been completed for 55 estates, while in Damoh complete statistics for 68 estates have been compiled.

6. Cadastral work by Patwari agency was continued in the four districts of Saugor, Narsinghpur, Seoni and Chhindwara under the direction of Assistant Settlement Officers, and the progress has been very satisfactory.

The outturn of the season compares very favourably with that of the previous season, as the following figures show:—

	1887-88. Outturn in square miles.	1888-89. Outturn in square miles.
Saugor	380	860
Narsinghpur	433	840
Seoni	170	500
Chhindwara	243	618

The results are specially good in the case of Chhindwara, which has a very small staff of only 146 Patwaris.

7. In four other districts (Hoshangabad, Betul, Wardha and Nagpur) Cadastral work was started under Assistant Settlement Officers. The area completed amounted to 940 square miles in Hoshangabad, to 830 square miles in Wardha, to 522 square miles in Nagpur, and to 90 square miles in Betul. In the latter district, work was not regularly commenced till late in the season, and the staff, which is a very weak one, required considerable organization before work could be taken in hand properly. Arrangements were made for infusing new blood into the staff of Patwaris, and satisfactory

progress for the future is now anticipated. In all four of these districts the full staff could not be employed owing to the lack of traverse plots for the whole area, and hence, except in the case of Betul, the progress made has been very satisfactory.

8. The instruction of the Patwaris in the Chanda, Nimar, Bhandara and Balaghat Districts was taken in hand and completed during the year, and these districts are now ready for the commencement of Cadastral work.

9. The Summary Settlement of the Mandla District was commenced in the year 1887-88 and during that year an area of 438 square miles was assessed, at a cost of Rs. 12,843. The land revenue of this tract was raised from Rs. 31,132 to Rs. 53,582 or by 72 per cent. It is expected that during the current season the remaining portion of the Mandla Tahsil will be assessed, the Ramgarh Tahsil, which is not so well cultivated, being left over for assessment next year.

10. Survey or Settlement operations of some kind or other have thus been in progress during the year in every one of the 18 Districts of the Provinces, and the results may on the whole be deemed satisfactory.

2.—*Waste lands.*

11. The Ryotwari Settlement of the waste lands in the Charwa tract, in the Hoshangabad District, which have been excluded from the permanent forests and made available for colonization, was actively pushed on. Maps and papers have been completed for the whole area, comprising 87 villages and 4,000 survey numbers, which have been formed into 4 assessment groups. It is expected that the assessments will be ready for sanction by February next, and survey numbers will then be allotted to cultivators.

The large areas of cultivated land situated in the Government Forests, which have hitherto not been measured or assessed and which have been let out on annual leases at plough rates, are now being included in the Patwari system. Patwaris are appointed and paid by a small cess levied from the ryots who cultivate the land. The Patwaris prepare maps and records, which will enable a proper ryotwari settlement to be made. Arrangements have been completed and sanctioned for the Mandla, Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara Districts. The Mandla arrangements were completed three years ago and include the appointment of 10 special Patwaris. But it is probable that the Patwari staff of this district will be shortly remodelled and strengthened, as the re-settlement of the district draws to completion. The arrangements in the other 3 districts comprise the appointment of 22 Patwaris for the supervision of 72,182 acres of cultivation.

3.—*Wards Estates.*

12. During the year 1887-88, which is the latest period for which information in a complete form is available, the Court of Wards relinquished the management of four estates with an area of 88 square miles and a rental of Rs. 30,046, but assumed that of eight estates with an area of 69 square miles and a rental of Rs. 24,593.

13. The total number of estates under management on 30th September 1888 was 139, with an area of 8,271 square miles and an income of over sixty lakhs of rupees.

Of the eight estates taken up during the year, the management of six was assumed on account of the minority of the proprietors, and of the other two on account of the incompetence and indebtedness of the proprietors.

Arrangements were made during the year to bring formally under the Court of Wards several estates the management of which had been undertaken before the passing of the Central Provinces Government Wards' Act, 1885, in order to save old and influential families from ruin. The authority of the Court of Wards in these cases had rested on agreements made with the owners of the estates.

In some of these cases the proprietors have refused to place their estates formally under the Court of Wards, but the majority have agreed to do so, and their estates are now administered under the Act. Those estates the proprietors of which have refused to take advantage of the Act, have been or will be relinquished, unless there are special and strong reasons for their retention.

14. A satisfactory feature in the management of the year was the decrease in the amount of arrears which remained uncollected at the end of the year. A considerable portion also of the arrears due on account of former years was collected during the year under review. As much as 93 per cent of the year's demand, and more than half of the arrears of former years, were collected before its close. This is due partly to the good rabi crops in the Northern Districts where the arrears last year were most noticeable, and partly no doubt to greater care having been taken to collect punctually.

During the year a close scrutiny was instituted into the expenditure of those estates which are heavily in debt, and reductions were made wherever practicable. The amount of debts due from the embarrassed estates under management was 28 lakhs, of which upwards of 3 lakhs were paid off during the year. Not much was done in the matter of utilizing portions of the large balances which stand to the credit of several estates in making permanent improvements. Small schemes have been suggested from time to time, but little has been done to complete them or to give adequate effect to the policy of the Administration in this matter. The reasons assigned for the failure are that professional aid is not always forthcoming when needed, and that there is no qualified person available to whom the execution of such works might be safely entrusted.

The practical instruction in farm management and surveying which is now being given in the Class of Agriculture formed in connection with the Model Farm at Nagpur, will doubtless in future years furnish excellent Managers.

Orders were issued during the year for the levying of a contribution, according to the practice which obtains in other Provinces, from the estates under management at the rate of 2 per cent on their gross *income* on Revenue account.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,09,997, which is equal to 9 per cent on the income from land and 6 per cent of ordinary income.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1.—*Legislative Authority.*

1. The Legislative authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

Acts passed.

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1888 which affect the Central Provinces, are as follows :—

(*a*). Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces :—

Nil.

(*b*). Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts of, or the whole, of British India :—

Act I of 1888.—To amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

Act III of 1888.—The Police Act.

Act V of 1888.—The Inventions and Designs Act.

Act VI of 1888.—The Debtors' Act.

Act VII of 1888.—The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act.

Act X of 1888.—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Causes Courts' Act, 1882.

3.—*Police.*

Amount of crime.

3. The following table shows the number of offences reported under each class during the past 5 years :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c. ..	243	230	304	300	281
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1,046	1,159	1,160	1,203	1,169
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	4,242	4,911	5,754	7,321	5,899
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	166	161	199	222	119
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	11,634	11,703	13,051	16,305	14,631
Class VI.—Other offences (excluding public and local nuisances) ...	1,796	1,578	1,832	1,781	1,732
Total ...	19,127	19,733	22,300	27,132	23,831
Also Class VI.—Public and local nuisances	1,360	1,822	1,401	1,133	1,287
Grand Total ..	20,487	21,555	23,701	28,265	25,118

This shows that there was a decrease in 1888 under all classes of offences except under Class VI. The increase in this class was chiefly under the head of Public and Local nuisances. In Classes III and V are included burglaries and thefts, and it is under these two heads that the decrease of the year mainly occurred. The cause of the decrease is undoubtedly the easier circumstances of the people. The harvests reaped at the end of 1887 and in the earlier part

of 1888 were generally good, and even in those districts in which there was no marked fall in prices the people were more prosperous, and there were fewer incentives to crime of this nature.

4. The following statement shows the number of the most serious offences committed during the past four years :— Heinous offences.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder ... " dacoits ...	1	...	1	2	1	...
Murder ... " robbers ...	17	20	17	20	3	...
Murder ... " poison ...	4	6	...	3	3	...
Other murders ...	96	100	90	115	25	...
Total ...	118	126	108	140	32	...
Attempt at murder ...	22	18	18	21	3	...
Culpable homicide ...	20	20	28	23	...	5
Rape ..	81	75	61	47	...	14
Administering stupefying drugs ...	9	7	13	11	...	2
Total ...	250	246	228	242	14 net increase.	...

There were thus two cases of murder by dacoits against one in the previous year; these occurred one in the Nimar and the other in the Wardha District. There was an increase of 3 cases in the number of murders by robbers. Cases of this kind were most numerous in the Districts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Chanda and Raipur. Six of them were cases in which children were murdered for the sake of the ornaments they were wearing. There were also three cases of murder by poison against none in the previous year, but the number is still less than in former years, and the cases were all unimportant, none of them having been committed by professional poisoners. Under the head of other murders there was an increase of 25 cases. This increase occurred chiefly in the Districts contained in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, and it is impossible to account for it fully and satisfactorily.

5. Under this head there was an increase of 4 cases, the number reported having risen from 25 in 1887 to 29 in the past year. Of these 29 cases, 4 were declared false, so that there have been 25 real cases, which occurred as shown below:— Dacoity.

Nimar	...	5
Hoshangabad	...	4
Wardha	...	4
Saugor	...	3
Bilaspur	...	3
Raipur	...	2
Jubbulpore	...	1
Betul	...	1
Bhandara	...	1
Balaghat	...	1

In dealing with these cases the Police were considerably more successful than in the previous year, convictions having been obtained in one case pending from 1887, and in 8 cases or 32 per cent of the cases which occurred during the year. The most important case in which a conviction was secured was that which occurred in the Balaghat District. This was committed by Umed Singh, the Zamindar of Hirri, a small estate in the Balaghat District, and his gang. He had for long defied the Police, and was the terror of the neighbourhood in which he lived.

Of the 5 dacoities reported in Nimar, 4 are said to have been committed by Tantia and his gang. With regard to two of these cases, it is extremely doubtful whether Tantia or any of his followers had anything to do with them; but although it is not positively known that he himself was present on every occasion, it is certain that two of the Nimar dacoities—one of those which occurred in Hoshangabad, and the single case reported from Betul—were committed by his gang.

Police action.

6. The following statement gives the results of Police action in respect of both persons and cases during the past two years:—

	1887.	1888.
Cognizable crime.		
Total offences in columns 4 and 6 of Statement II D—1 ...	28,741	25,522
Total investigated (including expunged cases) ...	21,221	16,989
Percentage of cases investigated to reported ...	73·83	66·56
Do. do. convicted to investigated ...	47·02	52·93
Do. do. do. to tried ...	77·51	79·56
Number of persons arrested by police (column 21 of Statement II D—1 ...	18,962	16,252
Do. do. by order of Magistrate (column 22 of do.)	2,226	2,300
Total number arrested ...	21,188	18,552
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to persons arrested by police ...	3·85	3·70
Do. of do. put on trial to arrested ...	96·46	97·43
Do. of do. convicted to arrested by police ...	71·88	74·66
Do. of do. do. to total arrested (column 23 of Statement II D—1) ...	67·69	69·65
Do. of do. to tried ...	70·47	72·32
Do. of do. acquitted to tried ...	27·80	25·77
Non-cognizable cases.		
Total cases in which Police were employed	495	371
Property stolen and recovered.		
	Rs.	Rs.
Stolen in cognizable cases	5,19,773	5,29,050
Recovered	1,68,642	1,98,541
Percentage recovered	32·	37·

With fewer investigations, the percentage of cases convicted to investigated has naturally improved considerably, and the percentage of cases convicted to tried is also better than in the previous year.

Strength of force.

7. The strength of the Police force at the end of 1888 was—

1	Inspector-General.
18	District Superintendents.
2	Assistant District Superintendents, 1st Grade.
4	Do. do. do. 2nd „ A Division.
5	Do. do. do. 2nd „ B Division.
37	Inspectors.
5	European Constables.
69	Sub-Inspectors.
138	Chief Constables.
1,006	Head Constables.
6,774	Constables.
86	Boy Orderlies.
191	Mounted Constables.
6	Detectives..
Total 8,342	

As compared with the previous year there has been an increase of 1 Chief Constable, 2 Head Constables, 13 Constables and 6 Detectives. The strength of the Police in each of the towns of Badnur, Betul and Multai, in the Betul District, was increased by one Constable for conservancy work; and the whole of the remaining increase of strength was on account of the special establishment which was experimentally entertained in the Districts of Nimar and Hoshangabad for the prevention of opium smuggling. The scheme referred to in paragraph 10 of Chapter III of last year's Administration Report, for enrolling the clerical establishments under the Police Act, has come into effect since the close of the year, but the reduction of the Mounted Police, though sanctioned, has not yet been carried out.

Distribution of force.

8. No change was effected in respect of the distribution of the force during the year. The question of establishing a well armed and well trained Reserve at the head-quarters of certain districts was under consideration. It has, however, been found impossible to provide for this without materially increasing the total strength of the force, except by a general redistribution of the force in all districts. This is necessarily a work of some difficulty.

Zamindari Police.

9. The Zamindari Police question, in so far as the Zamindaris in the Chhattisgarh Division are concerned, has now been finally disposed of. It has been arranged that in the larger and more remote Zamindaris in which it would be both difficult and expensive for the Government to maintain a force of regular Police, the present system, under which the Zamindars maintain and supervise their own Police, is to be continued; while the smaller Zamindaris, in which it is impossible for the Zamindars, on account of want of means, to maintain an efficient Police force, and a few others in which, in consequence of their position with reference to the Khalsa and of other considerations, it would be impracticable to allow the present system to remain in force without impairing

the general efficiency of the Police administration, are to be brought under the control of the regular Police. At the same time, it has been laid down that in the event of any of the former class of Zamindars neglecting their Police duties, or showing themselves incapable of performing them, their estates will at once be brought under the management of the regular Police. The strength and cost of the force which will, under these circumstances, be located in each Zamindari, has been settled with reference to the size and capabilities of the estate, and a clause will be entered in each Zamindar's sanad giving these particulars, and providing that if it should be found necessary to take his estate under the control of the regular Police, the cost will be met by the addition of the amount specified to his takoli. Each Zamindar will thus be made to realise thoroughly the extent of his responsibility in regard to Police matters, and the consequences to him of any neglect or mal-administration. The strength of the extra force necessary for the efficient control of the estates which are to be at once brought under our ordinary Police management has also been fixed, and the cost of this will be added to the takolis of these estates. The scheme, then, cannot be given effect to till the completion of the settlement which is now in progress.

General results.

10. The general discipline of the Police force was fairly maintained during the year. The work of training and improving the petty officers and Constables has gone on steadily, and the effect is already marked. The beat system is now everywhere organised and bad characters are better looked after. The Police Manual is under issue. The question of Armed Reserves—which will serve also as training-schools for recruits—is approaching settlement. In short, much good work has been done during the year; and the Police Administration of the Central Provinces is now placed on a sound and improving basis.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

Number of cases reported.

11. The following figures show the total number of cases reported and the total number returned as true, for each of the last two years:—

	Reported cases.	Cases rejected under Sec. 203. C. Cr. P.	Cases declared false.	True cases.	Percentage of true to reported cases.
1887 ...	28,056	3,168	465	24,423	87·1
1888 ..	27,482	3,456	412	23,614	85·9

The figures for previous years are not given, as they would be useless for the purpose of comparison, for they included amongst 'reported cases' cases reported to the Police, and amongst 'cases declared false' cases declared by the District Magistrate on a reference by the Police to be false; whereas since last year only cases brought before a Magistrate have been, under the orders of the Government of India, shown in Criminal Statement No. II B—2 as 'cases reported,' and only cases declared by a Magistrate after trial to be false as 'cases declared false.' The slight decrease in the total number of 'cases reported' does not call for explanation.

Number of offences brought to trial.

12. The number of offences affecting the human body increased from 6,511 to 7,316, whilst the number of offences against property decreased from 11,145 to 9,025. The decrease in the latter class of offences is attributed to

the fact that owing to good harvests the poorer classes were not tempted to steal. It seems also that the Police availed themselves more largely of the provisions of Section 157 (*b*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and refrained from investigating cases which did not require their interference. The increase in the number of offences affecting the human body is principally due to more numerous complaints of hurt and assault. This increase is also said to be due to the prosperity of the people, but it is, no doubt, in some measure due to the increase in the number of Criminal Courts by the appointment of more Honorary Magistrates.

Strength of Magistracy.

13. Among Stipendiary Magistrates there was an increase of five in the First class and three in the Second, and a decrease of three in the Third; among Honorary Magistrates there were thirteen more in the Second class, and sixty-nine more in the Third class. New Benches were established during the year at Wardha, Hinganghat, Arvi, Ashti, Deori, Rehli, Damoh, Hatta, Seoni, Khandeli, Bilaspur, Ratanpur, Mandhata, Ramtek and Umrer, and several existing Benches were strengthened.

Work of Magistracy.

14. The total number of persons disposed of by the Magistrates was 37,403 against 38,333 in the preceding year. The percentages of distribution amongst the various classes of Magistrates are compared below:—

	1887.	1888.
District Magistrates	5·2	5·4
Assistant Commissioners, Extra-Assistant Commissioners at Head-quarters, and Cantonment Magistrates	27·8	29·3
Other Stipendiary Magistrates	39·7	33·3
Honorary Magistrates	27·3	32·0

Tahsildars disposed of less criminal work than in 1887, and each of the other classes of Magistrates a little more. The great assistance rendered by Honorary Magistrates was noted and acknowledged in the annual Criminal Report.

Results of trials.

15. During the year 38,479 persons were brought before the Magistrates for enquiry or on trial. Of these, 22,247 were convicted or committed, whilst 15,028 were discharged or acquitted, the percentage of convictions being 57·8 as against 60·3 in 1887. The falling off in the total percentage is probably due to prosecutions for petty offences against the person having been more numerous, and prosecutions for offences against property less numerous than in 1887. Courts of Sessions tried 252 persons against 160 in the preceding year: the percentage of convictions rose from 60 to 70.

Punishments.

16. The total number of persons punished was 21,767 as against 23,656 in 1887. The percentage of persons sentenced to fine only rose again from 50 to 58, the figure for 1886, whilst that of persons whipped only fell from 8 to 5·9, and that of persons imprisoned only from 33 to 27·3. The increase in the proportion of sentences of fine only is no doubt partly due to the increase of petty offences against the person, and the decrease of offences against property;

but partly also to undue leniency and want of discretion on the part of the subordinate Magistracy in punishing with fine offences against property which could only be appropriately punished with whipping or imprisonment.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

17. New rules in regard to payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses were published in the early part of the year and have effected a considerable reduction of expenditure, the total amount paid in the whole Province being Rs. 10,112, as against Rs. 19,957 in 1887, and the average rate of payment per witness being 1 anna 7 pie, as against an average of 3 annas in 1887.

Appeals.

18. The following figures show the number of appeals disposed of by the several classes of Appellate Courts in 1888, as compared with the disposals of the preceding year :—

		1887.	1888.
To District Magistrates	...	1,410	1,573
„ Courts of Session	...	1,090	1,189
„ Judicial Commissioner	...	140	185

Thus, though there were various local fluctuations, the total work of each of the three classes of Appellate Courts was heavier in 1888 than in 1887.

The percentages of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed to appeals disposed of, were as follows in each of the last two years :—

		1887.	1888.
In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner	...	78	88
„ Sessions Courts	...	74	79
„ District Magistrates' Courts	...	66	62

Revision and confirmation.

19. Including 102 cases pending at the close of last year, there were 831 cases, involving 1,304 persons, for revision in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the year under review. Of this total, 746 cases involving 1,167 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving 85 cases pending at its close.

During the year 64 sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation. In 45 cases the sentence was confirmed, in 8 modified, and in 5 reversed; 6 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

5.—*Prisons.*

Admissions.

20. The admissions of the year compare thus with those of the three preceding years :—

		1888.	1887.	1886.
Convicts	...	8,706	10,449	9,360
Under-trial	...	4,877	5,079	4,970
Civil	...	352	706	682
Total	...	13,935	16,234	15,012

The total jail population was 18,184 as against 20,181 in 1887 and 18,410 in 1886. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 4,146·69 as compared with 3,739·79 in 1887 and 3,651·02 in 1886. The figures of 1887

were affected by jubilee releases and are not comparable. The excess of 495·67 over the figures of 1886 is ascribed to longer average residence in jail; and the statistics of sentences passed would seem to support this view. The decrease in the number of Civil prisoners arises from changes in the law of imprisonment for debt. There was a satisfactory decrease both in the actual numbers (208 against 271) and in the proportion (2·78 against 3) of juveniles sent to jail. The Reformatory building at Jubbulpore is in hand, and will eventually receive most of this class of criminals.

Sentences

21. The number of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment shows a distinct improvement, the percentage of sentences of 6 months and under being 76 against 82 in 1887. On the other hand, the care now taken to identify old offenders is said to account for the larger number of sentences under 5 and 10 years—(368 in all, against 321 in 1887). The number of prisoners transported for life rose from 38 to 59, and of those sentenced to death from 22 to 59. This was due to an extraordinary increase in murder cases during the year, which has been noticed in paragraph 4 above under the head *Police*. The transfer of Burmese prisoners sentenced to transportation has largely increased the numbers of the transportation class in the Provincial Jails—there being now detained 437 prisoners under such sentences, as against 245 in 1886.

Punishments.

22. The following table shows, for the past 3 years, the total number of prisoners, the number of punishments inflicted, and the ratio of the number of punishments to the total number of prisoners in each jail:—

Jails.	Total number of prisoners.			Total punishments.			Ratio of punishments per cent to total number of prisoners.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Nagpur ...	1,697	1,791	1,882	1,026	1,168	634	60·46	65·21	38·68
Jubbulpore ...	2,047	2,349	2,268	998	749	763	48·75	31·89	33·64
Raipur ...	1,656	2,320	1,906	358	460	308	21·61	19·83	16·16
Saugor ...	807	755	739	31	39	56	3·84	5·17	7·57
Bhandara ...	522	505	388	11	5	62	2·10	0·99	15·98
Chanda ...	466	490	340	131	97	34	28·11	19·79	10·00
Wardha ...	294	337	343	213	173	89	72·45	51·33	25·94
Balaghat ...	330	495	235	32	123	58	9·70	24·84	24·68
Sironcha ...	54	51	28	2	...	...	3·70	...	...
Damoh ...	246	325	252	41	74	116	16·67	22·77	46·03
Seoni ...	302	329	373	74	86	33	24·50	26·14	8·85
Mandla ...	360	361	212	84	115	122	23·33	31·86	57·55
Chhindwara ...	253	302	250	148	214	165	58·49	70·86	66·00
Betul ...	427	358	301	18	13	20	4·21	3·63	6·64
Hoshangabad ...	553	602	704	123	47	77	22·24	7·81	10·94
Narsinghpur ...	697	712	564	31	26	50	4·45	3·65	8·86
Nimar ...	275	341	409	84	21	18	30·55	6·16	4·40
Sambalpur ...	807	1,043	798	92	118	63	11·40	11·31	7·89
Bilaspur ...	792	738	809	72	39	33	9·09	5·28	4·08
Total ...	12,585	14,204	12,701	3,569	3,567	2,701	28·36	25·11	21·26

This shows that there has not only been a large decrease in the number of punishments, but that the percentage has fallen from 28·36 in 1886, and 25·11 in 1887, to 21·26 in the past year.

Expenditure

23. The cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners rose from Rs. 2,34,758 to Rs. 2,53,167, or by Rs. 18,409, of which Rs. 13,442 was under the head of Rations. Rs. 11,435 of the expenditure on rations is accounted for

by the larger average population; Rs. 1,800 by the improved dietary of short term men; and Rs. 2,000 by the additional Burmese prisoners, who are very expensive to keep. After making allowance for these special causes of additional outlay, the fact that the outlay on rations was kept at the figure reported, in face of the rise of prices nearly everywhere, was highly creditable to the jail management. The effect of the orders issued during the past two years has been to call forth strenuous efforts on the part of Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners to secure supplies on reasonable terms; and though the arrangements for *storing* grain are still incomplete in many jails, a good deal has already been done in this direction. There can be no doubt that the reforms in the arrangements have mitigated, and will mitigate materially, an unavoidable increase of expenditure.

Manufactures

24. The improvement in the system of supplying the jails has extended also to the jail manufactures—and though the cash earnings only show Rs. 37,253 as against Rs. 39,776 in 1887, the actual profits have been Rs. 57,551. If all the work done for the jail by prisoners for which charges would have been made by the Public Works Department be included, the earnings of the jails would indeed be seen to be very much more. In Nagpur, the real profits rose to Rs. 24,000, or Rs. 9,000 over the average of the past five years. In Jubbulpore, work valued at Rs. 5,688 was done for the Public Works Department—and the blanket work executed for jails has also not hitherto been taken into account.

Vital statistics.

25. With a larger jail population there were naturally more admissions to hospital, and the daily average number sick was also greater than in the previous year, but the ratio per *mille* of the daily average number sick was somewhat less. In the jails of Nagpur, Saugor, Chanda, Sironcha, Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Bilaspur, however, this ratio increased, in some instances in rather a marked manner, so that it can scarcely be said that the year was a particularly healthy one. In the number of deaths, however, there was a marked decrease, from 248 to 168. The jails were happily free from cholera or any other epidemic during the past year, and this no doubt accounts for a great part of the decrease.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

The Courts.

26. The number of Courts open at the close of 1888 was 178 as against 168 open at the close of the preceding year. Details for the two years are given in the margin. The increase in the number of Assistant Commissioners' Courts is due partly to an increase in the number of Assistant Commissioners and partly to the fact that more Assistant Commissioners were employed in trying Civil suits. The increase in the number of Munsiffs was caused by the appointment of a Munsiff in place of

	1887.	1888.
Court of Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Do. Commissioner ...	4	4
Do. Deputy Commissioner ...	18	18
Do. Civil Judge ...	9	11
Do. Assistant Commissioner ...	29	36
Do. Tahsildar ...	51	51
Do. Munsiff ...	17	18
Do. Naib-Tahsildar ..	31	31
Do. Small Cause Court Judges and Registrars ...	8	8
Total ...	168	178

the Judicial Naib-Tahsildar at Umrer, and by the opening of a Munsiff's Court at Jubbulpore. The number of Naib-Tahsildars' Courts remained the same as in 1887, for though the Naib-Tahsildar's Court was closed at Umrer on the appointment of a Munsiff, a Judicial Naib was posted to Gadarwara to relieve the Munsiff there of part of his work.

Number of suits.

27. There was a slight decrease in the amount of litigation as compared with that of 1887, the number of suits instituted having fallen from 1,11,855 to 1,10,479, but the total still remains considerably above that of 1885. The decrease was distributed amongst 11 districts, and partially counter balanced by an increase in the number of suits instituted in the other 7 districts.

Value of suits

28. The fluctuations in the value of suits are not large, but there seems to be, as might be expected, a tendency for the average values of suits to increase with the development of the country and the increase of trade. Thus whilst in 1886 the proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value was 76 per cent and that of suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value 99 per cent of the whole litigation, in 1887 the proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value was 73·9 and that of suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value 98·1. In 1888 again the proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value sank to 73·8, and that of suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value to 97·9. The diminution in the number of suits of which the value cannot be estimated is probably due, in part at least, to more correct classification. Enquiries made on the quarterly returns received from districts have shown that in many instances suits which under the Court Fees Act should have been valued (*e. g.*, suits for an injunction, for an account, and for a declaratory decree with consequential relief), have been entered as suits of which the value could not be estimated. Mistakes were pointed out to the Deputy Commissioners concerned, and a circular explaining the law on the subject was issued.

Suits between landlord and tenant.

29. While the total number of suits has slightly declined, the number of suits between landlord and tenant has steadily increased. This increase is generally attributed to the tenant class having become more aware of their rights under the Tenancy Act, and more inclined therefore to assert themselves against their landlords. There were 389 more suits for rent and 232 more other suits between landlord and tenant. So small an increase does not call for explanation.

Distribution of work.

30. 68 per cent of the whole number of suits were disposed of by Small Cause Courts, Naib-Tahsildars, and Munsiffs, as against 68·7 per cent in 1887; a smaller part of this work has been done by Naib-Tahsildars and a larger by Munsiffs; Tahsildars did a little less work than in 1887; and the amount of work done by Assistant Commissioners and Civil Judges substantially increased. The number of original cases tried by Deputy Commissioners again considerably diminished, and the original jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioners was to a large extent transferred to Civil Judges.

Duration of suits.

31. The following figures show the Provincial durations and average number of hearings for the last two years :—

		1887.	1888.
Duration of suits ...	Contested ...	51·7	53·5
	Uncontested ...	32·7	34·2
Average number of hearings ...	Contested ...	3·5	3·1
	Uncontested ...	2·0	1·7

Thus whilst the average duration of suits has increased, the average number of hearings has diminished.

Appeals.

32. Despite the decline in the number of original suits instituted, the total number of first appeals increased to a considerable extent. The increase is about 18 per cent in appeals to the Commissioner and in appeals to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner or Civil Judge, and the percentage of appeals to appealable cases has also risen. It is impossible to say why there was an increase. The appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court were 15 per cent more than they were in 1887. The increase in the Judicial Commissioner's and the Commissioners' Courts may be said to be due to the transfer of original and appellate jurisdiction to Civil Judges.

Duration of appeals.

33. The average durations of appeals, both regular and miscellaneous, increased in District Courts, but decreased in the Courts of Commissioners. The total number of appeals disposed of by Deputy Commissioners and Civil Judges was 6,816 as against 5,517 in the previous year; and the average duration increased from 43·0 to 46·4 in regular appeals, and from 33·2 to 36·9 in miscellaneous appeals. In the Courts of Commissioners, though the number of institutions increased, the number of cases disposed of was fewer by 8 than in 1887. But the average duration of regular appeals fell from 121·5 in that year to 89·8 and that of miscellaneous appeals from 120·6 to 90·7.

Work of Judicial Commissioner.

34. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the average durations were 129·5 in regular, and 108·5 in miscellaneous appeals, as against 109·5 and 98·7 in the preceding year. The duration was affected partly by the number of institutions and partly by Mr. Crosthwaite's absence on deputation. But the number of regular appeals disposed of was considerably greater than in the preceding year, *viz.*, 709 as against 597; and though the number of such appeals filed increased from 626 in 1887 to 708 in 1888, the number of cases left pending at the end of the year was diminished by one (being 238 as against 239 at the end of 1887). On the other hand, the number of miscellaneous appeals and revision cases disposed of was somewhat less in 1888 than in 1887.

Execution of decrees.

35. The number of applications for execution presented during the year was 84,238, of which 9,578 remained pending at the close of the year. The figures for 1887 were 82,575 and 9,969, so that whilst the number of applications increased, rather fewer were left pending than at the end of 1887. Satisfaction in full was obtained in 17,368, and in part in 16,196 cases, whilst 37,876 applications proved wholly infructuous.

The amount realized by process was Rs. 11,75,016, and the amount realised without process was Rs. 26,076. Judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 351 cases only as against 599 cases in 1887, and arrested but not imprisoned in 1,664 cases only as against 2,801 cases in 1887. The decrease in these figures was no doubt due to the effect of Act VI of 1888, which came into force on the 23rd March 1888, and a still more marked decrease should be observable this year.

Miscellaneous.

36. In consequence of the discovery of frauds in connection with process fees in the Saugor District, new rules in regard to the realization of process fees and the procedure to be observed in receiving and accounting for witnesses' diet money were prescribed during the year. There has not yet been time to appreciate the working of these rules.

7.—*Registration.*

Registration Staff.

37. The number of Registration Offices open in 1888-89 was 81, or 5 more than in the previous year. There were considerable changes in the Registration Staff during the year. In cases where the income derived from commission was found to be unduly large, and in some other cases where grounds of administrative efficiency appeared to make the change desirable, special unsalaried Sub-Registrars were replaced by special salaried men. In two cases *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars were replaced by special salaried Sub-Registrars. The services of two special unsalaried Sub-Registrars were dispensed with and they were replaced by schoolmasters, while one post of special salaried Sub-Registrar was abolished and a schoolmaster appointed to do the work. Finally in three cases schoolmasters were appointed as Sub-Registrars of newly created offices, while for the remaining two new offices special unsalaried Sub-Registrars were selected.

The resulting establishment, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement :—

		1887-88.	1888-89.
I.—Registrars	...	18	18
II.—Sub-Registrars—			
1. *Ex-officio*	...	37	35
2. Special salaried	...	12	17
3. Unsalaried—			
(*a*) Special	...	9	4
(*b*) Schoolmasters	...	0	7
Total Sub-Registrars	...	58	63
Total Establishment	...	76	81

1,070 registrations were effected by the seven schoolmasters who acted as Sub-Registrars, and their work is reported to have been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

General results of the year's operations.

38. The general results of the year's operations as compared with those of 1887-88 may be summarised as follows :—

(*a*.)—The total number of documents registered showed a slight decrease, the figure being 27,383 as compared with 27,545 in 1887-88. Though smaller, however, than the figure of 1887-88, the number of registrations was greater than that of 1886-87 or of any previous year.

(*b*).—Compulsory registrations (including authorities to adopt) rose from 19,914 in 1887-88 to 19,979 in the year under review, while the number of optional registrations (inclusive of wills) diminished from 7,631 to 7,404.

(*c*).—Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 95,546 as compared with Rs. 83,001 in 1887-88. This increase was almost entirely confined to regular fees, the increase in miscellaneous receipts having only amounted to Rs. 746.

(*d*).—There was a slight increase in the total expenditure, the figure being Rs. 43,209 as compared with Rs. 42,706 in the previous year.

(*e*).—The percentage of expenditure on income fell from 51·4 to 45·2, the lowest percentage which has been reached since 1883-84.

(*f*).—The net income amounted to Rs. 52,337 as compared with Rs. 40,295 in the previous year.

There was thus an increase in net receipts of Rs. 12,042 or 29·9 per cent.

The main features of the year are, therefore, the decrease in optional registration, the large increase in receipts from ordinary fees, and the resulting enhancement in net income.

General analysis of Registrations.

39. The following statement shows the results of the year in respect of the classes of documents registered as compared with the five previous years. There has been a slight increase in sales of immoveable property, while mortgages have remained nearly stationary. The number of registrations of leases has declined, while in other registrations there has been a slight increase.

Year.	Sales of immoveable property.	Mortgages of immoveable property.	Leases.	Registrations affecting moveable property.	All other Registrations.	Total.
1883-84...	4,472	8,806	4,100	3,825	1,177	22,380
1884-85...	4,686	8,395	4,009	3,886	1,313	22,289
1885-86 ..	4,881	9,847	4,337	4,173	1,367	24,605
1886-87...	5,470	10,814	3,540	4,354	1,517	25,695
1887-88...	6,158	11,167	4,170	4,326	1,724	27,545
1888-89...	6,257	11,071	3,903	4,329	1,823	27,383

Financial results.

40. The receipts from Registration fees rose from Rs. 16,191-4-0 to Rs. 57,993-1-0, while the receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 37,552-9-1, as compared with Rs. 36,806-7-6 in 1887-88. The gross income was thus Rs. 95,545-10-1 as compared with Rs. 83,000-11-6 in the preceding year, or an increase of 15 per cent. This great improvement in income is due to the very much larger realizations under ordinary fees, consequent on the introduction of the new Schedule of fees which was sanctioned by the Government of India and which came into force on the 1st June 1888. The number of registrations has, so far as can be ascertained, been but very slightly if at all affected by the change in the system of fees, while a perceptible enhancement of income has been secured by the introduction of the new schedule.

There was again a slight increase in expenditure, which rose from Rs. 42,706-6-0 to Rs. 43,208-15-6. Owing to the lowering of the rates of commission the expenditure under that head fell from Rs. 11,311-6-0 to Rs. 8,777-5-0. The cost of Establishment, in which there had been a concurrent reduction in some directions and increase in others, remained nearly stationary. On the other hand, there was an increase under the heads Travelling Allowance, Furniture, Stationery and Miscellaneous. When it is remembered, however, that the new Schedule of fees was not in force during the first two months in the year and that the reduction in establishment and in rates of commission had not had time to show their full effect on the figures of the year, the financial results of the past year may be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Value of property dealt with and incidence of Registration fees.

41. The aggregate value of the property dealt with by registered documents rose from Rs. 97,40,336-11-6 to Rs. 98,58,640-9-7, the value of the immoveable property affected alone amounting to Rs. 93,85,320-11-5. The incidence of registration fees per document registered rose from Rs. 1-10-10 to Rs. 2-1-10. The increase was due to the introduction of the new Fee schedule, and as this schedule was only in operation for ten months in the year, it may be anticipated that the incidence will again show a slight rise during the current year.

8.—*Municipal Administration.*

Number and constitution of Municipalities.

42. The number of Municipalities constituted under Act XI of 1873 existing during the year 1887-88 was 58, the number in each Division being—

Nagpur	...	20
Jubbulpore	...	12
Nerbudda	...	22
Chhattisgarh	...	4
Total	...	58

The only change since the previous year is in the omission of Mohari, which ceased to be a Municipality on the 1st January 1887. One Municipality—Shahara in the Nimar District—was abolished during the year under report. There were 638 members on the Municipal Committees, 24 being shown as *ex-officio*, 154 as nominated, and 460 as elected.

Model election Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner have now been generally adopted. The effect of these is to place the franchise on a broad, simple, and uniform basis.

Income.

43. The total income from Octroi fell from Rs. 5,99,758 (omitting Mohari) to Rs. 5,84,964, a decrease of Rs. 14,794, or, deducting the receipts of the Saugor Cantonment (included in the Municipal accounts for the year under report) of Rs. 21,916. The decrease was fairly general, and is, for the most part, attributed to bad harvests and consequently restricted consumption. The administration of octroi duty received the Chief Commissioner's careful attention during the year. The model Schedule of Rates, referred to in paragraph 43 of last year's Administration Report, has been finally issued, and model Rules for regulating the levy of octroi duty were published under the same orders. The object of this measure is to ensure the application of existing restrictions on the number of articles liable to duty and on the rates of taxation; to enforce the due application of the refund system, and to render the levy of the duty throughout the Provinces as uniform as local circumstances will permit. The work of adapting the model Rules and Schedule to each Municipality is now going on. So far as the year under report is concerned, the only part of these reforms to which practical effect was given was the reduction of the minimum limit of refunds to four annas.

The house-tax brought in Rs. 20,695 against Rs. 18,795 in the previous year. This is generally in force in Municipalities which do not levy octroi. It is intended to place this also under a proper system when the law is revised. Other heads of receipt do not call for particular notice.

Expenditure.

44. The total outlay under the head "Public Health" rose from Rs. 3,78,955 to Rs. 3,92,229. The increase is entirely accounted for under "Water works." The expenditure on office establishment fell from Rs. 34,358 to Rs. 33,480, in spite of the entertainment of additional Moharirs for the new Benches of Honorary Magistrates. The cost of collection of taxes increased from Rs. 80,361 to Rs. 85,174. The expenditure on roads decreased from Rs. 1,11,477 to Rs. 98,309. This is unsatisfactory, as the proper maintenance of their internal communications is one of the most important of a Committee's duties. Some of the Committees evince a disposition to spend too much on education and dispensaries and to starve sanitation and public works.

Miscellaneous.

45. Dispensary subscriptions increased from Rs. 18,757 to Rs. 25,553, and this although, as mentioned in several reports, calls upon private liberality in aid of Jubilee celebrations, the Imperial Institute and the Countess of Dufferin's Fund had somewhat diverted the flow of subscriptions. The principal measure taken to encourage private aid to charitable dispensaries was the obtaining of the sanction of the Government of India to the creation of Dispensary endowments, it having been represented that the amalgamation of Dispensary receipts with the general Municipal Fund was calculated to discourage subscriptions. The formation of these endowments was enjoined upon all Municipalities, and a few have taken steps to form the nucleus of a fund for the future maintenance of the dispensaries under their control. Another measure was the issue of rules providing for the realization of payments from

well-to-do persons who resort for aid to the dispensaries. This, if properly worked, should result in substantial and much-needed support to these institutions.

The transfer to Municipal Committees of the management of schools within Municipal limits is being pressed forward and will, it is hoped, stimulate the Committees to endeavour to obtain more private support in aid of education also.

The Chief Commissioner is also considering the question of placing the administration of "nazul" on a satisfactory basis. Hitherto the treatment of such lands within Municipal limits has not been conducted on any definite principle.

The transfer of the supervision of conservancy from the Police to the Municipal Committees has been given effect to in many cases on the applications of the Committees themselves. One main ground for the desire to undertake this duty is, no doubt, the fact that the Committees can, as a rule, supervise conservancy at a less cost than the amount which they pay to the Police for the work; but it is, at the same time, perhaps, a sign of a growing interest in sanitation on the part of the Committees.

9.—*Military.*

Regular forces.

46. The re-organization of District Commands which took place during the year effected considerable changes in the distribution of the forces stationed in the Central Provinces. The Saugor District became the Nerbudda District, losing Nowgong and receiving Hoshangabad from the Nagpur Command; the Nagpur District, which has its head-quarters at Kamptee and includes the stations of Raipur, Sambalpur, and Sitabaldi (Nagpur), was transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Army, losing Sambalpur, which is to be transferred to the Bengal Army and attached to the Presidency Command. The Central Provinces therefore no longer retain any Madras troops, being garrisoned on the North and East by the Bengal and elsewhere by the Bombay Army. These changes were accompanied by corresponding transfers among the troops, the 4th and 16th Bombay Regiments replacing, in the Nagpur Command, the 20th and 23rd Madras Regiments respectively, though a detachment of the last-named battalion still garrisons Hoshangabad, which place it is in contemplation to abandon as a military station. The 2nd Madras Lancers continue at Kamptee and the European troops there are unchanged. Brigadier-General Bengough, C. B., was succeeded by Brigadier-General Anderson, C. B., in the command of the Nagpur District. In the Nerbudda District, the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment replaced the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Jubbulpore, and the 1st Bengal Cavalry and 7th Bengal Infantry succeeded the corresponding 2nd and 3rd Regiments at Saugor. Brigadier-General Barnard commands the District in place of Brigadier-General East, C. B.

Auxiliaries.

47. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifles continued during the year under the command of Colonel C. H. Grace, M.S.C. A separation was, however, effected in the original force, the officials of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, composing two Companies, having withdrawn with the object of constituting a separate corps for the railway line. This, with the sanction of the Government of India, was effected and the corps placed under the Central Provinces Administration,

Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line, being appointed Commandant with the rank of Major. The services of Captain G. Silver of the East Surrey Regiment were obtained as Adjutant. The new corps now numbers over 400 efficients. They were inspected during the year by Brigadier-General Anderson, C. B., Commanding the Nagpur District, who was much pleased with the numerical strength of the corps and complimented them on the high degree of discipline and efficiency attained in so short a time. On the other hand, great exertions were made on behalf of the Nagpur Volunteer Corps to fill the gap caused by the withdrawal of the railway employés. Additional members were enrolled, detachments formed at out-stations and a Cadet company constituted, and by the close of the year the corps had almost attained its former numerical strength. It also was inspected by General Anderson, who expressed much satisfaction with its efficiency and discipline.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Agriculture.*

Area of Province.

1. The total area of the Central Provinces is 1,15,936 square miles, of which 29,435 square miles are held by Feudatory Chiefs, for whose territories no statistical information is available. Of the remaining area (86,501 square miles) 20,052 constitute the Forest estates of the Government, in which at last settlement proprietary rights were reserved by the State. The area held by private persons (who are British subjects) is 66,482 square miles, of which 45,174 square miles are held by small proprietors or "malguzars" (whose proprietary rights in the Sambalpur District are limited to their home farms); while the balance (21,275 square miles) is included in the large estates or talukas which are the property of the class of landholders known in these Provinces as "Zamindars."

Crop area.

The tracts for which any statistical information of even approximate accuracy is available are those included in the malguzari area and in the zamindari estates of two districts, Bhandara and Balaghat. The patwari system, which affords the only agency by which statistics can be obtained, is in process of extension both to cultivated areas in Government Forests and also to Zamindari estates, but this extension is a matter of time, and for some years to come the agricultural statistics of the Administration will be incomplete.

In the year under report, when Settlement operations were in progress in some form or other in all the districts of the Provinces, the statistics have been of necessity based to a large extent on estimates, and can therefore only be accepted as rough approximations.

2. The returns for the year, over the area for which information is available, show that out of a total of 3,64,35,150 acres 1,38,70,050 were cropped—that is 44 per cent of the whole; if however current fallows are added to this, the total cultivated area amounts to 1,54,30,296 acres or a little over 50 per cent of the whole.

Detail of crops.

The proportion of cultivated to waste and forest land varies very much in different districts.

In Wardha it is about 65 per cent of the total area, in Raipur and Saugor about 40 per cent, while in Chanda it is only about 20 per cent.

3. The areas under the principal crops were as below:—

Food grains.—

			Acres
Wheat	...	...	40,45,399
Rice	...	...	37,85,566
Others	...	...	42,98,061
		Total ...	1,21,29,026

Other crops—

			Acres.
Oilseeds	...	...	13,02,523
Cotton	...	...	6,74,559
Other fibres	...	...	31,412
Sugar-cane	..	...	49,650
Tobacco	...	...	19,649
Other kinds	...	...	4,69,502
		...	25,47,295
GRAND TOTAL		...	1,46,76,321

The double-cropped area was 8,06,271 acres.

Wheat cultivation is not confined to any Division of the Provinces, but the Northern districts, and especially the Nerbudda valley, grow by far the largest amount of wheat. In Chhattisgarh and in the Nagpur country wheat cultivation is on the increase. Rice is the chief staple of Chhattsigarh and those of the Southern districts, but it is grown in all districts, though in some cases to a very small extent.

Cotton is chiefly grown in Nimar on the Khandesh border and in the Wardha District adjoining the Berars, but a considerable amount is to be found in the Nagpur and Chhindwara Districts. There is hardly a single district in which some cotton is not to be found.

Rain-fall.

2.—*Weather and Crops.*

4. The following table shows the rain-fall of the year under report and compares it with that of the previous year and with the average of the past 22 years :—

District.	April and May 1888.	June	July.	August	September.	October.	November 1888 to March 1889.	Total rain-fall 1888-89.	Total rain-fall 1887-88.	Average rain-fall of past 22 years.
Saugor ...	13	5·13	10·61	31·05	8·46	·23	1·31	57·22	54·06	46·18
Damoh ..	...	6·87	15·03	23·24	6·04	...	·32	51·50	46·52	49·39
Jabalpur ...	20	4·77	17·60	17·34	2·24	·13	1·83	44·11	89·55	57·08
Mandla ..	...	9·53	11·01	17·93	2·10	.	·64	44·21	67·87	51·74
Seoni ...	·05	3·64	20·42	15·65	7·73	·03	·87	48·39	84·67	50·79
Narsinghpur ...	·17	2·06	11·57	22·36	5·58	...	1·80	43·54	60·74	53·15
Hoshangabad ...	·06	4·80	15·50	12·38	10·16	...	·43	43·63	57·48	47·26
Nimar ...	...	1·72	10·95	4·03	5·51	·32	·12	22·65	37·13	33·42
Betul ..	..	2·50	15·13	7·13	8·46	·41	·86	34·49	64·08	43·41
Chhindwara ...	...	5·26	6·49	11·36	6·50	·66	1·80	32·07	55·87	44·50
Wardha .	..	7·43	11·96	4·51	2·79	·15	3·85	33·69	58·97	40·56
Nagpur ...	·06	9·83	11·21	8·01	5·49	·37	1·17	36·14	56·72	45·87
Chanda ...	·34	6·02	25·09	7·18	2·38	·35	1·29	42·95	68·74	49·69
Bhandara ...	·41	8·59	20·25	20·81	6·66	·72	1·69	59·13	85·33	54·22
Balaghat ...	·02	9·97	21·96	17·13	6·64	1·32	·69	58·03	78·18	66·48
Raipur ...	·22	7·04	19·46	12·26	7·17	·12	·47	46·74	55·47	52·08
Bilaspur ...	...	5·21	13·00	13·97	5·46	·22	2·35	40·21	49·56	45·68
Sambalpur ...	·02	4·51	18·68	28·83	3·78	·84	·82	57·48	59·34	77·75

5. The rain-fall of the year was below the average in every district except Saugor and Bhandara, and fell far short of that of the previous year in every district except in Saugor and Damoh, where it slightly exceeded last year's figure.

In Jabalpur it was 13 inches below the normal, in Chhindwara 12 and in Nimar 11 inches.

The larger fall in Saugor and Damoh was due to the exceptionally heavy rain of August in those districts.

In fact up to the end of August in all districts the rain-fall had been ample, but after the first ten days of September there was a long break, which continued till the very end of October. After this again the cold weather rains practically failed.

6. As might have been expected, though the rice had promised well, the dry weather of September and October largely reduced the out-turn, while the yield of cotton exceeded the amount harvested for many years past.

Juari and til were much better than they had been in the preceding year, but they did not come up to the cotton.

7. The spring crops fared worse, and considerable areas were left unsown, the cultivators having waited too long for the rain, which never came. Wheat in the Southern districts fared better, but in the chief wheat-growing tracts the crop was a very poor one.

Linseed did not suffer so much, as owing to the lack of rain there was no damage from rust, but the hot winds set in earlier than usual and both linseed and wheat suffered in consequence.

Both crops were best in Saugor, Wardha and Nagpur.

8. The following Statement contrasts the prices of wheat, gram, juari, and common rice during June, December and March in the two past years :—

Price current, 1888-89.

[In seers and chittacks per rupee.]

District.	Year.	June.				December.				March.			
		Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Saugor ...	1887-88...	17 6	25 7	...	9 4	15 7	16 14	...	10 11	19 5	25 12	...	10 15
	1888-89...	17 6	22 10	...	8 10	14 13	17 1	...	10 4	16 3	21 12	...	9 8
Damoh ...	1887-88...	21 5	30 0	...	11 7	17 3	18 13	...	14 6	24 0	30 0	...	11 7
	1888-89 ..	21 13	26 11	...	11 7	16 0	17 2	...	11 7	20 0	26 11	...	12 10
Jabalpur ...	1887-88...	15 12	21 0	18 0	13 0	14 12	20 0	20 0	12 8	15 4	20 0	22 0	12 1
	1888-89...	17 0	25 0	...	10 12	13 4	17 12	18 0	10 0	15 12	20 0	21 0	10 8
Mandla ...	1887-88 .	22 0	32 0	...	13 0	18 0	25 0	...	14 0	24 0	39 0	...	14 0
	1888-89...	24 0	32 8	...	14 0	16 0	24 0	...	12 0	19 0	27 8	...	11 0
Seoni ...	1887-88...	19 8	20 6	...	10 15	16 9	17 15	...	16 9	21 5	22 6	...	15 7
	1888-89...	20 6	22 6	..	14 15	14 15	19 8	...	13 9	16 10	19 8	...	12 4
Narsinghpur ...	1887-88...	15 2	21 11	...	9 13	15 7	17 10	...	12 4	16 14	25 0	...	14 9
	1888-89...	16 14	25 5	...	10 15	12 15	17 10	...	10 14	14 10	19 13	...	10 6
Hoshangabad ...	1887-88..	15 0	19 0	...	9 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	15 0	24 0	...	9 0
	1888-89...	15 0	22 15	...	9 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	9 0	14 0	20 8	...	8 8
Nimar ...	1887-88 .	15 1	18 9	20 11	11 14	12 0	14 3	17 11	11 7	15 1	18 9	15 8	11 7
	1888-89...	14 4	17 4	14 9	11 7	14 4	14 3	16 8	11 7	14 4	15 2	19 1	11 7
Betul ...	1887-88 .	17 8	22 0	20 3	11 1	15 9	15 0	17 7	10 0	17 8	20 0	17 7	9 2
	1888-89 .	17 8	20 0	17 7	9 2	13 9	18 4	17 7	10 0	15 9	20 0	17 7	10 0
Chhindwara ...	1887-88 .	19 0	22 13	20 9	10 0	13 13	16 14	18 0	13 5	19 0	22 0	20 9	13 5
	1888-89...	21 0	22 0	20 9	11 7	16 14	21 11	20 9	11 7	15 3	19 0	20 9	10 0
Wardha ...	1887-88...	17 2	16 0	21 13	11 7	16 0	13 5	20 0	11 7	20 0	13 5	20 0	11 7
	1888-89...	18 7	16 0	20 0	13 5	17 2	17 2	24 0	11 7	17 2	20 0	20 0	11 7
Nagpur ...	1887-88 .	15 10	17 3	19 11	12 3	16 4	16 4	19 11	12 3	17 8	17 8	18 12	12 3
	1888-89...	17 8	18 12	18 12	12 8	16 4	19 11	19 11	12 3	16 4	20 0	21 4	12 8
Chanda ...	1887-88	16 3	14 6	20 0	12 3	14 5	13 10	18 0	13 8	16 2	19 3	20 3	14 10
	1888-89...	15 0	14 9	20 2	14 8	18 10	19 3	23 6	14 7	17 15	20 0	23 6	14 7
Bhandara ..	1887-88...	15 0	15 0	...	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	16 4	18 12	20 0	...	16 4
	1888-89 .	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	18 12	18 12	...	16 4	17 8	23 12	...	15 0
Balaghat ...	1887-88...	18 6	19 3	...	14 0	17 1	15 10	...	20 6	23 10	24 0	...	17 14
	1888-89 .	21 0	21 10	...	17 14	18 6	19 3	...	17 14	19 11	21 10	...	17 14
Raipur ...	1887-88...	21 0	22 0	...	13 10	21 13	18 0	..	17 2	21 13	20 0	...	18 4
	1888-89 .	24 0	18 0	...	18 8	19 11	16 0	...	15 15	22 13	17 0	...	17 10
Bilaspur ...	1887-88 ..	26 10	33 8	...	21 6	24 6	25 2	...	22 8	24 5	21 14	...	20 1
	1888-89	23 11	22 5	...	16 15	17 12	14 0	...	11 4	22 7	16 12	...	16 15
Sambalpur ...	1887-88..	29 2	18 12	..	16 10	21 0	18 12	...	22 12	21 0	18 0	...	20 2
	1888-89...	20 9	18 0	...	15 12	14 0	13 8	...	17 8	16 10	...	...	16 10

9. The good spring harvest of 1888 caused the prices of wheat to fall somewhat in the June quarter, but the poor prospects in December resulted in a general rise, and even at harvest time they did not fall again, and throughout ruled higher than in the previous year. The improvement in the juari crop brought about a considerable fall of prices, which had been exceedingly high in June.

The price of gram has been steadily rising for some time. Last year it was again higher than in the previous year, except in the Nagpur Division. In the Jabalpur Division, where gram is chiefly grown, though prices are rising, it is still cheaper than in other parts of the Province.

Rice, as might be expected, was generally dearer than in the preceding year, when the crop had been such a good one. In some districts the prices were about the same as those of previous years in December and March, but in Chattisgarh there is a large rise noticeable during those two months.

The growth of the export traffic continues to produce a general rise in the prices of grains, which even good harvests fail to compensate for, but in the year under report when harvests were generally poor or moderate this rise was only to be expected.

3.—*Horticulture.*

District gardens

10. Gardens were maintained at the cost of Provincial Funds at the head-quarter stations of twelve districts, or one less than last year. The decrease is due to the leasing of the Wardha garden to one of its malis for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 100. Most of the gardens were carefully and economically managed, and their net cost to Government was a little over Rs. 3,000, or less by Rs. 88 than that of the preceding year. This is due to a saving on account of the Wardha garden being leased out. The Raipur garden was the only one which actually showed a profit, while in the case of the Chanda garden the receipts fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 27-6-10 only.

The distribution of fruit trees and plants to private persons on payment and gratis still continues satisfactory in several districts. The gardens at Sambalpur, Saugor and Raipur have done best in this respect.

There is very little to mention under the head of experiments.

In April 1888 a supply of the Tunisian date palm seed was obtained from the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpur, North-Western Provinces, and distributed for trial to the Deputy Commissioners of all districts except Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and Wardha, together with a copy of printed instructions for sowing and cultivation. The only Superintendents who have mentioned the results of their experiments are those of Saugor, Mandla, Seoni and Sambalpur. The seed germinated very well indeed and the young plants are thriving. Some of the districts of these Provinces are well suited for the cultivation of the palm, and it may be hoped that this variety will be established here. The Superintendent of the Seoni garden mentions that German

lentil (Dhal) was sown in black cotton soil and germinated well and seemed to be flourishing, but bore no seed. Strawberry plants procured from Naini Tal are doing well at Narsinghpur; some years ago strawberries were well established in Jabalpur, and there seems to be no reason why they should not succeed in the surrounding districts.

In Hoshangabad, out of five Eucalyptus seedlings planted three have grown to over 30 feet. Thirty-six mahogany trees have also been successfully reared in this garden. Potatoes were tried at Raipur and Sambalpur. In the former district the experiment was not altogether a failure, as the outturn weighed six times the quantity sown. In the latter the results were unsatisfactory, owing to the crop having been injured by white ants. The soil and climate of Sambalpur are well suited for most vegetables and roots. Better results may be expected when fresh seed can be obtained by means of the railway which is about to be opened in this district. The pine, leechee and mango crops are reported to have been very fine during the year. Efforts were also made in this garden to grow a few foreign plants, such as the "Hevea Braziliensis" and the "Acacia Dilhata" or silver wattle of Australia. But as the seed supplied was bad it failed to germinate. The Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, has put down a quantity of fruit and other seeds with a view to supplying the Railway Station gardens.

Maharaj Bagh.

11. The Horticultural gardens (Maharaj Bagh) at Nagpur and the public gardens at Pachmarhi continued under the direct management of the Agricultural Department. The net cost to Government of the former institution (including the maintenance of the works which supply the gardens and the Residency garden with water from the Telenkheri Tank) was Rs. 7,351. The expenditure on the Maharaj Bagh was larger by Rs. 715 than in the year preceding, owing mainly to the expenditure incurred in building a large aviary for small birds and several cages. The garden and menagerie continue to be very popular and are visited daily by hundreds of persons and on festivals and holidays by thousands.

The net cost of the Pachmarhi garden was Rs. 958. The mulberry plants which are being raised there for the trial of sericulture are in a flourishing condition, and there seems to be no doubt that the climate of this part of the Province is exceedingly well adapted for growing the food of the silk worm.

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

12. The season was favourable to most of the kharif crops, especially to cotton and juar, but was unsuited to the rabi crops.

Cotton, til and juar were sown, hoed and weeded at the right time, the weather having afforded frequent opportunities for these operations.

The light showers of August and the early cessation of the rains were also propitious to the cotton plants during the flowering and picking seasons, and saved the juar from rust, which is often engendered by damp when the corn is forming in the ear. On the other hand, these conditions were unfavourable to the rabi crops, and owing to the absence of rain in September and October there was a lack of moisture at sowing time and the seed germinated badly. This bad start was followed by the entire failure of the winter showers, and hot winds set in at the beginning of the hot weather.

13. A considerable quantity of Upland Georgian cotton seed was distributed among cultivators in the Wardha District. The Deputy Commissioner reports that those who have used it consider it to be of a superior quality, yielding more clean white cotton than the indigenous varieties. He is unable, however, to say what the outturn was, as the reports which were received are so discrepant that it is impossible to draw any inference from them. He has been requested to have a few experiments carefully made during the current season and the results compared with those obtained from the indigenous varieties grown under similar circumstances. The outturn of juar was also good, being 60 per cent better than in the preceding year. Wheat suffered a good deal, but linseed not to the same extent, and as a matter of fact the year was more favourable to it than any of the four preceding years, during which the linseed crops were very poor. The average outturn of the linseed crop, excluding manured plots, was 233 lbs. per acre as compared with 161 last year.

Experiments.

14. Experiments in green soiling, *i. e.*, in ploughing in green hemp, were continued during the year, but owing to the absence of rain in September and October the hemp remained unrotted in the ground and practically had no effect on the crop. But it was observed that the fields which had been fertilized in this manner in previous years were much enriched by the process.

Bone dust, saltpetre, farm-yard manure and poudrette were all tried. The results from bone dust and saltpetre compare favourably with those obtained from other manures.

The trial of the plan of embanking fields for rabi crops, so common and effective in the Northern Districts of the Province, and which was mentioned in last year's report, was continued during the year, but with no better success.

The unsatisfactory results obtained last year were, it was thought, due to the fields being uneven and not properly embanked. These defects were remedied, but with no improvement in results. This may probably be ascribed in a great measure to the ingredients and consistency of the kanhar soil of the Nagpur District, but it may also be due to the time at which the banks were cut and to the treatment which the fields received preparatory to sowing. The draining operation was apparently too long delayed, and the consequence was that the fields did not become fit for ploughing till late in the season. This circumstance, taken in connection with the absence of rain in September and October and again at Christmas, would suffice to account for the small yield of the embanked fields which had been sown late.

Accurate information will be obtained this year as to the precise time for completing the operations preparatory to sowing the seed, and the experiment will be continued till it is plain that the kanhar or black soil of the Nagpur country cannot in this respect be treated in the same manner as the kabar or black soil of the Narbada valley.

Agricultural Implements.

15. A trial was made of the cheap Iron Cane Mill of Messrs. Rogers of Saharanpur, and the results obtained, when compared with those of the Bihea Mill, are reported to be favourable. A strong cheap iron mill is much needed in these Provinces. Mills of this kind which have hitherto been available are

beyond the means of ordinary cultivators, and the people seem unable or unwilling to combine for the purpose of purchasing what is to them an expensive article and beyond the means of one person. Moreover the wooden mill now used is supplied by the village carpenter, who must be supported in any case, so that practically the cultivators get their mills for little or nothing, and as ordinarily each cultivator makes only a small quantity of gur, it does not seem to him to be worth while to spend Rs. 150 for a mill to make a few rupees worth of gur. It is therefore only a cheap iron mill that will induce him to abandon the use of the ineffective "Kohlu" or Native wooden mill.

The sale of improved agricultural implements is still exceedingly small. Intelligent practical farmers to whom these implements have been shown on several occasions, admit the advantages claimed for them, but urge that they are unsuited to this country. The Swedish plough for example goes a little deeper than the plough in ordinary use in the Nagpur District and also inverts the soil, which the country plough does not. But then it needs much stronger bullocks to work it; and even in the Nagpur country, where the cattle are more robust and better fed than in most districts of the Province, they are said to be not strong enough to pull it through stiff clays.

The expenditure on the Farm amounted to Rs. 5,930-6-0, of which Rs. 2,185-12-1 were covered by receipts. The net cost of the institution has therefore been only Rs. 3,744-9-11, which is less by Rs. 2,019-6-1 than the estimate, and less by Rs. 1,943-2-8 than the net cost in the preceding year.

Agricultural class.

16. The practical utility of the Farm has been greatly increased by the opening of an Agricultural class in connection with it. The class was started in 1888. The Superintendent of the Farm is its Principal, and is assisted by a Lecturer on Agriculture and Surveying. Considerable progress has been made by the students during the year. The average attendance was 25 throughout the year.

The students are trained in all farm operations and at the same time receive theoretical instruction in Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany. They learn field surveying and work in the laboratory at the chemical analysis of soils. Each pupil has a plot of his own in which he raises the principal crops grown in the district.

With the aid of the Assistant Settlement Officer (an officer of the Survey Department of India) and the Professors of the Hislop College at Nagpur, an examination was held in March last. Of the 20 students examined, 17 passed and have now commenced their second year's course of study. The Inspector-General of Education considers the progress which has been made very satisfactory and writes:—

"The general result reflects credit on the Principal and his assistants. "The class may be said to have passed beyond the experimental stage and to "have obtained an assured position among the educational institutions of these "Provinces."

4.—*Forests.*

Areas.

17. The area of the Government forests at the commencement and close of the year was, in acres:—

	On 1st April 1888.	On 31st March 1889.	Difference.
Reserved Forests ...	12,833,471	12,615,968	—217,503
Unclassed State Forests	208,893	207,761	—1,132
Total ..	13,042,364	12,823,729	—218,635

The same expressed in square miles:—

	On 1st April 1888.	On 31st March 1889.	Difference.
Reserved Forests ...	20,052	19,712	—340
Unclassed State Forests ..	326	324	—2
Total ...	20,378	20,036	—342

In other words, the area of the Government forests as now returned is shown as less by 218,635 acres, or 342 square miles, than it was on the 1st April 1888. The reduction is almost entirely due to correction of former computations.

Classification of areas.

18. The designation of the areas under strict conservation, formerly known as 1st Class Reserves, was by orders issued during the year altered to Class A Reserves. Instructions were at the same time issued for the exclusion from the Class B Reserves of all land more suited for cultivation than for the growth of forests and for the gradual transfer of the remaining area to the A class. According to the new classification the areas of Reserved Forests under more or less strict conservation were, on the 1st April 1888, respectively:—

		Square miles.
Class A Reserves	...	3,600
Class B „	...	16,452
Total	..	20,052

During the year 410 square miles were transferred from the B to the A Class, and 616 more have been so transferred since the close of the year.

Demarcation

19. Demarcation was completed in 10 and in progress in 8 Divisions. The boundaries of all Class A Reserves were maintained in good order during the year.

Surveys.

20. In the past field season the Forest Survey Branch completed the detail survey, on the scale of 4 inches=1 mile, of a large portion of the forests in the Dhamtari Range, and the triangulation of the whole of the Sihawa Forests, in the Raipur District. A party of this survey was also at work in the Jubbulpore District, of which the detailed topographical survey of 35,841 acres was completed; while a third party was employed in surveying the Ahiri Forests in Chanda.

Establishments.

21. The following statement shows the details of the sanctioned strength of the permanent Executive and Protective Establishments as they respectively stood at the commencement and close of the year 1888-89: —

Designation.	Scale as sanctioned by the Government of India.		Actual apportioned strength as it stood on the 31st March 1888.		Actual apportioned strength as it stood on the 31st March 1889.	
	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Monthly cost.	Number.	Monthly cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sub-Assistant Conservators ...	8	1,500	8	1,500	8	1,500
Forest Rangers ...	44	3,190	26	1,920	29	2,095
Foresters .	177	4,955	123	3,000	153	3,730
Forest Guards ...	1,299	9,805	1,158	8,710	1,299	9,805
Hospital Assistant ...	1	30	1	30	1	30
Total ...	1,529	19,480	1,316	15,160	1,490	17,160

Breaches of Forest Law

22. The total number of offences against the Forest laws reported during the year was 7,481 against 7,237 in the previous year. The number of cases still under inquiry at the close of the year was 535 as against 1,049 in the previous year. Of the cases reported, 341 were after due inquiry discharged, while 218 were prosecuted; in 7,303 cases composition was effected, and in 22 cases the offenders remained undetected.

The percentage of convictions obtained was :—

		Cases.	Persons.
1887-88	...	83·6	76·4
1888-89	...	75·6	68·5

The smaller proportion of convictions was probably due to the fact that there were a larger number of cases of setting fire to the forests, and that it is difficult to bring home charges of this sort to the actual offender.

Special protection from fire.

23. The area brought under special protection during the dry season of 1888 was returned at 1,221,656 acres; of which were successfully protected 1,114,268 acres. The area burnt was therefore 107,388, or 8½ per cent of the area attempted. During the dry season of 1889 there was an additional area taken up for protection equal to 389,475 acres, or 31 per cent more than the total area under protection in the previous year. The total area attempted during 1889 was therefore 1,601,695 acres or 2,502 square miles, which is equal to 12½ per cent of the total area of the Reserves. Of the area attempted, 67,418 acres or 4½ per cent were burnt. The cost of protection was 3·9 pies per acre as against 4·6 pies in the year previous. The cost per square mile was Rs. 13 as against Rs. 15 in the year previous. The total cost for the past dry season was Rs. 31,261 against Rs. 26,914 spent in 1888. These results are not unsatisfactory, in view of the fact that the hot season was an exceptionally dry one and therefore unfavourable to fire protection. The orders issued at the beginning of 1888 warning malguzars and others of the responsibility they incur by permitting fires to be kindled in the neighbourhood of Reserved Forests, are reported to have had a good effect.

Grazing.

24. The extent to which the forests were resorted to for grazing purposes is seen by the number of animals for which grazing licenses were granted during the year under report. The statement following compares the figures of this and the previous year:—

		1887-88.	1888-89.
Buffaloes	...	373,653	345,595
Cows and bullocks	...	2,837,123	2,205,239
Sheep	...	* 429,534	147,626
Goats			206,120

The decrease in the number of animals grazed is attributed to the enhancement of the rates charged for grazing, which caused cattle owners to resort more largely to zamindari and malguzari forests. Although the number of animals admitted to the forests decreased, the receipts from this source increased. The total receipts from grazing and grass together during 1888-89 are compared below with similar receipts for the preceding year:—

	1887-88	1888-89.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grazing ...	4,40,718	4,61,447	20,729
By sale of grass ...	54,691	72,267	17,576
		Total increase ...	38,305

* Not separately classed in previous years.

Financial results.

25. The statement below compares the receipts and charges for 1888-89 with those for the previous year:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	...	...	10,93,369	...	11,80,405
Charges ... A	..	2,78,063	...	2,40,800	...
Charges ... B	..	2,48,433	526,496	3,58,799	5,99,599
Surplus	...	...	5,66,873	...	5,80,806

It will be observed that the year's gross receipts were better by Rs. 87,036 and the surplus better by Rs. 13,933, than the year 1887-88; while the total expenditure exceeded that of the latter year by Rs. 73,103.

5.—*Mines and Quarries.*

Warora Colliery.

26. The Warora Colliery was worked throughout the year without interruption. The output during the official year was 1,32,930 tons as against 1,16,397 in the preceding year, an increase of 16,533 tons. The cost of raising the coal was Rs. 4,20,745, equivalent to a ton rate of Rs. 3/2/8, the ton rate in the previous year being Rs. 3/9/4. The earnings of the colliery amounted to Rs. 5,47,157 and as the expenses were Rs. 4,38,494, the net profits amounted to Rs. 1,08,663, or Rs. 33,766 in excess of those in the preceding year.

The increased output is due to a larger demand on the part of the principal consumers, *viz.*, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; and the decrease in the cost of raising is attributable in a measure to the larger output, and also to considerable reductions which were effected in the working expenses commencing from September 1888.

Profits.

27. The net profits of the year, *viz.* Rs. 1,08,663, represent a return of 9·69 per cent on a capital outlay incurred to end of December 1888 of Rs. 11,20,647.

The revised capital of the colliery, however, now stands at a considerably higher figure, as, acting under orders from the Government of India, certain charges which had in the past years been debited to the Wardha Coal State Railway were during the year under notice transferred to the colliery. The capital outlay on the colliery now stands at Rs. 14,11,117, and on this amount the net profits of the year, *viz.* Rs. 1,08,663, represent a return of 7·7 per cent.

Earnings.

28. The net earnings, satisfactory as they are, would have been still greater had it been possible to increase the output, as the supply was short of the demand. The contractors engaged in raising the coal during the greater part of the year could not be induced to increase their gangs to the extent necessary to fill the workings. The work has, however, been taken

from these men and given to a contractor who has both money and labour at his command, and if the demand continues as brisk during next year as in this, there is every reason to suppose that the output will be equal to the demand, and that the profits will be commensurately increased. The terms under which the new contractor works are very different to those of the old contractors. Formerly, the rate paid for cutting the coal did not include any charges for stores, for the tools required for mining, or for the lighting of the mine. The rate now given includes, in addition to these items, the supply of all off-hand labour, the full wages of the staff employed in the winding engines, and the maintaining in an efficient state of the underground drainage. By the introduction of this system a very considerable saving has been made in the cost of output.

Fires.

29. The fires in the mine gave some trouble, but the precautions taken by the Mining Staff to prevent their spread were successful. Arrangements are now being undertaken to cut off and isolate the fire area by the construction of a number of masonry dams, behind which water will collect and thus prevent the fire spreading.

Unwatering of the Mines.

30. The unwatering of the mines is an expensive and troublesome operation, and is at present attended with considerable risk. Under the existing system the whole duty, or nearly the whole, falls on the pumps at No. 3 pit, so that if the pumps were injured and had to stop for repairs, some of the workings would be drowned. An estimate has been sanctioned for sinking No. 1 pit to the same depth as No. 3 and for lowering the pumps at No. 1 pit. The unwatering will thus be under the control of two separate sets of pumps and the risk of the workings being drowned out will be considerably lessened.

Mining Engineer.

31. Mr. C. Z. Bunning was Mining Engineer till the 8th December 1888, when the period of his agreement terminated and his services were dispensed with. He was succeeded by Mr. W. Donkin, who has been connected with the Warora Colliery for some years, and is thoroughly conversant with all the difficulties which are met in the working of this mine.

Umaria Colliery.

32. The output at the Umaria Colliery during the official year amounted to 50,067 tons against 25,548 tons in the preceding year. That is, the output was practically doubled. A comparison of the earnings, &c., in the past and present year shows as follows:—

	1887-88 Rs.	1888-89 Rs.
Earnings ...	1,14,473	1,78,217
Expenditure .	1,09,440	1,53,949
Net receipts ...	5,033	24,268

	1887-88. Tons.	1888-89 Tons.
Coal raised—		
Large coal ...	17,160	33,917
Small do. ...	8,388	16,150
Total...	25,548	50,067

	1887-88. Rs. per ton.	1888-89. Rs. per ton.
Cost of raising—		
Direct charges only ...	3·37	2·97
Direct and indirect charges	5·22	3·71

There was besides at the end of the year a balance of coal at pit mouth of 9,112 tons raised during the year and valued at Rs. 28,598, for which credit is not taken in the above statement of earnings.

Management and working staff.

33. The expenses in connection with the management and working staff have been considerably reduced during the year, and large reductions have also been effected in the Workshop and Subordinate Colliery Staff without in any way impairing efficiency. The shunting of wagons at the colliery and the conveyance of empties and full wagons to and from the pit mouth from and to the Railway Station were formerly charged for by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at the rate of Rs. 7 per hour for the time the engine performing the work was engaged on it, and the monthly expenditure on this account was seldom less than Rs. 150, and frequently much more. An arrangement was recently entered into with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway under which the engine employed in the shunting of the wagons and the conveyance of the trucks is supplied free of charge. Other measures tending to reduced cost in production have also been introduced, and it may now be said that the colliery is being worked in an economical and efficient manner.

No. 4 pit

34. The sinking of No. 4 pit was started during the year, but the progress made was not so satisfactory as might reasonably have been expected. This was due to no proper arrangements having been made beforehand for the supply of the materials required for sinking. The work is now, however, being pushed on vigorously and the Manager is giving his best attention to it. When No. 4 pit is ready for the winning of coal, the output will be capable of a very large increase. Indents have been submitted to the India Office for the Heapstead and other Pit-head machinery, and it is hoped they will be received without delay. The earthwork of the new sidings for this pit is in hand, and the rails required to connect it with the Colliery line and for the necessary sidings can, it is found, be obtained from sidings which were formerly laid down, but are not now required.

Small coal

35. Owing to the presence of a stone band at or about the centre of the Umaria seam the proportion of slack obtained in cutting the coal is very great, and as there is at present practically no sale for this class of coal, it is a dead loss to the colliery. A coal washing machine has been got out from England, but it was not at work during the year, as when it was being put together some of the parts were found wanting and others required fitting. The missing parts were replaced from Bombay, but a good deal of delay was caused before they were received. The machine is now in fair working order, but some alterations are still necessary before it can be said to be thoroughly efficient. From the experiments that have been made it is found that a good coal which can be mixed with and sold as large coal is obtained, but the cost of doing so and the amount of saleable coal from a given quantity of slack have not yet been accurately ascertained. Information on these points will, however, be shortly secured. Efforts have been made to reduce the quantity of slack in cutting the coal, and with this object the 'boards' have been increased from 10 to 12

feet and the 'levels' from 8 to 10 feet. The 'places' therefore in which the hewers work are more roomy and the quantity of coal obtained per yard forward is increased.

36. A new contractor has been secured for the mine, and through his assistance the labour employed in the workings has been much greater during the year than at any previous time. The conditions of the agreement made with the new contractor materially differ from those in previous agreements. The contractor has now to supply his own stores and tools, to do all the underground lighting, and to pay the wages of the establishment employed on the winding engines, &c. The advantages of this method are too manifest to require description. In order to reduce the quantity of small slack coal raised, the contractor is only paid for 1 ton of small for every 3 tons of large coal won. The proportion formerly was 1 to 2. In event, however, of more small coal being sold than the contractor receives credit for, he receives payment for such excess at the rate of four annas per ton. Coal contractor.

37. The demand for Umaria Coal is increasing and there is every reason to suppose that it will continue to do so. Demand.

The following were the monthly sales during the year :—

		Tons	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	1,600	
Indian Midland Railway	...	1,500	for a part of the year only.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	100	
Other consumers	...	150	
Total monthly sales	...	3,350	

The Indian Midland Railway Company has agreed to increase the quantity taken to 4,000 tons a month from the 1st January 1890, and the labour at the mine will have to be augmented considerably to meet the greater demand.

38. The results of working with the Umaria Coal, as reported by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, show that $1\frac{1}{3}$ tons of it may be taken as being equivalent to 1 ton of English Coal. If the Umaria Coal maintains this standard, the demand for it ought to increase very considerably. It may be mentioned here that the charge on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for the carriage of Umaria Coal is much in excess of the rates on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the rate is 9 pies per ton per mile, whereas in the case of the two other Railways referred to it is understood to be $6\frac{1}{4}$ pies and $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies respectively. The Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be addressed on the subject, as in the interest of the colliery it is desirable to reduce the cost of freight as much as possible. Quality of coal

39. On the whole the progress during the year at the Umaria Colliery is distinctly satisfactory. The quantity of coal raised as compared with the previous year has been nearly doubled, the cost of production very materially lessened, and there are sufficient grounds for anticipating that in these respects there will be still further improvement in the immediate future. Progress

6.—*Manufactures.*

Cotton Mills.

40. The position and working of the three Cotton Mills in the Provinces are shown in the following statement :—

Place of working	Date of establishment	Proprietor. Limited Company or private.	Nominal capital.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Looms	Number of Spindles.	Amount of cotton worked up during the year	Description of goods.	Average daily number of hands employed in each mill. Men	Women.	Young persons.	Children.	Total.
			Rs.				Cwt						
Nagpur ... (The Empress Mills)	1st Jan. 1877.	Joint Stock Company Limited	18,75,000	320	500	38,032	56,500	Cotton twist and piece-goods.	1,451	495	805	...	2,751
Hinganghat . (Wardha District)	1st Feb. 1881	Ditto	3,50,000	60	.	18,248	19,992	Yarn.	170	77	369	112	728
Jabalpur (The Gokuldass Balabdass Mills)	1885.	Ditto	8,00,000	85	100	11,600	9,853	Yarn, cloth or piece-goods, Ganouty (coarse cloth).	310	92	75	30	507

All three mills show an increase in output and, except in the case of Hinganghat, in the amount of labour employed.

The three cotton Presses which are working in the Wardha District disposed of 18,510 bales against 2,996 bales in the year preceding. The cotton crop of 1888 was an excellent one. The exports by rail of raw cotton from these Provinces during the year amounted to 2,38,183 maunds compared with 91,311 maunds in the preceding year—the Nagpur and Wardha Districts contributing in round numbers one and a half lakhs of maunds against 13,000 maunds in the preceding year.

7.—*Trade.*

Total traffic of the year

41. The total traffic of the year is compared below with that of the preceding two years :—

	Weight in maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88	1888-89.
Imports ..	47,72,707	65,09,137	43,56,389	3,53,00,882	4,25,32,443	2,81,94,224
Exports ...	1,45,24,722	1,37,83,153	1,68,27,230	4,15,27,101	3,84,09,317	4,87,09,953
Total ...	1,92,97,429	2,02,92,290	2,11,83,619	7,68,27,983	8,09,41,700	7,69,04,177

This comparison, however, requires some qualification. Imports in previous years included "Railway plant and rolling stock." These swelled very largely both the totals of weight and value. The only proper way of arriving at a true comparison will be by deducting Railway plant from the imports of previous years as below :—

	Imports of 1886-87.		Imports of 1887-88.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight	Value.
	Mds	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Total ...	47,72,707	3,53,00,882	65,09,137	4,25,32,443
Deduct Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	6,07,258	24,29,032	23,20,240	92,80,960
Balance ...	41,65,449	3,28,71,850	41,88,897	3,32,51,483

The imports therefore of the present year exceed in weight, though not in value, those of the two past years, while the exports exceed the exports of those years by a large amount both in weight and value.

The imports have fallen in value simply on account of a change in the system of calculation introduced during the year : the fall is only on paper and is not real.

Recent additions to the headings may have some effect in the way of explaining this increase, but for the most part what is now shown separately must have been shown before under the heading "other kinds of merchandise." Exports have steadily declined since 1884-85 till the present year, when they have revived: but though in weight they declined, owing to the rise of prices they maintained their value, which now stands at a figure higher than that of any previous year since the present system of registration was started. A comparison is given below of the weights of the import and export traffic of the year under report with an average of the trade of the past four years. It is needless to compare the values as the figures are deceptive. The heading "Railway Plant" is excluded in calculating the average :—

Period	Imports	Exports	Total
	Maunds.	Maunds	Maunds.
Average of the past four years ...	37,40,950	1,54,90,605	1,92,31,555
1888-89	43,56,389	1,68,27,230	2,11,83,619
Difference more (+) or less (—) than the average figure	+6,15,439	+13,36,625	+19,52,064

The imports are thus 16 per cent higher than the average of the past four years, the exports 8 per cent, and the total traffic 10 per cent. Imports have been steadily rising since 1884-85, and exports declining, but in the present year, while the exports have shown a considerable rise, the imports also have not slackened in their advance.

The extension of the Nagpur-Bengal Railway to Raipur, which took place at the end of the third quarter of the year, will hardly have had much effect as yet upon the traffic, especially as a good metalled road existed before from Raipur to Raj-Nandgaon, the previous terminus of the Railway; and the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, which cuts through a corner of the Saugor District, took place only just before the close of the year, while the Saugor extension was not opened till some time after, so that it may be said that the traffic of the year has not as yet been affected by the additional railway construction.

Import traffic.

42. The following figures show the trade in the principal commodities imported into these Provinces during the past three years :—

Commodities.		Amount in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Coal ...		4,85,321	7,11,047	7,37,531	1,44,079	2,11,092	2,67,145
Cotton twist and yarn.	European..	27,169	30,050	33,990	19,01,830	21,03,500	18,80,763
	Indian ...	25,770	26,321	28,900	7,73,100	7,89,630	10,67,078
Cotton piece-goods.	European..	1,04,947	1,04,945	1,18,947	97,07,597	96,54,940	50,90,547
	Indian ...	9,648	9,197	10,882	6,03,060	5,70,214	5,16,607
Metals.	Iron ..	1,33,671	1,66,391	2,38,117	5,76,456	7,38,360	10,84,527
	Others ...	38,151	35,387	27,291	8,29,107	12,07,012	7,54,398
Kerosine oil ...		92,520	93,787	1,08,401	5,66,685	6,91,679	4,75,913
Salt ...		13,59,515	12,32,437	12,63,903	45,03,393	43,13,529	43,67,848
Sugar.	Refined ...	1,36,365	1,32,712	96,322	15,42,629	14,84,715	8,39,939
	Unrefined.	3,00,180	2,98,143	4,25,035	16,13,467	14,53,447	17,17,752
Tobacco ..		1,02,828	57,905	81,643	12,14,656	5,35,621	8,80,316
Provisions ..		1,74,170	1,93,517	2,08,975	13,42,834	15,10,629	13,29,252
Spices ...		39,887	36,310	73,882	6,38,192	5,80,960	9,72,230

A glance at the above list shows what a considerable increase there has been in the imports of what may be termed luxuries, and this is indicative of the gradual rise in the standard of comfort which accompanies the higher prices of agricultural produce.

Coal.—The increase due to extended operations in the Umaria Collieries is well maintained this year.

Cotton manufactured.—There is an increase under the head "European Piece-goods," in fact the imports of these commodities exceed those of any previous year, and this increase is common to all the blocks of the Provinces.

On the other hand, the demand for Indian Piece-goods has declined from 30,000 maunds in 1884-85 to 10,000 maunds in the present year.

This may be partly due to the displacement of Indian goods by European, but it has been more probably occasioned by the extension of local industries in the shape of mills.

Metals.—The imports of iron have largely increased, while those of "other metals" have declined.

There is nothing specially calling for remark in the changes.

Salt.—Last year the imports of salt had declined somewhat after remaining steady for some years: in the year under report the deficiency has been partly made up.

Kerosine Oil.—The demand for kerosine oil is a growing one, and it seems likely that the steady increase will continue to be maintained for some time to come. Since 1884 the annual import of kerosine oil has more than doubled itself.

Spices.—Spices were not divided into separate headings before this year, so that no comparison is possible in or are particulars of the increase ascertainable.

Sugar.—The statistics of sugar are interesting. The demand for refined sugar is diminishing in all blocks of the Provinces except in the Chhattisgarh block, which draws practically all its supply from abroad *via* Bombay. On the other hand, unrefined sugar is being imported every year in larger quantities as the following table will show:—

Year.	Jabalpur Block.		Narbada Block.		Nimar Block.		Nagpur Block.		Chhattisgarh Block.	
	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined	Unrefined.	Refined	Unrefined.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Refined.	Unrefined.
1884-85 ...	31,123	56,221	34,968	1,46,631	12,814	39,989	34,041	12,595	6,723	2,109
1885-86 ...	30,706	1,09,598	27,015	2,06,356	11,829	58,357	30,083	17,216	7,463	2,072
1886-87 ...	29,643	70,516	47,320	1,62,141	14,622	58,176	35,023	7,365	9,757	1,682
1887-88 ...	21,120	96,569	44,937	1,12,866	16,017	63,921	39,524	23,713	11,114	1,047
1888-89 ...	19,890	1,19,995	21,295	2,01,228	11,636	55,268	31,529	43,755	11,972	4,789

The tendency towards decrease in the imports of refined sugar is most marked in the case of the Jabalpur block, while the tendency of the imports of unrefined sugar or gur to increase is specially noticeable in the case of the Nagpur block.

Altogether the whole Provinces received in 1884-85 3,77,214 maunds of sugar, of which 1,19,669 maunds were refined and 2,57,545 unrefined. In 1888-89 they have imported 5,21,357 maunds of sugar, of which only 96,322 have been refined and 4,25,035 unrefined.

The amount of refined sugar has thus fallen from 31 per cent of the total import of sugar in 1884-85 to 18 per cent in 1888-89.

This indicates a fall in the temporary popularity of Mauritius sugar in all the blocks except Chhattisgarh—where however the demand is proportionately small as compared with other blocks. For of the total amount of refined sugar imported into Chhattisgarh since 1884-85, *i. e.*, 47,029 maunds, no less than 44,680 maunds have been direct from Bombay, and the annual imports are steadily increasing, while the percentage of Mauritius sugar to Indian sugar is now 99 as against 89 per cent in 1884-85.

The unrefined sugar comes chiefly from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, but the proportion of the former to the latter is 4 to 1.

Export traffic.

43. The figures given below indicate the traffic of the year in the commodities which these Provinces annually export as compared with that of the two preceding years:—

Commodities.	Amount in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1886-87.	1887-88	1888-89	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Coal ...	15,27,731	14,44,938	16,99,830	4,53,545	4,28,966	5,31,197
Cotton Raw ...	2,18,495	91,311	2,38,183	34,00,328	12,78,354	37,51,382
Wheat ..	75,96,613	78,97,546	100,16,337	166,17,591	1,77,69,478	2,37,88,800
Rice ...	7,53,410	6,96,499	9,61,890	24,01,494	22,63,622	33,66,615
Grain and Pulse ...	4,08,498	2,18,862	5,45,972	7,65,934	5,13,278	11,60,190
Jowar and Bajra .	1,31,342	72,650	51,964	2,38,057	1,54,381	2,01,790
Other grains ...	2,93,249	2,08,145	3,53,054	3,66,561	2,60,131	5,24,581
Linseed ...	10,67,652	6,60,584	7,58,883	40,03,620	22,29,461	26,56,090
Tilseed ...	6,77,975	5,54,511	4,03,880	27,11,900	12,18,632	18,17,460
Myrabolams ..	3,25,113	3,11,363	3,03,696	4,26,710	5,59,590	5,31,468
Stick Lac ...	72,135	72,303	77,857	5,22,978	6,01,019	11,67,855
Ghi ...	29,131	33,214	20,811	8,30,233	8,59,412	6,45,141
Hides ...	37,276	19,389	54,562	4,21,685	6,12,057	10,40,456

Coal.—Practically all the coal comes from the Warora Mines; the Mohpani Mines have contributed very little to the exports under this head, and the exports of the coal from the Nimar block are simply imported coal re-exported into Rajputana and Central India.

Cotton.—The excellency of the cotton crop, coming after last year's poor one, has more than counterbalanced last year's deficiency. The exports this year are 2,38,153 maunds, the Nagpur and Wardha Districts contributing in round numbers one and a half lakhs of maunds as compared with 13,000 maunds last year—over eleven-fold of last year's figure.

Indeed the exports of the year exceeded those of any year since the present system of registration has been in force.

Nimar has also exported 20 per cent more cotton than it did last year.

The exports of cotton from the Provinces to Bombay and elsewhere during the past five years are as follows:—

	Bombay Port.	*North-Western Provinces.*	*Bombay Presidency.*
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1883-84 ...	37,882	11,275(*a*)	58,611
1884-85 ...	21,609	14,308(*a*)	25,058
1885-86 ...	75,204	12,901	28,944
1886-87 ...	95,129	28,046	58,908
1887-88 ...	8,718	13,601	61,390
1888-89 ..	1,24,474	19,605	80,232

(*a*) Includes also exports to Sindh and the Panjab.

From this it appears that in a bad year the requirements of other Provinces can be fairly well met, and that the surplus of a good year can always find a foreign market. This success has given a great stimulus to cotton cultivation, and at present it seems probable that a yet larger quantity may be exported during the current year.

Wheat.—As has been already stated, the wheat crop of 1888 was a good one, and the figures of the export traffic show that the estimate formed at the time was fully justified.

The exports of 1888-89 have reached the highest figure yet recorded, *i. e.*, over a hundred lakhs or a crore of maunds, and they amount to 69 per cent of the total exports. It is probable that they would have reached an even higher figure had not the export been checked somewhat in the third quarter of the year by the exceedingly unfavourable prospects of the wheat crop of 1889.

The exports from each block during the past five years have been as follows:—

Year.	Total.	Exports of wheat from				
		Jabalpur block.	Narbada block.	Nimar block.	Nagpur block.	Chhattisgarh block.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85 ..	97,91,130	12,55,302	62,14,883	1,60,952	14,13,320	7,46,673
1885-86 ...	69,53,546	10,36,459	42,58,838	1,67,044	7,09,004	7,82,201
1886-87 ...	75,96,613	7,99,748	47,07,439	2,00,411	8,57,304	10,31,711
1887-88 ...	78,97,546	8,16,747	46,75,431	1,82,509	12,56,278	9,66,581
1888-89 ...	1,00,16,337	17,48,782	54,96,921	1,50,104	16,69,815	9,50,685

In the year 1884-85 the wheat harvest was an exceptionally good one, in the intermediate years it has been below a full average, and in the past year it was a good one. The rise in exports is specially noticeable in the case of the Nagpur and Jabalpur blocks. The area under wheat in Chhattisgarh is, however, rapidly on the increase, and as railway extension is carried out in the last mentioned block, a considerable rise is to be expected in the export traffic.

Out of the 100 lakhs of wheat exported, 99 lakhs went to the seaports. It is to be feared that owing to the recent poor harvest, the present rate of export will not be maintained.

Rice.—The last harvest was a fairly good one and the preceding harvest had been an exceedingly good one, so that the exports of rice have risen considerably, but they have not reached the figures of 1884 and 1885, which were in round numbers 12 and 13 lakhs respectively.

Gram and pulse.—These grains show a satisfactory increase: this is due to the improved spring harvest of 1888.

Jowar and Bajra.—There is a small rise after the great decline in export of these grains which was noticed last year. The jowari crop was only an average one.

Linseed.—The slight improvement in the year's linseed crop has not been able to counterbalance the previous year's failure. Linseed cultivation is likely to decline unless better harvests ensue: the exports are less than one-third of what they were in 1884 and 1885. Since the year 1884 the linseed exports of the Narbada block have declined by 87 per cent.

Some improvement is anticipated for the present year.

Tilseed.—The til harvest was somewhat better this year than last, and some improvement is noticeable in the exports, which have been as follows during the past five years:—

		Maunds.
1884-85	...	2,60,781
1885-86	...	4,60,009
1886-87	...	6,77,975
1887-88	...	3,54,511
1888-89	...	4,03,880

Hides.—Increase in cattle disease has caused a rise in the exports of hides above the figure of the past two years.

Ghi.—The increased mortality among cattle, which raised the exports of hides, has lowered the amount of ghi exported, but the aggregate value of the two articles of export has slightly increased.

Internal trade.

44. There is nothing specially noticeable about the internal trade of the Province: it amounts to thirteen lakhs of maunds, of a value of fifty-one lakhs of rupees, but it is less than it has been in the last two years. The decline is entirely due to the decrease in exports of grains and linseed from the Chhattisgarh block where the crops had been not so good as elsewhere; there is, however, an increase in the imports into Chhattisgarh.

The Chhattisgarh exports into other blocks have always been higher than local exports of other blocks, as Chhattisgarh is not able to export so much by road as the other blocks.

45. Taken as a whole, the trade of the year is very satisfactory; there are signs of revival even in the items in which the decline has been most marked. There has been a large expansion in the wheat and cotton trade, while the increased imports indicate more prosperity and a gradual rise in the standard of comfort. This standard, which is lower in Chhattisgarh than in the other blocks, will be raised as the railway extension is carried out. General

The Provinces continue to suffer a loss from the failure of linseed and til, but this is more than made up for by the gain in export of food grains.

Altogether the balance in favour of the Provinces is over two crores of rupees, a sum higher than in any previous year, but allowance has to be made for the fact that imports have been shown at their value in the Province of export; but even if this allowance be made, the balance of the year will still be in excess of that of 1884-85, which has till now been the highest on record.

8.—*Public Works.*

46. The total expenditure during the year on Public Works, including Railways and Collieries, amounted to Rs. 22,15,964 and is made up as follows:—

		Rs.
Imperial Military, Ordinary	...	1,40,076
,, Civil Works	..	11,077
Provincial ...	...	11,57,181
Railways ...	...	—*1,52,659*
Warora Colliery ...	...	7,42,641
Umaria Colliery ...	...	2,90,857
Contribution Works	...	16,041
Incorporated Local Funds	...	10,750
Total Rs.	...	22,15,964

47. There were no works of any importance constructed during the year under the head Imperial.

48. Under Provincial Civil Buildings the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,14,070 as compared with Rs. 1,74,310 in 1887-88.

The following works were in progress or completed during the year.

A Circuit-house was sanctioned at Jubbulpore and work was commenced on it towards the end of the year. Rapid progress was made and it was expected to be ready for occupation in August. The construction of the Divisional and District Court-house at Jubbulpore was in hand and fair progress made. The work was, however, seriously impeded by delay in the receipt of certain iron girders which were ordered from England in September 1887, but were not

delivered at Jubbulpore till November 1888. The lower storey of the building was finished during the year, and a portion of the main building roofed in. It is probable that the whole building will be ready for occupation by December next. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 39,551. The total outlay now amounts to Rs. 1,77,061 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,34,033.

Certain additions and alterations were carried out to the District Court-houses of Mandla, Bilaspur and Balaghat which have much improved the accommodation.

Verandahs were constructed on one side of selected barracks in the Central Jails of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur with the object of affording shelter to the prisoners at meals and inspections, and expenditure aggregating Rs. 20,495 was incurred during the year. The work is still in progress. Quarters for Jail officials were constructed or in hand at the following Jails, viz.: Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Damoh, Saugor, Bhandara, Wardha and Balaghat, and new worksheds were commenced in the Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Khandwa Jails. A good deal of work in connection with Jail buildings which was formerly done by free labour is now being undertaken by the prisoners. In the Central Jail at Jubbulpore a large workshed and new quarters for Jail Warders, &c., have been constructed entirely by convicts. The plans and estimates are prepared by the Public Works Department, and the Superintendent of the Jail undertakes the work on exactly the same conditions as an ordinary contractor. A large drain outside the walls, for the improvement of the sub-soil drainage of the jail, has been undertaken by convict labour at Jubbulpore. The drain is of considerable length and the cutting in some parts of it is over 20 feet in depth, chiefly in soft rock. Hard rock was met with in a few places and blasting had to be resorted to. The work has been exceedingly well executed by the prisoners, and credit is due to the Superintendent and the Jailor for the careful manner in which it has been carried out. At Nagpur quarters for the Jail Warders were built by convict labour on plans supplied by the Public Works Department, and in some of the smaller jails various works in connection with their buildings were done by the prisoners. A design was prepared for a Juvenile Reformatory at Jubbulpore to accommodate 200 boys, the estimated cost of which amounts to Rs. 49,489. The site selected is the old School of Industry, so that advantage may be taken of the existing worksheds. Work was started on the project in the year and some progress made.

49. The outlay on Original Works Communications amounted to Rs. 1,93,804. The principal roads on which expenditure was incurred were:—

		Expenditure. Rs.
Jubbulpore and Mandla Road	...	16,796
Jubbulpore-Saugor Road, *via* Damoh	...	3,254
Nagpur, *via* Saonair and Betul, to Itarsi	...	51,999
Saonair to Chhindwara Road	...	27,254
Pulgaon Arvi Road ...	...	15,607
Seoni to Chhindwara	...	13,892

Work on the Tumsur-Katangi Road, Raipur-Sambalpur Road and the Raipur-Dhamtari Road was practically completed during the year, and the estimates closed. Repairs to roads, apart from District Fund Roads, throughout the Provinces were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 3,84,720.

50. In last year's Report the scheme of District Roads drawn up under the orders of the Chief Commissioner was briefly mentioned, but no detailed description of its object and scope was given.

It is desirable that the circumstances which led to a Road Scheme being prepared and the objects it is intended to fulfil should be described. Previous to its preparation there did not exist in a concise form any record showing the length, style of construction and annual cost of maintenance of finished roads in each district of the Provinces; nor, with perhaps one or two exceptions, had any reliable forecast been made of the requirements of each district in the way of new lines of communications, the class of work to be followed in their design, and the cost of their construction. In regard to existing roads the necessary information was obtainable from the records of the Public Works Department Secretariat and other offices; and, at the expenditure of some time and trouble, it was collected and put together in a succinct form. But in respect to new lines of communication there was practically no reliable information available, and it was found necessary to specially depute a Public Works Officer, Mr. C. S. Palmer, Executive Engineer, for the purpose of ascertaining the requirements of each district and the best means of giving effect to them. He was instructed to visit each district and in consultation with the District officers and local bodies to draw up a complete scheme of new roads to meet present and future requirements, in so far as it was possible to ascertain them. This has been done, and the result is a complete Road Scheme for the Provinces which will be the guide in all future annual operations.

The roads are divided into three classes, viz:--

I.—*First Class Roads.* In this are included roads which are regularly graded, metalled and bridged throughout.

II.—*Second Class Roads.* These are also regularly graded and bridged throughout, but they are metalled with moorum or gravel and not with stone as in the case of Class I Roads.

III.—*Third Class Roads.* These are of two kinds, viz: (A) and (B).

(A). *Fair Weather Roads.* These have the surface of the ground levelled, river and nala approaches sloped off to easy gradients and their beds made passable. No masonry causeways or bridges are given unless in very exceptional cases.

(B). In addition to the specification for a Class III (A) road, roads of the (B) kind are graded, low and marshy lengths embanked, moorum (and in exceptional cases stone metal) laid down where the nature of the soil absolutely requires it, and masonry causeways constructed if necessary. First and Second Class Roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, and Class III (A) and (B) Roads by Deputy Commissioners acting as the Executive of the District Councils. All new roads are laid out and constructed by the Public Works Department whether they are paid for from Provincial or District Funds.

The roads in each district and the proposed new lines are contained in three Schedules lettered A, B and C. Schedule A shows all existing roads, the length of each, the annual cost of maintenance, and the source from which funds are obtained for its up-keep. Schedule B contains existing roads which in consequence of traffic requirements it is necessary should be raised in class, the approximate cost of doing so, the length of each, and the order of urgency

in which the works are to be undertaken. Schedule C gives all the proposed new lines of road, the class in which to be constructed, the approximate cost, the length, and the order of urgency.

In the appendices to the Schedules a brief description is given of each road, the nature of the traffic carried by it, and the names and population of the towns and villages through which it passes. The principal marts in each district are mentioned; and the actual incomes from the road cess and from ferries in each district are also given, besides other useful information.

From Schedules B and C a Statement has been prepared showing roads classed as Provincial or main lines, which are to be constructed and maintained from Provincial funds. The districts through which they pass may be called on to contribute towards their construction, but generally the charge will be against Provincial revenues, excepting for the lengths in Feudatories. Taking the four Commissionerships into which the Provinces are divided, the following abstract gives the lengths of main lines to be constructed in each, the number of miles for which there are surveys, the balance unsurveyed, and a rough approximation of the cost of construction.

The lengths in Feudatories are shown separately in the abstract.

Commissionership.	Length of main roads.	Miles surveyed.	Miles to be surveyed.	Approximate cost of construction.
				Rs.
Nagpur	179	*Nil.*	179	7,22,800
Nerbudda	152	"	152	2,55,800
Jubbulpore	147	"	147	2,83,100
Chhattisgarh	230	95	135	5,03,500
Feudatories	245	*Nil.*	245	2,55,500
Totals ...	953	95	858	20,20,700

From the same Schedules a programme has been drawn up of District roads which it is intended to construct within the next few years from District Funds aided or not by grants from Provincial revenues. It does not include all the District roads in Schedules B and C, but only such as can be constructed within a reasonable time, taking into consideration the balances at the credit of the several districts and their annual income from the road cess, after deducting the cost of maintaining existing roads, establishment, &c.

The following abstract shows the length, &c., of the several roads included in the programme :—

Commissionership.	Length of road.	Miles surveyed.	Miles to be surveyed.	Approximate cost.
				Rs.
Nagpur	124½	44	80½	2,55,350
Nerbudda*	179	18	161	2,91,150
Jubbulpore	144½	88	56½	2,49,250
Chhattisgarh	104	*Nil.*	104	1,97,500
Totals ...	552	150	402	9,93,250

The sanction of the Government of India was obtained to a temporary increase of the Engineer Establishment of the Provinces to admit of the surveys of these roads being undertaken; and a number of temporary Surveyors were entertained to work under the Engineers. During the year five Survey Parties were engaged in the field and considerable p rogress was made; but it is expected that it will take at least three years to complete the work that has to be done in connection with the surveys and the preparation of plans and estimates.

51. This District Road Scheme has formed a sound basis for a Provincial programme of famine relief work, as it serves to indicate at any time the method in which labour can be most profitably employed in carrying out useful work for the improvement of the communications of the Provinces. Tables are now ready showing the number of people that could be profitably employed for a period of 6 months in the execution of each work in the Scheme.

The surveys for these roads, as has already been mentioned, have been started, and plans and estimates will be prepared as they are completed. On the first symptoms of distress appearing in any district, orders will at once issue through the Public Works Department to start work on roads in the locality, to the extent necessary to provide employment for the people who are affected. Work will thus be available close to their homes for the people before they have become weakened by a want of sufficient food, and they will be in a position to support themselves whilst the scarcity continues, and will at the same time be doing useful work of much benefit to the country.

52. The Water-supply schemes of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hinganghat were maintained in a thoroughly efficient manner under the Public Works Department. Surveys and estimates were under preparation during the year for the extension of the Nagpur scheme to the high parts of the City, the Sudder bazaar and the Civil Station, which owing to their elevation cannot be supplied by gravitation from the Reservoir at Ambajheri. The population residing in the places mentioned amounts to 44,000 souls. The scheme contemplates pumping water from the existing main of the water-works to a Service

Reservoir placed at the elevation required to admit of distribution by gravitation. The extension and improvement of the water-supply systems of the towns of Burhanpur and Khandwa are under consideration, and a scheme for the supply of the town of Harda is being worked out.

9.—*Industries.*

53. It has long been known that several descriptions of white clays or *kaolin* are to be found in considerable quantities in and around Jubbulpore, and for many years terra cotta, ornamental bricks, and other articles have been manufactured from them. In 1880 Mr. J. H. Glass, then Executive Engineer at Jubbulpore, took with him some specimens of the clays when he went on privilege leave to England, and visited several of the Pottery Works at Stoke with the object of having the clays worked up, but his time was so limited that he was unable to remain at Stoke sufficiently long to get any of them converted into articles of pottery. So far, however, as he could judge from a comparison of the English and Jubbulpore clays no doubt was left in his mind that the latter were of excellent quality and well suited for the manufacture of pottery-ware. He was so impressed with this, that shortly after returning from leave he sent small quantities of what he considered the most promising descriptions to Mr. Dejonx at Calcutta for analysis, and the results obtained were highly satisfactory. One was described as being a pebbly or 'gravelly' *kaolin* and the other as a clayey *kaolin*, and it was stated that both were suited for the manufacture of porcelain. The pebbly *kaolin* was said to resemble that found at St. Yrieux in France, used as the principal component of the mixture of which porcelain is made, and the other, the analyst mentioned, would give good results if used for pottery. It was further stated that the fine white clay or "clayey kaolin" was a too valuable clay to be used as building material.

In 1881 and again in 1886 proposals were laid before the Local Administration for establishing pottery works on a small scale for the coarser kinds of ware in the Central Jail at Jubbulpore, but difficulties arose, inseparable from any new industry of the kind, which at the time were thought insurmountable, and the matter was allowed to drop. The matter was again taken up during the year, and proposals for making pottery the leading industry of the new Juvenile Reformatory received the Chief Commissioner's approval.

Meantime, however, the existence of the *kaolin* came to the knowledge of Messrs. Burn and Co. of Calcutta, and they applied for a quantity of the clays to be sent to them for experiment at their Ranigunge Potteries. This was done, and they shortly afterwards reported that one of the white clays is admirably suited for the manufacture of drainage pipes, and another for Hospital requisites, Battery jars, and Telegraph insulators, for all of which, they mentioned, there is an immense demand in this country. They addressed the Chief Commissioner on the subject and stated their desire to start Pottery works at Jubbulpore if they could obtain the land they had selected, mentioning also that they had expended considerable sums of money and time in their explora-

tions of the *kaolin* deposits. They were informed that a lease of the land they required, about 10 acres, would be granted to them for 20 years at Rs. 6 an acre yearly rental; that the Chief Commissioner would waive the usual upset auction charge on Nazul leases and any royalty on the clay, and that the lease would be renewable at the end of 20 years on payment of such ground rent as the Local Administration might then assess.

Other conditions were also attached to the lease which need not be mentioned here. Messrs. Burn and Co. have agreed to the terms, and a lease has been drawn out and sent to them for completion. They have signified their intention of commencing work at Jubbulpore in November 1889. Early in the present year Dr. King, Director of the Geological Survey of India, was good enough, at the request of the Chief Commissioner, to depute Mr. Mallet of that Department to visit Jubbulpore with the object of examining the clays. His report appeared in the Records of the Geological Survey of India, and gives a satisfactory account of the clays.

Felspar, a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain, has been found near Umaria, quartz and flints are obtainable in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, and coal is procurable in unlimited quantities from Umaria. If the sanitation of Indian towns is taken up in a thorough manner, there will be a large demand for drainage pipes, for the manufacture of which the Jubbulpore clays are particularly suitable. The position of Jubbulpore, connected as it is with the Railway system, will admit of earthenware goods manufactured there competing on favourable terms with English and Indian goods of the same class. The essentials therefore for a first class industry are to hand, and as the labour in the manufacture of pottery-ware is of a kind particularly suited to the native of India, there is every reason to suppose that when once started and the goods are known in the market, the industry will increase and prove of great advantage not only to the country, but also to the firm through whose enterprise it has been commenced.

10.—*State Railways.*

54. The only line under the control of the Administration is the Wardha Coal State Railway,—the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway having been made over to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in April 1888.

55. No new works were under construction during the year. Renewals of sleepers to the number of 7,595 were made. The heavy renewals during this and the preceding year are owing to the fact that a large number of sleepers in the first eighteen miles required to be replaced at the same time, they all having been laid in the road fourteen years ago.

56. The outlay on and receipts from the Warora Colliery are included in the accounts of the Railway as both concerns are under the same management.

The financial results during the year as compared with the preceding year are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Miles open.	Train miles run.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Percentage of expenses on earnings.	Financial results.		Per train mile.		
						Net profits.	Percentage of profits on capital expenditure	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Profits.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs,		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887 ...	45	87,915	7,68,052	6,36,071	82·83	1,31,981	1·87	8·74	7·24	1·50
1888 ...	45	85,196	8,71,430	6,73,410	77·28	1,98,020	2·79	10·23	7·90	2·32

The increase in expenditure is due to (1) increase in output of coal, and (2) large issue of sleepers for renewals.

The increase in earnings is due to (1) increase of traffic, and (2) increase in quantity of coal raised.

57. The following is a statement of the Revenue expenditure of the line as compared with the previous year:—

Heads of accounts.	Outlay 1887	Outlay 1888.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of Way Works and Stations ...	63,944	82,992	19,048	...
Locomotive expenses ...	54,384	50,874	...	3,510
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	22,508	23,831	1,323	...
Traffic expenses ...	28,068	24,511	...	3,557
General charges ..	61,908	46,081	...	15,827
Special and Miscellaneous expenditure ..	5,791	6,523	732	...
Warora Colliery expenses ..	3,99,468	4,38,598	39,130	...
Total ..	6,36,071	6,73,410	60,233	22,894

The increase under the head of maintenance of Way Works and Stations is due to the issue of a larger number of sleepers which were absolutely required.

The decrease in Locomotive expenses is due to the fact that fewer repairs were required to the locomotives, most of which underwent heavy repairs in 1887.

The small increase in Carriage and Wagon expenses is due to extra expenditure incurred in painting covered goods vans.

The decrease in Traffic expenses is due to the reduction made in the Traffic Staff.

The decrease in General charges is due to the absence of both the Manager, Mr. Davidson, and the Deputy Manager, Mr. Rogers, on furlough, the pay of the former alone having been charged to this head for four months only during 1887.

The small increase in Special and Miscellaneous expenses is on account of an increase in amount of bonuses to Provident Fund charged to this head, also to the interest on cost of pointsmen's huts erected at Wardha Junction.

The increase in Warora Colliery expenses is owing to the increase in the output of coal.

The following table shows the passenger traffic on the line during 1887 and 1888:—

Class.	1887.		1888.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
First	267½	700	370	978
Second	212	287	566	815
Third	1,331½	974	1,714½	1,215
Fourth	1,34,090½	34,439	1,34,975½	34,965

58. The construction of a metre-gauge feeder railway line from Gondia Station, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Sumnapur *via* Burha (Balaghat), a distance of 36 miles, was under consideration, and a survey of the line was prepared and plans and estimates submitted to the Government of India for the length from Gondia to Burha. The survey of the extension to Sumnapur is being gone on with. It is intended to make use of the permanent way of the old Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway (metre gauge) in the construction of this line. The existing road to Burha is, in so far as possible, to be followed, and the Railway is designed to be for traffic in the dry weather only. Provision is not made in the estimates submitted for the permanent bridging of the two major drainages crossed, the Bagh and the Ghusree, as it was feared the expense of doing so would be greater than the line could bear. But as a number of suitable girders are available from the old Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway, the question of bridging with permanent structures all major as well as minor drainages is under consideration. The estimated cost of the line from Gondia to Burha (Balaghat), 27 miles, exclusive of permanent bridges over the Bagh and Ghusreé rivers, but including temporary crossings, is Rs. 4,34,127, of which Rs. 2,75,851 represents the value of permanent way and Rs. 1,58,276 the cost of earthworks, Station buildings, Establishment, &c.

The cost of equipping the line with rolling stock from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Accounts.

1. The following is an abstract of the Accounts of the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89 :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1888	61,89,800	...
Revenue and Service Heads.		
Imperial Revenue and Expenditure	62,69,088	8,80,009
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure	71,56,813	57,33,605
Local Revenue and Expenditure	9,31,674	8,41,548
Debt and Remittance Heads.		
Excluded Local Funds, Revenue and Expenditure	1,68,951	1,53,555
Government Stock notes	200	2,23,663
Civil Deposits	37,05,932	38,14,837
Municipal Funds	9,45,042	9,06,637
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	37,72,186	37,95,440
Accounts with Native States	24	...
Departmental Accounts	1,291	2,130
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	42,888	2,481
Cash Remittances and Adjustments	77,72,063	77,73,029
Remittances by Bills—Local and Foreign	20,26,070	19,52,480
Foreign Remittances	16,79,000	4,29,185
Bills and Miscellaneous Accounts with other Governments ...	19,34,473	48,45,424
Post Office Department	47,08,909	4,47,882
Telegraph Department	26,994	1,32,059
Accounts current between Civil and Marine . ..	486	310
Military Department	1,71,504	35,41,615
Public Works Department (including State Railways) ...	56,23,146	1,23,35,582
Remittance Account between England and India	351	...
Cash Balance on 31st March 1889.	...	52,95,384
Total ...	5,31,06,885	5,31,06,885

Total Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,44,01,265, and the total expenditure to Rs. 86,23,094. These figures show a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to Rs. 57,78,171. The distribution of the revenue and expenditure under the three heads of Imperial, Provincial and Local is as follows, including the Provincial receipts and expenditure of the Public Works Department :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	62,69,088	8,80,009
Provincial	72,00,503	68,90,786
Local	9,31,674	8,52,299
Total ...	1,44,01,265	86,23,094

Provincial Contract.

3. The arrangements with the Government of India for the administration of the Provincial Services, which were made for a period of five years, from 1st April 1887, remained in force in their entirety during the year under review. The following Statement exhibits the actual figures of Provincial revenue and expenditure of this Administration for the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.
CIVIL HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue (whole Provincial)	62,42,723	63,09,331
IV.—Stamps (¾ Provincial)	11,50,395	11,81,391
V.—Excise (¼ Provincial)	5,82,950	6,11,034
VI.—Provincial Rates	1,66,747	1,68,391
VIII.—Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial)	1,91,196	2,06,888
IX.—Forest (½ Provincial)	5,46,685	5,90,203
X.—Registration (½ Provincial)	41,504	47,769
XII.—Interest*	3,508	14,771
XIII.—Post Office	5,599	5,877
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	1,20,936	1,35,313
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails	2,99,250	3,02,712
XVII.—Police	23,244	37,306
XIX.—Education	1,44,741	1,38,783
XX.—Medical	3,176	3,773
XXI.—Scientific, &c.	14,208	11,320
XXII.—Receipts-in-aid, &c.	13,964	13,113
XXIII.—Stationery	8,226	8,064
XXV.—Miscellaneous	39,237	35,269
XXXII.—Civil Works	28,476	17,170
PUBLIC WORKS HEADS.		
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.		
Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers) ...	51,697	63,690
Total Revenue ...	96,78,462	99,01,668
Deduct—		
Contribution to Imperial Revenue	26,21,195	27,01,165
Net Provincial Revenue	70,57,267	72,00,503
CONTRIBUTIONS.		
From Local Revenue	6,408	5,667
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,63,675	72,06,170

Expenditure.	Actuals. 1887-88.	Actuals. 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds, Land Revenue	3,375	1,682
Do. . Divided Heads	12,059	13,323
2. Assignments	5,177	3,282
3. Land Revenue (whole Provincial)	11,57,063	11,88,140
6. Stamps (¾ Provincial)	30,170	35,274
7. Excise (¼ Provincial)	17,813	18,090
10. Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial)	257	140
11. Forest (½ Provincial)	2,76,199	3,28,104
12. Registration (½ Provincial)	21,224	21,605
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	8,866
15. Post Office	54,605	57,897
18. General Administration	3,70,373	3,41,370
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	7,37,476	7,28,945
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	5,13,978	5,55,050
20. Police	12,81,949	12,90,331
22. Education	4,61,446	4,53,923
24. Medical	2,67,935	2,57,875
25. Political	10,719	10,552
26. Scientific, &c.	41,058	40,498
29. Superannuation	1,72,106	2,00,758
30. Stationery	1,24,260	1,30,063
32. Miscellaneous	48,548	45,081
45. Civil Works	6,493	2,756
PUBLIC WORKS HEADS.		
BUILDINGS AND ROADS.		
Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers ...	12,60,155	11,57,181
Total Expenditure ...	68,74,438	68,90,786
CONTRIBUTIONS.		
To Local Revenue	57,758	82,599
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,32,196	69,73,385

Contract deductions from Land Revenue.

4. Under the terms of the present Provincial contract, the Land Revenue and the Settlement expenditure have become wholly Provincial, and an assignment has been made by the Government of India for the latter for the whole period of the contract. The Statement shown in the preceding paragraph exhibits the proportion of each head of revenue and expenditure which is taken as Provincial, and in accordance with the terms of the contract a lump deduction of Rs. 27,09,000 has been made from the gross Land Revenue realized. This proportion is, for purposes of adjustment in the accounts, treated as the Imperial share of the Land Revenue.

Adjustment of contract figures.

5. It will be seen from the Statement given above that the Provincial Revenue for the year 1888-89, including the whole of the Land Revenue, (but excluding contributions from Local) amounts to Rs. 99,01,668; while the total of the Provincial expenditure, including Survey and Settlement charges, is Rs. 69,73,385. The actual amount credited to Imperial Land Revenue differs from the exact contract figure by the net amount of certain inter-provincial adjustments and by the adjustment of certain special transfers, which is made through the Land Revenue head.

Comparison of actuals for 1887-88 and 1888-89.

6. Comparing the actuals for the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 it will be observed, from the Statement, that, after making the lump deduction from Land Revenue and taking into account the inter-provincial adjustments, as well as the contributions to and from Local Revenues, the actual Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the year under review amounted to Rs. 72,06,170 and Rs. 69,73,385 respectively, as against Rs. 70,63,675 and Rs. 69,32,196 for the year 1887-88. From the above figures it will be seen that, while Revenue has increased by Rs. 1,42,495, Expenditure has increased by Rs. 41,189 only. This result is due to increases in revenue chiefly under the heads I—Land Revenue, V—Excise, and IX—Forests; and to decreases in expenditure chiefly under the head "18—General Administration" and "45—Civil Works." It must be admitted, however, that the increase in revenue under IX—Forests is more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure under that head. The final outcome of the years's transactions is that the Administration has added Rs. 2,32,785 to the Provincial balance, raising it from Rs. 20,92,061 on 1st April 1888 to Rs. 23,24,846 on 31st March 1889. This is Rs. 1,80,000 in excess of the (Revised) estimated closing Provincial balance for 1888-89, and this excess is chiefly due to the fact that the expenditure on Provincial Public Works during the year was considerably short of the amount provided for the purpose.

A detailed review of the Revenue and Expenditure is given in the following paragraphs.

A.—REVENUE.

Revenue of year.

7. It has been shown that the total revenue of the year, excluding contributions from Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,44,01,265. The distribution under the several Major heads of the Government accounts is shown in the following table:—

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.	Incorporated Local Funds Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	27,01,165	36,08,166	...	63,09,331
II.—Opium	2,13,102	...	...	2,13,102
III.—Salt	...	...	...	...
IV.—Stamps	3,93,797	11,81,391	...	15,75,188
V.—Excise	18,33,101	6,11,034	...	24,44,135
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	1,68,391	6,35,776	8,04,167
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	2,06,889	2,06,888	...	4,13,777
IX.—Forest	5,90,202	5,90,203	...	11,80,405
X.—Registration	47,769	47,769	...	95,538
XI.—Tributes	2,15,594	...	...	2,15,594
XII.—Interest	14	14,771	194	14,979
XIII.—Post Office	...	5,377	...	5,377
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law...	...	1,35,313	...	1,35,313
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	3,02,712	...	3,02,712
XVII.—Police	...	37,306	1,51,454	1,88,760
XIX.—Education	...	1,38,783	11,481	1,50,264
XX.—Medical	...	3,773	8,559	12,332
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	11,320	4,403	15,723
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	64,034	13,113	...	77,147
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,335	8,064	...	9,399
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,086	35,269	49,991	87,346
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	17,170	69,816	86,986
Total Civil ...	62,69,088	71,36,813	9,31,674	1,43,37,575
Public Works Department Revenue—Buildings and Roads	...	63,690	...	63,690
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,69,088	72,00,503	9,31,674	1,44,01,265

I.—Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.

8. The total Land Revenue collected in the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 63,09,331 as compared with Rs. 62,42,723 for 1887-88. The increase during the year under review is Rs. 66,608, and is due to the enhanced demand fixed under the Settlement operations now in progress.

The distribution of this revenue between Imperial and Provincial has already been explained, and it has been shown that the amount taken as the Imperial share for 1888-89 is Rs. 27,01,165. The balance Rs. 36,08,166 has been credited to Provincial Revenues.

II.—Opium.

Opium.

9. This revenue is wholly Imperial. It represents the cost price (fixed at present at Rs. 7-4-0 per seer) of opium supplied to the Excise Department. The arrangement is that on the sale of the opium the credit for the gross proceeds is divided between Opium and Excise in the proportions of Rs. 7-4-0 per seer to Opium and the balance as Excise revenue, no charge being made to the Excise Department for the opium supplied to it by the Opium Department. The amount credited as Opium revenue in 1888-89 was Rs. 2,13,102 as compared with Rs. 2,03,230 in 1887-88. There was thus a slight increase in the sales during the past year, which may be attributed partly to a recovery from the depression produced by the failure of the harvest in 1887-88, and partly to the success which has attended the efforts of the Administration to put a stop to the importation of contraband opium.

III.—Salt.

Salt.

10. No revenue appears under this head for the year 1888-89. This is due to the fact that the arrangements, under which the Baragora Salt Revenue was received at the treasuries of the Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore Districts, were abolished in July 1887, and since that date there have been no receipts on this account.

IV.—Stamps.

Stamps.

11. The total revenue credited under this head in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 15,75,188 as compared with Rs. 15,33,860 in 1887-88, being an increase of Rs. 41,328. The increase may be attributed partly to reforms in the working of the Stamp Administration which were introduced towards the close of 1887-88, and partly to increase in litigation, as the excess revenue is almost entirely due to increased receipts by the sale of Court Fees Stamps. Under the present Contract the revenue is divided in the proportion of one-fourth to Imperial and three-fourths to Provincial. The details of the revenue for the two years are as follows:—

		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Sale of General Stamps	...	4,46,664	4,46,905
Do. Court Fee Stamps	...	10,79,040	11,13,807
Do. Plain paper	...	3,329	10,253
Duty on impressing documents	...	595	714
Fines and Penalties	...	4,147	3,426
Miscellaneous	...	85	83
Total	...	15,33,860	15,75,188

The increase under the head of Sale of plain paper is due to the fact that in 11 out of the 18 districts of these Provinces this paper was only introduced during the last quarter of the previous year (1887-88), while it has been for sale during the whole year under report in all districts.

V.—Excise.

Excise.

12. The total Excise revenue in 1888-89 was Rs. 24,44,135 as against Rs. 23,31,800 in 1887-88. Under the present contract one-fourth of the revenue is Provincial and three-fourths Imperial.

The details of the collections for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 are given below :—

		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	...	19,21,275	20,04,920
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium	...	3,98,546	4,18,640
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	...	11,979	20,575
Total	...	23,31,800	24,44,135

The increase is Rs. 1,12,335. At the same time, it may be noted that the revenue stands at a lower level than in any of the three years preceding 1887-88. The failure of the harvest in the last-named year produced a heavy fall in the auction bids for monopolies, and the figures for 1888-89 indicate a partial recovery from the contraction in prices then experienced.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

Provincial rates.

13. The following is a statement of the revenue credited under this head in the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Additional rates on lands	...	1,29,613	1,31,017
Educational cess	...	3,347	3,435
District Post cess	...	33,787	33,939
Total Provincial	...	1,66,747	1,68,391
Local.—			
Road cess (District Fund)	...	1,43,029	1,44,178
Education cess (do.)	...	1,29,258	1,29,695
Patwari Fund receipts	...	3,12,190	3,61,903
Total Local	...	5,84,477	6,35,776
GRAND TOTAL	...	7,51,224	8,04,167

The increase in revenue of Rs. 52,943 in 1888-89 is almost entirely due to increased Patwari Fund receipts. This is owing to increased receipts from the Malguzars, contributed in accordance with the Settlement stipulations or under agreements made in amplification of those stipulations, consequent on the extension of the Patwari system.

VII.—Assessed Taxes.

Assessed Taxes.

14. The total receipts under this head for the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 are as follows:—

		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Income Tax	..	3,09,192	3,40,398
License Tax (Pandhri)	...	73,199	73,379
Total	...	3,82,391	4,13,777

The increase of Rs. 31,386 is chiefly due to the credit in the Civil Accounts during the latter year of the Income Tax recovered from employés of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. This used formerly to be credited in the Accounts of the Public Works Department.

This revenue is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

IX.—Forests.

Forests.

15. The Forest revenue shows an increase of Rs. 87,035 as compared with 1887-88. The figures are classified as follows in the account:—

		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	...	1,42,818	1,60,374
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	...	9,18,977	9,86,469
Confiscated drift and waif wood	...	3,881	4,647
Revenue from forests not managed by Government	...	7,338	11,553
Miscellaneous	...	20,353	17,362
Total	...	10,93,370	11,80,405

The increase in revenue is due to the sale of sleepers for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; also to the enhancement of grazing rates. The net Forest revenue for 1888-89 is Rs. 5,24,195 as against Rs. 5,67,116 in 1887-88. There was, however, during the year under review, a large outlay on timber operations with a view to the production of revenue in 1889-90.

The revenue is equally divided between Imperial and Provincial.

X.—Registration.

Registration.

16. The following are the figures under this head for the two years—

		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Fees for registering documents	...	46,205	57,994
Fees for copies of registered documents	...	24,220	24,385
Miscellaneous	..	12,583	13,159
Total	...	83,008	95,538

The increase of Rs. 12,530 is due to the results of the introduction of the the new Schedule of Fees which came into force on the 1st June 1888.

The revenue is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

XI.—Tributes.

Tributes.

17. The receipts under this head are wholly Imperial. The amount credited in 1888-89 was Rs. 2,15,594 as compared with Rs. 1,31,067 in 1887-88. The increase of Rs. 84,527 is due to the levy from the 1st April 1888 of enhanced rates of tributes from the Feudatory Chiefs of Chhattisgarh.

XII.—Interest.

Interest.

18. The details of the amounts credited under this head are as follows:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Imperial—		
Interest on loans to Municipalities, &c.	3,441	...
Interest on advances and loans to Native States and private individuals—		
On temporary loans ...	4,005	...
On advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Act...	1,468	...
On advances to cultivators under the Agriculturists Loans Act...	1,809	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	14
Provincial—		
Interest on loans to Municipalities, &c.	...	2,157
Interest on loans to Land-holders and other Notabilities—		
On temporary loans. ...	...	3,494
Interest on advances to cultivators—		
Under the Land Improvement Act	...	1,896
Under the Agriculturists Loans Act ...	...	3,797
Interest on Government securities ...	3,508	3,427
Local—		
Interest on Government securities ...	105	194
Total ...	14,336	14,979

XIII.—Post Office.

Post Office.

19. The figures under this head for the two years are as follows:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
District Post Collections—		
Contributions from Feudatory States on account of pay of District Post establishments ...	5,102	4,620
Do. for pensions of do. ...	497	529
Miscellaneous ...	...	228
Total ...	5,599	5,377

The decrease in revenue is immaterial. The revenue is wholly Provincial.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts.

Law and Justice—Courts.

20. The revenue credited under this head amounted to Rs. 1,35,313 in 1888-89, as against Rs. 1,20,936 in 1887-88. It is wholly Provincial, and comprises the following receipts:—

		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—			
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	...	13,246	13,845
Court-fees, realized in cash	...	3,976	6,023
General fees, fines and forfeitures	...	99,013	1,10,713
Pleadership examination fees	...	320	464
Miscellaneous fees and fines	...	1,384	1,100
Miscellaneous	...	2,997	3,168
Total	...	1,20,936	1,35,313

The increase of Rs. 14,377 is almost entirely due to increased Magisterial fines.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

Law and Justice—Jails, and School of Industry.

21. The figures for the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89 are given below:—

		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—			
Jail manufactures	..	1,90,302	2,02,470
School of Industry	...	1,06,716	99,481
Miscellaneous	...	2,232	761
Total	...	2,99,250	3,02,712

The figures show an increase in the revenue derived from Jail manufactures, and a decrease in that from the School of Industry. This decrease is due to a falling off in the demand for the tents which are manufactured at the latter institution. There is, however, a proportionate decrease in the manufacturing charges. The gross result is a slight increase in revenue as compared with 1887-88.

The revenue is wholly Provincial.

The following table contrasts the receipts and expenditure on account of Jail manufactures for the past five years:—

		1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Jail manufactures—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	..	1,93,905	2,10,469	2,28,485	1,90,302	2,02,470
Expenditure	...	1,50,092	1,63,985	2,08,875	1,64,058	1,86,865
		+ 43,813	+ 46,484	+ 19,610	+ 26,244	+ 15,605
School of Industry manufactures						
Receipts	...	1,13,455	1,10,186	1,36,731	1,06,716	99,481
Expenditure	...	98,674	1,13,533	1,33,955	81,687	78,442
		+ 14,781	— 3,347	+ 2,776	+ 25,029	+ 21,039

XVII.—Police.

Police.

22. The following statement shows the distribution of the revenue credited under this head in the two years:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds ...	7,300	6,628
Do. to Public Departments, private persons, &c. ...	10,422	19,915
Superannuation receipts ...	2,740	3,787
Miscellaneous ...	2,782	6,976
Local (District Funds)—		
Cattle trespass fines ...	1,20,807	1,26,754
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ...	21,177	24,041
Miscellaneous ...	570	659
Total ...	1,65,798	1,88,760

The increase of Rs. 22,962 is due to the extended use of the Pounds, and to increased receipts for Police supplied to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for employment on the unopened portion of the line.

XIX.—Education.

Education.

23. The following statement gives the details of the Educational receipts for the two years:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Fees, Government Colleges ...	1,501	1,834
Do, do. Schools ...	27,625	27,837
Contributions ...	76,275	72,477
Government Book Depôt receipts ...	34,476	33,921
Miscellaneous ...	4,864	2,714
Local—		
School Fees	1,990	935
Contributions	5,204	9,876
Miscellaneous	247	670
Total ...	1,52,182	1,50,264

The gross result is a slight falling off of revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,918, chiefly under the head of Local School Fees, which is partly attributable to the transfer of certain schools in the Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts to the control of Municipalities.

XX.—Medical.

Medical

24. The following are the details of the Medical receipts for the two years:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	2,201	2,735
Contributions ...	712	782
Miscellaneous ...	260	256
Local (District Funds)—		
Contributions ...	5,224	7,862
Miscellaneous ...	304	697
Total ...	8,704	12,332

There is an increase of Rs. 3,628 as compared with 1887-88, which is mainly due to increased contributions on the part of Native States for Vaccination Establishments maintained by District Funds.

XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments.

Scientific and Minor Departments.

25. The following is a statement of the receipts under this head for the two years:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts	8,801	8,974
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation	1,648	2,216
Miscellaneous	3,759	130
Local—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts	2,112	3,664
Receipts on account of public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	2,169	738
Miscellaneous ...	45	1
Total ...	18,534	15,723

The decrease in the revenue during 1888-89 as compared with that for 1887-88 is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 3,682 was credited to this head during the latter year in adjustment of certain charges in connection with exhibits sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886.

The falling off in revenue under the head Receipts on account of public Exhibitions and Fairs occurs chiefly in the Nimar District, and is due to the fact that the fair at Singaji was not held in 1888-89.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.

Superannuation.

26. The following is a statement of the receipts under this head for the two years :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Imperial—		
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations	3,849	5,594
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund	16,553	15,225
Contributions for pensions and gratuities	21,859	43,215
Provincial—		
Contributions for pensions and gratuities	13,964	13,096
Miscellaneous ...	...	17
Total ...	56,225	77,147

There is an increase of Rs. 20,922 as compared with the revenue for 1887-88, which is due for the most part to increased contributions for pensions of officers of the Public Works Department whose services have been lent to the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways.

XXIII.—*Stationery and Printing.*

Stationery and Printing.

27. The receipts under this head are as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Imperial—	Rs.	Rs.
Stationery receipts	5,365	482
Sale of Gazettes and other publications ...	342	21
Other Press receipts	4,180	832
Provincial—		
Stationery receipts	423	3
Sale of Gazettes and other publications ...	2,275	1,299
Other Press receipts	5,528	6,762
Total ...	18,113	9,399

The decrease in the total is Rs. 8,714, of which Rs. 8,552 fall under Imperial and is due to the fact that formerly the State Railways and Bengal-Nagpur Railway obtained their supplies of stationery and forms from the Superintendent of Stationery and Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, whereas they now make their own arrangements in these respects.

XXV.—*Miscellaneous.*

Miscellaneous.

28. The total revenue credited under this head amounted Rs. 87,346 in 1888-89, as compared with Rs. 95,108 in 1887-88. The decrease is chiefly due to the smaller amount of deposits lapsed to Government under Provincial and to the falling off in receipts from rents under Local.

The following is a statement of the details :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Imperial—	Rs.	Rs.
Premium on bills	2,327	2,026
Other items (unclaimed bills, &c.) ...	62	60
Provincial—		
Unclaimed deposits	17,169	10,164
Sale of lands and houses	4,296	5,682
Rents (Dâk Bungalow fees) ...	10,462	9,367
Miscellaneous	7,310	10,056
Local (District Fund)—		
Contributions	4,808	6,366
Rents	39,205	33,812
Rates and taxes	8,711	8,798
Other items (sale of old stores, &c.) ...	758	1,015
Total ...	95,108	87,346

The decrease under Rents (Local) occurs chiefly in the Jubbulpore District, and is due to the fact that large plots of land were made over to the Military Department and to the Municipality in 1888-89.

XXXII.—*Civil Works.*

Civil Works.

29. The revenue credited under this head in the accounts of the Civil Department is chiefly on account of tolls on roads and ferries. The figures are as follows for the two years:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Provincial—	Rs.	Rs.
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	28,476	17,170
Local—		
Works in charge of Civil officers ...	78,970	69,816
Total ...	1,07,446	86,986

These figures show a gross decrease in revenue of Rs. 20,460. The falling off under Provincial may be attributed to the abolition of certain toll bars from 1st January 1888. The figures under Local for 1887-88 include an altogether extraordinary credit of Rs. 11,000 for the Raipur Jubilee Hall.

Public Works Department Revenue.

30. The amount of revenue collected in the Public Works Department as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, was Rs. 63,690 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs 51,697 in 1887-88. These figures show an increase in revenue to the extent of Rs. 11,993.

B.—Expenditure.

Expenditure.

31. The subjoined statement shows the distribution of the expenditure of the year under the several Major heads in the Government Accounts:—

Major head of Expenditure.	Imperial expenditure.	Provincial expenditure.	Incorporated Local Fund expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	6,061	15,005	436	21,502
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	57,947	3,282	...	61,229
3. Land Revenue ...	...	11,88,140	2,88,740	14,76,880
6. Stamps ..	11,758	35,274	...	47,032
7. Excise ...	54,270	18,090	...	72,360
10. Assessed taxes ...	140	140	...	280
11. Forest ...	3,28,105	3,28,104	...	6,56,209
12. Registration ...	21,604	21,605	...	43,209
13. Interest on Ordinary debt ...	2,136	8,866	...	11,002
14. Interest on other obligations ...	2,829	...	...	2,829
15. Post Office ...	...	57,897	...	57,897
18. General Administration ...	62,749	3,41,370	33,419	4,37,538
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	..	7,28,945	...	7,28,945
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	5,55,050	...	5,55,050
20. Police ..	5,110	12,90,331	51,543	13,46,984
22. Education ...	...	4,53,923	1,76,598	6,30,521
23. Ecclesiastical ..	46,365	...	...	46,365
24. Medical ...	...	2,57,875	53,503	3,11,378
25. Political ...	...	10,552	...	10,552
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	...	40,498	9,364	49,862
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	2,77,754	...	...	2,77,754
29. Superannuation ...	...	2,00,758	1,289	2,02,047
30. Stationery and Printing ...		1,30,063	650	1,30,713
32. Miscellaneous ...	3,181	45,081	6,590	54,852
33. Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...
45. Civil Works ...	...	2,756	2,19,416	2,22,172
Total Civil ...	8,80,009	57,33,605	8,41,548	74,55,102
Public Works Department—				
Buildings and Roads ...		11,57,181	10,751	11,67,932
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,80,009	68,90,786	8,52,299	86,23,094

Imperial heads.

32. The expenditure under the following heads continues to be wholly Imperial:—

14. Interest on other obligations.
23. Ecclesiastical charges.
27. Territorial and Political Pensions.

Details of the expenditure under these heads are not given in the following review of the Provincial expenditure of the year.

1.—*Refunds and Drawbacks.*

Refunds.

33. The following are the details of the charges under this head for the two years:—

	1887-88.				1888-89.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local	Total.	Imperial	Provincial	Local.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ..	...	3,375	...	3,375	.	1,682	...	1,682
Stamps ..	3,117	9,351	...	12,468	3,864	11,590	...	15,454
Excise ...	386	129	...	515	703	235	..	938
Provincial Rates ...	...	4	246	250	..	4	436	440
Assessed Taxes ..	2,227	2,227	...	4,454	1,284	1,283	...	2,567
Forest .	271	271	...	542	195	195	...	390
Registration .	78	77	...	155	16	16	...	32
Total ..	6,079	15,434	246	21,759	6,062	15,005	436	21,503

The net difference in the two sets of figures is immaterial.

Only refunds of amounts credited under what are known as the principal heads of Revenue are shown under this head; Refunds of receipts by Civil Department (*e.g.*, Law and Justice—Courts, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, &c.) are charged in full under the corresponding Expenditure heads.

2.—*Assignments and Compensations.*

Assignments and Compensations

34. The payments in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 61,230 as against Rs. 69,109 in 1887-88. With the exception of a sum of Rs. 3,282 on account of Malikana, treated as a Provincial charge, the whole expenditure in 1888-89 was Imperial. The decrease in the expenditure for 1888-89 as compared with that for 1887-88 is due to lapse of certain compensation grants.

3.—*Land Revenue.*

Land Revenue

35. The total expenditure charged under this head in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 14,76,880 as compared with Rs. 15,22,554 in 1887-88. The decrease is chiefly due to decreased Patwari Fund expenditure on account of Tenants' Receipt books, and to the fact that the payments for the year 1887-88 were unduly swelled by the pay of the Patwaris in the Jubbulpore District for the half-year ending the 31st March 1888 having been irregularly drawn in March 1888, and therefore included in the accounts for that year.

The whole expenditure was Provincial in 1888-89.

3.—*Land Revenue.*

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Charges of District Administration—		
Deputy Commissioners, &c., and their Establishments ..	6,82,995	6,78,209
Do. Contingencies ...	48,399	50,804
Management of Government Estates ...	522	41
Land Settlement ...	3,87,063	4,20,620
Land Records and Agriculture ...	38,084	38,466
Local.—		
Charges of District Administration—		
Patwari Fund ...	3,65,491	2,88,740
Total ...	15,22,554	14,76,880

The following details are given of the expenditure under the head Charges of District Administration :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Commissioner on special duty ..	...	771
Deputy Commissioners ..	1,66,499	1,55,570
Assistant Commissioners ...	21,991	24,183
Statutory Civilians ...	2,977	5,108
Probationers ...	713	...
Extra-Assistant Commissioners ...	84,552	83,673
Personal Allowances ...	2,777	2,306
Establishment (including Tahsildars)...	4,03,486	4,06,598
Total ...	6,82,995	6,78,209

The figures for the two years approximate.

6.—*Stamps.*

Stamps

36. The expenditure of the Stamp Department in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 47,032 as compared with Rs. 40,227 in 1887-88. The increase is due to fluctuations in the charge for value of Stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores at Bombay and Calcutta. The details of the expenditure are as follows :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
6.—*Stamps* -		
Discount on Sales	14,734	14,879
Miscellaneous charges	1,902	2,684
Value of Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	23,591	29,469
Total	40,227	47,032

The expenditure is divided between Imperial and Provincial in the proportion of one-fourth to the former and three-fourths to the latter.

7.—*Excise.*

Excise.

37. The expenditure under this head is shown in the following statement. It is charged three-fourths to Imperial and one-fourth to Provincial Revenues :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
7.—*Excise*—	Rs.	Rs.
Central Office Establishment	13,860	15,751
District Establishment	32,154	27,873
Construction and Repairs	5,841	4,430
Conveyance of Opium	783	1,072
Rewards	14,945	16,150
Miscellaneous	3,670	7,084
Total ...	71,253	72,360

The figures are approximately the same for the two years. The increased expenditure under Miscellaneous is balanced by a decrease under District Establishment, and is due to the fact that the horse allowances to Darogahs are now taken to the former head instead of to the latter.

10.—*Assessed Taxes.*

Assessed taxes.

38. The amount charged under this head was Rs. 280 only in 1888-89 as against Rs. 514 in 1887-88. The expenditure is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

11.—*Forests.*

Forests.

39. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,56,210 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 5,52,397 in 1887-88. It is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, and is classified as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
11.—*Forests.*—	Rs.	Rs.
Conservancy and Works	3,03,964	2,97,410
Establishment	2,48,433	3,58,800
Total ...	5,52,397	6,56,210

The increased expenditure is due to outlay in connection with the production of sleepers for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, alluded to in paragraph 15.

12.—*Registration.*

Registration.

40. The expenditure of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 43,209 in 1888-89 as against Rs. 42,449 in 1887-88. It is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. The classification is as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
12.—*Registration.*—	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence	12,108	14,807
District charges	30,341	28,402
Total ...	42,449	43,209

13.—*Interest on Ordinary Debt.*

Interest on debt.

41. The figures for the two years are given below:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
13.—*Interest on Ordinary Debt.*—		
Interest on Government of India Stock Notes	4,536	2,134
Commission on Stock Notes	...	2
Interest on Provincial advances & Loan accounts	...	8,866
Total ...	4,536	11,002

The figures under interest on Provincial advances and Loans are wholly Provincial, and represent the amount of interest charged to this Administration on the mean between the opening balance at the commencement and the outstanding balance at the close of the year on account of advances made under Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 13, dated the 1st January 1889. The amount actually realized as interest on the advances made was Rs. 11,345, *vide* paragraph 18, and consequently Provincial Revenues make a gain of Rs. 2,479 on the transaction.

15.—*Post Office.*

Post Office.

42. The expenditure under this head is on account of the District Post Establishments and is wholly Provincial. It amounted to Rs. 57,897 in 1888-89 as against Rs. 54,605 in 1887-88. The increase is due to the opening of new lines in the Feudatory States.

18.—*General Administration.*

General Administration.

43. This head includes Imperial, Provincial and Local Expenditure, the total charges and their distribution being as follows for the two years:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
18.—*General Administration.*—		
Imperial—		
Civil office of account and audit ...	61,146	62,211
Currency Department ...	544	538
	61,690	62,749
Provincial.—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner ...	54,995	54,000
Tour expenses of do. ...	13,182	11,708
Civil Secretariat ...	80,832	75,542
Commissioners ...	2,08,979	1,87,784
Civil Office of account and audit ...	12,385	12,336
	3,70,373	3,41,370
Local—		
General Establishment of Local Funds ...	33,742	33,419
Total ...	4,65,805	4,37,538

The Imperial expenditure is on account of the cost of the Comptroller's office.

19 *A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*

Law and Justice—Courts.

44. The whole expenditure under this head is Provincial, and the total amounted to Rs. 7,28,945 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 7,37,476 in 1887-88, including the charges for refunds. The details are as follows :—

19 *A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.—*	1887-88.	1888-89.
Provincial—	Rs.	Rs.
Law Officers	335	2,019
Judicial Commissioner	59,313	60,598
Civil and Sessions Courts	23,597	25,290
Courts of Small Causes	37,039	36,954
Criminal Courts	5,99,946	5,83,684
Pleadership Examination charges	27	14
Refunds	17,219	20,386
Total ...	7,37,476	7,28,945

The principal decrease is under Criminal Courts, and is due to savings effected by the introduction of a revised scale of diet money and travelling allowances to witnesses.

19 *B.—Law and Justice—Jails.*

Law and Justice—Jails, and School of Industry.

45. The following statement shows the expenditure on Jails and Jail Manufactures for the two years :—

19 *B.—Law and Justice—Jails.—*	1887-88.	1888-89
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails	1,54,176	1,67,538
District Jails	81,261	92,432
Lock-ups	9,512	7,692
School of Industry	23,284	22,081
Manufactory charges in Jails ...	1,64,058	1,86,865
Do. in School of Industry ...	81,687	78,442
Total ...	5,13,978	5,55,050

The expenditure is wholly Provincial. The figures show a total increased expenditure of Rs. 41,072. The increase under the heads Central Jails and District Jails is due to a larger expenditure in "Rations" and "Hospital charges," and that under Manufactory charges in Jails to increased outlay on raw materials which is partly counterbalanced by increased Receipts, *vide* paragraph 21.

20.—*Police.*

Police.

46. The expenditure on Police, including the District Fund charges for the maintenance of Cattle pounds, amounted to Rs. 13,46,984 in 1888-89

as compared with Rs. 13,34,059 in 1887-88. The total is distributed as follows for the two years:—

20.—*Police.*—		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Imperial—			
Superintendence	...	100	2,441
Railway Police	...	2,762	2,669
Total Imperial	...	2,862	5,110
Provincial—			
Superintendence	...	37,093	42,454
District Executive Force	...	12,18,207	12,14,727
Special Police	...	13,596	14,908
Railway Police	...	13,053	17,069
Refunds	...	...	1,173
Total Provincial	...	12,81,949	12,90,331
Local—			
Cattle Pounds	...	48,609	51,164
Refunds	...	639	379
Total Local	...	49,248	51,543
Total Police	...	13,34,059	13,46,984

Further details of the expenditure under the head "District Executive Force" are given in the subjoined statement:—

Provincial District Executive Force—		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
District Superintendents and Assistants	...	1,73,333	1,67,461
Inspectors and Chief Constables	...	1,67,500	1,69,192
Head Constables and Constables	...	5,93,879	5,96,503
European Constables	...	3,232	3,018
Mounted Constables	...	49,839	50,064
Drill Instructors	...	3,163	3,164
Extra Police Guards	...	7,074	...
Excise Police	...	6,930	6,930
Arms and accoutrements	...	13,330	14,506
Clothing	...	47,940	35,487
Petty construction	...	20,920	21,582
Petty repairs	...	18,814	17,081
Travelling allowance of officers	...	19,654	17,470
Ditto of Establishment	...	17,779	19,058
Other charges	...	74,770	93,211
Total	...	12,18,207	12,14,727

The increased expenditure under Imperial and Provincial Superintendence is due to the creation of the special branch in the office of the Inspector-General. The increase under Railway Police is due to the creation of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police. The increase under Cattle pounds falls chiefly under the head of "Feeding charges."

22.—*Education.*

47. The distribution between Provincial services and the District Funds of the expenditure on Education is given in the following statement:— Education.

22.—*Education.*—	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Direction	30,976	25,874
Inspection	82,940	80,243
Government Colleges ...	16,240	17,273
Government Schools—General...	1,63,408	1,64,932
Government Schools—Special ...	31,238	35,950
Grants-in-aid	45,339	45,320
Payments by results ...	35,172	27,490
Scholarships ...	20,356	19,108
Government Book Depôt ...	30,090	29,941
Other heads (including building grants and miscellaneous)...	5,687	7,792
Total Provincial ...	4,61,446	4,53,923
Local—		
Government Schools ...	1,78,937	1,67,224
Grants-in-aid	2,700	209
Scholarships	6,171	8,332
Miscellaneous	239	833
Total Local ...	1,88,047	1,76,598
TOTAL ...	6,49,493	6,30,521

The decrease in Local expenditure falls chiefly under the head "Petty construction and repairs of village boys' schools." The decrease may also be partially attributed to the continuance in force of the Chief Commissioner's orders restricting the expenditure from the District Funds on Education to the amount of the Education cess added to the contribution from Provincial Revenues and the private subscriptions and fees collected.

24.—*Medical.*

48. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,11,378 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 3,13,099 in 1887-88. The following is a statement of the details:— Medical.

24.—*Medical.*—	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Provincial—		
Medical Establishment ...	1,82,250	1,68,013
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	59,200	63,128
Sanitation and Vaccination ...	9,174	8,991
Lunatic Asylums ...	17,311	17,555
Other Heads ...	...	188
Total Provincial ...	2,67,935	2,57,875

	Rs.	Rs.
Local --		
Vaccination	30,387	34,141
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	13,215	18,824
Grants for Medical purposes...	1,562	383
Other heads	...	155
Total Local ...	45,164	53,503
TOTAL ...	3,13,099	3,11,378

The decrease under Medical Establishment, Provincial, is due to the fact of some of the Senior officers having been on leave during the year and to Junior officers having been appointed to fill their places.

The increase under Hospitals and Dispensaries, Local, is due to investments in Government securities made on behalf of Dispensaries in the Bilaspur District.

25.—*Political.*

Political

49. The expenditure under this head is now entirely Provincial. The charges for 1888-89 were Rs. 10,552 as compared with Rs. 10,719 in 1887-88. The total for 1888-89 is made up of Rs. 9,216 on account of the salary of the Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States and Rs. 1,336 Miscellaneous, chiefly "Poshak" allowances in Chhattisgarh.

26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

Scientific and Minor Departments.

50. The following charges are shown under this head:—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
26.—*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—		
Provincial—		
Agricultural experiments ...	1,099	1,397
Experimental cultivation ...	7,132	5,928
Botanical and other public gardens.	19,814	20,650
Provincial Museums ...	1,818	1,850
Provincial Statistics ...	9,718	9,618
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	...	...
Other heads	1,477	1,055
	41,058	40,498
Local—		
Botanical and other public gardens.	2,900	3,042
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	4,055	5,300
Other heads ...	1,191	1,022
	8,146	9,364
Total ...	49,204	49,862

The expenditure for 1888-89 closely approximates to that for 1887-88.

29.—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*

Superannuation allowances and Pensions.

51. The expenditure under this head still shows a steady increase. The totals for the past four years are for 1885-86 Rs. 1,46,285, for 1886-87 Rs. 1,55,671, for 1887-88 Rs. 1,73,277, and for 1888-89 Rs 2,02,047. With the exception of Rs. 4,289 debited to Local Funds, the whole expenditure has been met from Provincial Revenues. The increase falls entirely under "Superan-

nuation and retired allowances" and "Gratuities." The following are the details of the figures for 1887-88 and 1888-89:—

29.—SUPERANNUATION, &c.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Superannuation and retired allowances	1,57,580	1,83,808
Compassionate allowance	11,339	11,178
Gratuities	3,187	4,187
Refunds	...	1,585
Total Provincial ..	1,72,106	2,00,758
Local—		
Superannuation and Retired allowance	1,171	1,289
Refunds	...	...
Total Local ...	1,171	1,289
TOTAL ...	1,73,277	2,02,047

The increase in the charge for pensions and gratuities is due (1) to the new pensions granted by the Chief Commissioner during 1888-89 being in excess of the lapses in that year, and (2) to the payment of pensions transferred from other Provinces after March 1887. In the latter case, however, the charge does not eventually fall upon the Provincial Revenues of this Administration, as it is recovered from the Provinces concerned under the system of Inter-provincial adjustment prescribed in the Civil Account Code.

The charge of Rs. 1,585 under Refunds (Provincial) is altogether exceptional. The figures represent refunds of excess contributions towards leave and pensions realized from certain Hospital Assistants on Foreign service.

30.—*Stationery and Printing.*

Stationery and Printing.

52. The total expenditure on account of Stationery and Printing amounted to Rs. 1,30,713 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 1,24,503 for 1887-88. The increase is chiefly due to increased charges for piece-work in the Secretariat Press for Settlement Department printing. The following are the details of the expenditure:—

30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial—		
Stationery purchased in the country	22,321	18,859
Do. supplied from Central Stores	49,305	50,234
Government Presses	42,349	48,677
Printing at Private Presses	10,285	12,289
Other heads	...	4
Total Provincial ...	1,24,260	1,30,063
Local—		
Stationery purchased in the country—Printing charges ...	243	650
Total Local ...	243	650
TOTAL ...	1,24,503	1,30,713

The expenditure of Rs. 18,859 in 1888-89 against the head "Stationery purchased in the country" is composed of the following amounts:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Paper purchased for Jail Presses	6,118	2,521
Paper and other articles of stationery purchased for other Departments	11,611	9,757
Charges for carriage of stationery...	1,840	1,457
Do. for binding registers, &c.	2,752	5,124
Total ...	22,321	18,859

The expenditure shows a decrease this year, owing to the fact that cash purchases in the local market of articles of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department have been prohibited, and that Jail Presses obtained the bulk of their stationery from the Central Stores.

32.—*Miscellaneous.*

Miscellaneous.

53. The expenditure shown under this head amounted to Rs. 54,852 in 1888-89 as against Rs. 64,017 in 1887-88. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that the figures for 1887-88 were unduly swollen by the writing off during that year, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, of two items aggregating Rs. 5,000 on account of irrecoverable advances. The distribution of the total is as follows:—

32.—MISCELLANEOUS.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	3,927	3,181
Provincial	48,548	45,081
Local	11,542	6,590
Total ...	64,017	54,852

The following are the details for the two years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—		
Charges for remittance of treasure	3,876	3,044
Jubilee celebrations	51	...
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	137
Total Imperial ...	3,927	3,181
Provincial—		
Donations for charitable purposes...	3,091	2,785
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	20,143	21,094
Petty Establishments—		
Staging Bungalows	13,061	11,856
Miscellaneous Establishments	5,976	6,217
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges and other heads ...	6,277	3,129
Total Provincial ...	48,548	45,081
Local—		
Petty Establishment—		
Staging Bangalow Establishment	...	...
Serai Establishment	2,303	2,510
Market Establishment	370	281
Conservancy Establishment	1,290	1,169
Miscellaneous Establishment	...	33
Petty construction	...	...
Nazul Establishment	527	522
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	5,090	59
Miscellaneous Refunds	1,962	2,016
Total Local ...	11,542	6,590
Total Miscellaneous ..	64,017	54,852

33.—*Famine Relief charges.*

54. There was no expenditure under this head during 1888-89. The charges on this account for 1887-88 were Rs. 3,351, which were incurred in the Chhattisgarh Division and were met from District Funds. Famine Relief charges

45.—*Civil Works.*

55. The expenditure classified under this head in the accounts of the Civil Department is as follows:— Civil Works.

45.—*Civil Works.*—	1887-88.	1888-89.
Provincial—	Rs.	Rs.
Works in charge of Civil Officers ...	6,493	2,756
Local—		
Works in charge of Civil Officers ..	2,50,907	2,19,416
Total ...	2,57,400	2,22,172

The decrease is due to the fact that the District Councils, especially those of the Nagpur, Bilaspur and Raipur Districts, were not able to work up to the amount placed at their disposal for expenditure on Original Works—Communications during the year.

Public Works Department Expenditure.

Public Works.

56. The amount of Provincial and Local expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, was as follows:—

Public Works Department Expenditure.—	1887-88.	1888-89.
Ordinary Branches—	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial ...	... 12,60,309	11,57,181
Local ...	... 154	10,751

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—*Census.*

1. For the result of the Census of 1881, see the Report for 1882-83.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

2. The number of births registered during the year 1888 was 366,050—giving a ratio of 41·52 per *mille*. In four out of the past eight years the ratio was between 41 and 42 per *mille*. The recovery from the low birth-rates of 1886 and 1887 is now complete. The increase in the birth-rate occurred in 13 out of the 20 registration districts. In the districts of the Chhattisgarh (or Mahanadi) Division there was a noticeable *decrease* in the birth-rates. The excess of boys over girls among the children born in the Province during 1888 was, as last year, a little more than 6 per cent. There was an excess of births over deaths in all the 20 registration districts. Number and rate of births

3. The number of deaths registered was 253,061—or 35,264 less than in 1887. The ratio per *mille* was 28·70. It has not been so low since 1884. The decrease in deaths occurred in 14 out of the 20 registration districts. It was specially marked in Sambalpur, where the ratio per *mille* sank from nearly 41 in 1887 to 23·22 in 1888. Number and rate of deaths

4. The rainfall of the year was below the average, the rains ceasing early. Compared with the mean for the Province during the previous five years, the monthly mean temperature was higher in all months except January and August. Meteorology

5. The following table shows the ratio of deaths for each class of disease during the year :— Causes of mortality.

Disease.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
Cholera	921	0·10
Small-pox	10,729	1·22
Fevers	158,195	17·94
Bowel complaints	17,618	2·00
Other causes	60,727	6·89
Suicide	682	0·55
Wounding and accident	2,843	
Wild beasts and snake bite	1,346	
Total ...	253,061	28·70

The figures show that the great majority of deaths is ascribed, as usual, to fevers.

Cholera.

6. The Provincial death-rate from cholera was considerably less than the average of the last five years: and the total number of deaths was only 921, of which 757 occurred in the Hoshangabad District alone. In fact, in 13 out of the 20 registration districts there was practically no cholera: the districts of the Chhattisgarh Division being among those which escaped.

Small-pox.

7. On the other hand, small-pox claimed many more victims than in 1887, the increase being 7,361. The ratio of deaths from this disease exceeded that of ten out of the preceding fifteen years. This result was almost entirely due to a severe outbreak of the epidemic in the two districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. In Raipur the deaths were 4·44 per *mille*: and in Bilaspur, 3·08 per *mille*. The mortality was almost wholly among children. The figures show that in 1886 and 1887 the deaths from small-pox in Chhattisgarh were not remarkably numerous.

Deaths from small-pox in—

		1886.	1887.	1888.
Raipur	...	147	690	5,074
Bilaspur	...	119	368	2,345
Sambalpur	...	120	61	34

The mean ratio per *mille* of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years was 0·43 for the Province, and 0·22 and 0·31 only for Raipur and Bilaspur respectively. Sambalpur seems to enjoy a singular immunity from this disease, the mean ratio of five years being 0·14 only.

It was again reported that in a considerable number of cases the true cause of deaths attributed to small-pox was measles. Orders issued during the year that Registering Moharirs should be instructed to enter deaths from measles in the column "Other causes" and not under Small-pox.

Fever.

8. The Provincial ratio per 1,000 of population of deaths from fever was 17·94 as compared with 19·20 in 1887 and 18·98 for the previous 5 years. Of the 20 registration districts, 10 had a ratio above that of the Province. The death rates of the districts under this head when compared with those of 1887 show a decrease in 14 districts and increase in 6. The decrease was most marked in the Wardha District (—9·33), the ratio of which in 1887 was very high. All the districts in Nerbudda, Satpura, Wainganga and the Mahanadi Division report a decrease, except Hoshangabad, Mandla, Balaghat and Bilaspur: the increase in these districts was not very great. Again, when the District death rates are compared with the average mean of the previous 5 years, they were below in 13 districts, above in 3, and equal in 4. There was no mention in any of the Medical Reports of peculiarity in the types of fever, ordinary intermittent being that generally met with.

Bowel complaints.

9. Bowel complaints were much less fatal to life than in the preceding year. August and September are the months in which—owing, perhaps, to the excessive variations in temperature caused by the breaks in the rains which commonly then occur—bowel complaints are usually most prevalent in the

Province generally. In 1888, August was a wet month: and it is noticeable that the deaths from bowel disease in August last were much below the totals of the preceding two years.

Deaths from bowel disease in August—

1886.	1887.	1888.
3,273	3,379	1,939

The decreased mortality from bowel complaints is conspicuously seen in the returns of the two districts—Hoshangabad and Sambalpur—in which the figures have been highest during the past five years.

Deaths from bowel disease in—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Hoshangabad ...	4,494	3,009	2,283
Sambalpur ...	4,254	4,586	1,884

The report called for by the Government of India on the subject of the prevalence of bowel disease in the Sambalpur District was submitted in January 1889. Impure water-supply (owing to local prejudices in favour of tank water), defects of diet and insufficient protection from chills were found to be the leading causes. The returns for 1888, while showing a striking decrease in the number of deaths of this class, still leave the Sambalpur District at the head of the list of districts in which bowel complaints are most fatal. The smaller number of deaths was said by the Sanitary Commissioner to be to some extent owing to more exact registration: that is to say, that there had been less readiness to attribute to bowel disease cases in which the cause of death was not certain. That this explanation is correct is shown by the increase in the number of deaths in the Sambalpur District which were assigned to "Other causes."

Deaths attributed to "Other causes" in Sambalpur in—

1886.	1887.	1888.
1,762	3,261	4,118

Sanitary reform.

10. The Inspection Notes of Civil Surgeons brought to light the same defects in the sanitary arrangements of small towns and villages which have been referred to in previous years. All that can be done is being done to familiarise the people with the practice of sanitary principles. Hitherto one difficulty has been that there existed no adequate machinery for enforcing the observance of such rules outside municipal areas. In the Municipal Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Government of India, provision has been included for partially supplying this defect in the case of small towns and the larger villages. In the case of other villages, the action of the village Mukaddam in connection with sanitary matters is also being stimulated by an amendment of the rules under Section 137 of the Land Revenue Act.

In the course of the year the Chief Commissioner was called on to consider the advisability of creating a Sanitary Board as a consultative and executive agency under the Local Administration. It was pointed out by him that what was primarily required was that the Sanitary Commissioner should take up his proper position as the head of an executive Department of the

Administration, and, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, issue orders where he has hitherto only made suggestions. The Government of India have, since the close of the year, approved of the proposed scheme of sanitary organisation, and the necessary orders were issued by the Chief Commissioner in July last.

3.—*Medical Relief.*

Number of Dispensaries.

11. The number of Dispensaries of all kinds was 104. During the year two new Dispensaries were opened, one at Nagpur (Civil Station Dispensary), and one in the Zamindari of Khuji, Raipur District.

12. The total number of patients (both in-door and out-door) treated during the year was 849,965, as compared with 809,064 in 1887—being an increase of 40,901. The increase in the number of out-door patients was 40,611.

Diseases treated.

13. The diseases from which the majority of the patients treated were suffering were the following:—

		No. of patients treated.
Malarial fever	...	175,887
Diseases of the eye	...	113,084
Do. skin	...	92,361
Ulcers	...	84,755
Total	...	466,087

There was an increase of 30 per cent in the number of patients treated for diseases of the eye: and the increase was very widely distributed. There was a large decrease in the number of cholera patients and an increase in the number of small-pox patients: but the total number treated for these diseases was very small.

Operations performed.

14. The major operations performed in Dispensaries by Superintendents and Subordinates were chiefly incisions for abscesses, reduction of dislocation, removal of tumours and operations on the eye. The number of surgical operations as compared with the figures for 1887 shows an increase of 10 per cent.

Receipts and Expenditure.

15. The total receipts from Government and from Local sources was larger than in 1887, the excess being Rs. 53,650-3-2. This includes Rs. 43,885-11-5, the amount invested during the year. The excess in the amount received from Government was chiefly under the head "salaries," being increased pay on promotion of Hospital Assistants attached to Dispensaries. The cost of Europe medicines adjusted in 1888 for the Provincial Dispensaries was considerably less than in 1887. The contributions made to Dispensaries by District Funds and Municipalities rose considerably, as shown below:—

		1888. Rs.	1887. Rs.	Difference. Rs.
Contributions from District Funds	...	9,195	8,641	+ 554
Do. Municipal Funds	...	57,556	51,346	+ 6,210
	Total		...	6,764

Nominal receipts, due to withdrawal of balances with a view to their investment, are excluded from the above figures.

The expenditure under the head "Establishment" increased in 1888 by Rs. 2,800-10-6, due to the promotions of Hospital Assistants and Compounders. There was also an increase under the heads "Medicines," "Diet," "Building" and "Miscellaneous." The increased expenditure was met from funds contributed by District Councils and Municipalities and also from subscriptions. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,27,812 to Rs. 1,81,354, or by Rs. 53,542. Rs. 41,885 of this increase, however, is purely nominal: being due to the progress made in investing the Dispensary balances. The real increase in expenditure occurred mainly under the head of purchase of medicines and buildings, or repairs.

Subscriptions.

16. At the same time, subscriptions from both Europeans and Natives increased :—

	1888.	1887.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Europeans ...	5,249	4,015	+ 1,234
„ Natives ...	18,496	17,079	+ 1,417
		Total ...	2,651

The Native subscriptions are still altogether inadequate. Proper effect has not yet been given to the Chief Commissioner's orders regarding payment by well-to-do patients.

4.—*Treatment of the Insane.*

Admissions to Asylums.

17. There are two Asylums in the Central Provinces, one at Nagpur and the other at Jubbulpore. The total number of inmates of the Nagpur Lunatic Asylum in 1888 was exactly the same as in 1878, *viz.*, 159. The number of criminal lunatics admitted in 1888 was, with one exception (1884), higher than the number during the ten years previous. There were 2 re-admissions of this class of lunatics.

In the Jubbulpore Asylum the total number of inmates during the year was 157. The number of criminal lunatics was more than double the number admitted in 1887. There were no re-admissions.

Discharges.

18. The number of patients discharged during the year from the Nagpur Asylum—19—was less by one-half than in 1887. Of this number 9 were cured and 5 improved. From the Jubbulpore Asylum 6 patients were discharged, all cured.

Health of the lunatics.

19. In the Nagpur Asylum sickness was more prevalent among inmates—and especially the female inmates—than in 1878; but, on the other hand, it was very much less in 1888 than in the three years immediately preceding. In fact, the mortality was less than half that of 1887 (12 as against 25). October and November were the months in which the greatest mortality occurred; fever being in that year the chief cause of death. In 1888, the rains ceased early: and there were no deaths in October and November. In the Jubbulpore Asylum the daily average of sick inmates was below the Nagpur

figures (4·73 as against 8·50), while the deaths were only 7 in all, or two less than in 1887. This Asylum maintains its reputation for healthiness—a condition which, looking to the state of the Jail close by, can only be described as anomalous, though satisfactory.

The assimilation of the diet scales in Nagpur and Jubbulpore has not as yet affected the relative statistics of the two Asylums. From a comparison of the Asylum returns of other Provinces with those now under review in respect to the statistics of sickness and mortality, it appears that though the percentage of sick to strength is low in the Central Provinces, the mortality is markedly high and is mainly attributed to fever and anæmia. It would appear that the classes which feed the Jails and Asylums are of distinctly lower physique than the corresponding classes in Upper India and even in Bengal. There is no other explanation to be given of the difference in results. No greater care could be taken of lunatics anywhere than is devoted to them in the Asylums of the Central Provinces.

Receipts and Expenditure.

20. The average cost of each lunatic in the two Asylums, as compared with the cost in the previous year, was :—

	1887.			1888.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	78	13	7	79	2	0
Jubbulpore ...	64	9	1	66	4	6

In the case of the Jubbulpore Asylum, the increase in cost was chiefly due to greater expenditure on diet and clothing, the dearness of grain having influenced the cost of the former. The following cash receipts were paid into the Treasury by the two Asylums during the years 1887 and 1888 respectively :—

		Received from paying patients.			Received for articles sold.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	1887 ...	204	6	6	368	7	9
	1888 ...	167	1	9	317	14	8
Jubbulpore ...	1887 ...	480	11	11	400	9	10
	1888 ...	1,204	10	10	254	9	10

Jubbulpore seems to have been more fortunate than Nagpur in the matter of paying patients

The expenditure on "Establishments proper" (*i. e.*, excluding pay of the Superintendent) was as follows :—

	1887.			1888.			Increase.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	2,418	1	4	2,603	9	10	185	8	6
Jubbulpore ...	1,836	8	1	1,981	3	3	144	11	2

The profits derived from the labour of the inmates are abstracted below :—

	1887.			1888.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	510	15	10	727	11	5
Jubbulpore ...	774	1	2	702	0	5

5.—*Lock Hospitals.*

Admissions.

21. The following were the ratios per thousand of admissions into hospital for venereal disease among European troops at the four Military stations in these Provinces where Lock Hospitals are established :—

			1887.	1888.
Jubbulpore	...	...	378	493
Kamptee	...	...	510	413
Pachmarhi	...	...	150	475
Saugor	...	..	320	394

In Kamptee there was a considerable decrease, though the figure is still high. In the other three stations the ratios have largely increased. This is attributed, by the Medical Officer at Saugor, to the prohibition of registration and of compulsory examination of women. These orders have been duly carried into effect at all stations in these Provinces. The change of system prevents any comparison of the results of the management of the two years.

Expenditure.

22. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,900 as against Rs. 5,878 in the previous year. The Government grant in Kamptee fell from Rs. 1,745 to Rs. 1,399.

6.—*Vaccination.*

Amount of work.

23. The total number of operations performed during the year by the Department was 434,935: of which 408,758 were primary and 26,177 re-vaccinations. In comparing these totals with those for the preceding year, the figures representing the work done in the States of Bamra and Sonpur must be omitted, as the returns for these two Feudatories were not received in time to be incorporated in last year's Report. After making this deduction the total number of operations is 429,858, of which 403,809 were primary and 26,049 re-vaccinations. The total number of operations in the preceding year was 411,908, of which 393,987 were primary and 17,921 re-vaccinations. The increase thus amounted to 17,950 operations, 9,822 being primary and 8,128 re-vaccinations. Of this increase, 15,839 occurred in the *Khalsa* and 2,111 in Feudatory States. The most marked District increase is shown in the Narsinghpur District, where the number of vaccinations rose from 14,011 to 23,295, an increase of 9,284 cases. The number of Dispensary operations fell from 15,382 to 14,515 (omitting Sonpur).

Results.

24. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations, as stated by vaccinators, was 95·36, approximately the same as for the previous year. The Superintendent-General showed that this ratio was probably over-stated. The percentages found by inspecting officers would, however, naturally fall short somewhat of the actual average. The percentage of successful re-vaccinations rose from 73·99 to 78·21. A satisfactory feature of the year's returns is the increase in the number of children under the age of one year who were vaccinated. The total was 173,924 in 1887-88, and 197,854 in the year under review—an advance of 23,930 cases.

Expenditure.

25. The total expenditure on vaccination rose from Rs. 46,098-6-4 to Rs. 49,004-5-5 (omitting the States of Bamra and Sonpur). Rules framed by the Superintendent-General for the appointment, pay, promotion, &c., of the Vaccination Establishment throughout the Province received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner at the commencement of the year: and before the year closed the organization of the whole staff of Vaccinators and Superintendents at work in the Zamindaris as well as in the *Khalsa* (excluding those vaccinators employed in Feudatory States, Municipalities and Cantonments) as a single establishment divided into grades, was carried into effect.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1.—*Education.*

1. The following table shows the number of schools open in the Central Provinces during each of the last five years, with the attendance of scholars, the fee receipts and the cost of each pupil :— **Number of schools and scholars.**

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Number of schools	1,809	1,854	1,891	1,892	1,824
Number of pupils	99,010	1,04,000	1,06,952	1,08,673	1,07,357
Average attendance	66,986	72,296	74,180	74,930	76,013
Fee receipts in all schools	52,193	56,276	58,007	64,589	66,160
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direct cost per pupil to Government ...	2 4 5	1 13 7	1 14 6	2 0 6	2 0 1

The progress made since 1884-85, if not rapid, has been steady. Schools have increased by ·8 per cent, pupils by 8 per cent, and fee receipts by 26 per cent. The cost to Government of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 2-4-5 to Rs. 2-0-1. The decrease in the number of schools and scholars in 1888-89 as compared with the year preceding was chiefly due to the closing of certain private schools (aided Primary) in the Betul District.

2. An abstract of the expenditure upon education during the past three years is given below :— **Expenditure.**

	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.		
	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	14,768	23,464	38,232	17,975	24,594	42,569	16,756	26,146	42,902
Secondary schools ...	60,766	62,912	1,23,678	57,682	73,540	1,31,222	57,685	75,732	1,33,417
Primary schools ...	93,874	2,72,003	3,65,877	1,11,174	2,65,126	3,76,300	1,10,327	2,64,599	3,74,926
Special schools ...	29,078	582	29,660	30,476	510	30,986	34,215	546	34,761
Total direct expenditure .	1,98,486	3,58,961	5,57,447	2,17,307	3,63,770	5,81,077	2,18,983	3,67,023	5,86,006
Direction and Inspection ...	1,15,667	1,169	1,16,836	1,13,114	1,831	1,14,945	1,06,565	2,139	1,08,704
Scholarships ...	19,000	5,944	24,944	20,063	7,074	27,137	21,342	9,511	30,853
Buildings and Miscellaneous	21,775	98,226	1,20,001	13,055	79,136	92,191	13,244	55,216	68,460
Total indirect expenditure	1,56,442	1,05,339	2,61,781	1,46,232	88,041	2,34,273	1,41,151	66,866	2,08,017
Total direct and indirect expenditure ...	3,54,928	4,64,300	8,19,228	3,63,539	4,51,811	8,15,350	3,60,134	4,33,889	7,94,023

The total expenditure in 1887-88 was Rs. 8,15,350 as compared with Rs. 7,94,023 in the year under review. The difference (Rs. 21,327) was mainly due to a decrease of Rs. 3,405 in grants-in-aid to Colleges, and to a saving in the cost of Direction, owing to the retirement of Mr. Browning, late Inspector-General of Education. On the other hand, the cost of technical schools supported by Provincial revenues rose from Rs. 2,329 to Rs. 6,809, owing to the establishment of Law, Engineering and Agricultural classes. The cost of Inspection and of school-buildings declined, while the outlay on scholarships increased.

Sources of expenditure.

3. The sources from which the expenditure on Education was met are shown in tabular form below :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Provincial revenues	3,54,928	3,63,539	3,60,134
(2) Local rates and cesses	1,83,869	1,61,435	1,43,756
(3) Municipal funds	63,665	69,312	66,450
(4) Fees	58,007	64,589	66,160
(5) All other sources	1,58,759	1,56,475	1,57,523
Total ...	8,19,228	8,15,350	7,94,023

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 3,60,134, or rather over 45 per cent, was met from Provincial revenues. Local rates and cesses contributed 18 per cent, Municipal Funds 8 per cent, and Fee receipts 8 per cent, whilst nearly 20 per cent were furnished from other sources. As compared with the figures of last year, the contribution from Provincial revenues declined by Rs. 3,405, and that from local rates and cesses by Rs. 17,679. Municipal Funds contributed Rs. 2,862 less than in the previous year; whilst the Fee receipts increased by Rs. 1,571.

4. The above totals include what is called "indirect" expenditure, *viz.*, the cost of direction, inspection, scholarships, construction and repair of buildings, purchase of furniture and apparatus. If only the *direct* expenditure on teaching is taken into account, the figures stand as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure	5,81,077	5,86,006	+4,929
Receipts from all sources	3,63,770	3,67,023	+3,253
Net expenditure from Provincial revenues ...	2,17.307	2,18,983	+1,676

The expenditure on Colleges increased by Rs. 333, on Secondary schools by Rs. 2,195, and on Training and other special schools by Rs. 3,775. The amount spent on Collegiate education was a little over 7 per cent of the "direct" expenditure, while the cost of Secondary education was 23 per cent, and of Primary education about 69 per cent of the same total. This distribution of expenditure seems to the Chief Commissioner to be both sound in principle and fair in its practical application to the circumstances of the Province.

5. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 5-5-11 (as compared with Rs. 5-6-11 in the previous year) if the *direct* expenditure (only) is divided by the average number of pupils on the rolls. The average cost to Government, on the same basis of calculation, was Rs. 2-0-1 (as compared with Rs. 2-0-6 in the previous year). If the whole expenditure, direct and indirect, is taken into the reckoning, the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 7-4-5, and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 3-4-10.

Examinations

6. Turning now to the outcome of the year's labours of the Educational Department, it is to be noted in the first place that the results of the various examinations for which students from these Provinces appeared during 1888-89 exhibit considerable improvement when compared with the figures for the year preceding :—

Successful candidates in	1887-88.	1888-89.
1. B. A. Examination	13	17
2. F. A. „	23	41
3. Matriculation „	89	79
4. Middle School „	453	474
5. Upper Primary „	6,907	7,007
6. Lower Primary „	10,425	9,790
7. School of Art „	21	41
8. L. M. and S. (Surgery)	2	...
9. L. C. E. (Engineering)	1	...
10. F. L. C. E. do.	3	4
11. L. L. B. (Law)	4	...

Of the 17 students who passed the B. A. Examination, 4 were educated in the Agra College, and one was a teacher in one of the local schools. The increase of nearly 100 per cent in the number of passes in the Bombay School of Art Examination is most encouraging.

General education.

7. The three Colleges, with a total of 153 students, were much more successful than in the previous year with their F. A. students, the passes having increased from 23 to 41.

The statistics of Secondary schools (High and Middle schools) were generally favourable,—pupils, fees, and Middle School passes having all increased; but there was a slight falling off in the number of Matriculation passes. The number of High schools was 10, with 594 pupils, and of Middle schools 62, with 3,860 pupils. Of the High schools, 4 are Departmental, 5 aided, and 1 unaided. Of the Middle schools, 36 are Departmental.

The decline in Lower Primary passes is in great part nominal, as certain schools could not be examined for Lower Primary Certificates within the official year. The number of scholars in Primary boys' schools fell from 98,461 to 96,158;

but the average attendance rose from 67,482 to 67,558. In Departmental schools (193 in number) there was a small increase of scholars (13,940 against 13,859), and of average attendance (10,950 against 10,610). In District Council schools (727 in number) the number of scholars decreased from 51,419 to 50,297; but the average attendance rose from 34,848 to 35,125. In both classes of schools there were increased fee receipts. In Feudatory States 98 schools, with a roll of 6,001 boys, were open, against 90 with a roll of 5,456 in the previous year. The number of aided Primary schools under private management decreased from 571 to 524, accompanied by a slight falling off in average attendance. This was mainly owing to a misunderstanding regarding the intentions of Government which occurred in the Betul District. The mistake has been rectified, and it is hoped that the indigenous schools which were closed will be re-opened. In the case of unaided Primary schools, there has been a falling off both in the number of schools and scholars.

Female education.

8. The number of schools for girls remained at 118; but the number of pupils fell from 5,163 to 5,141. Female education is generally distasteful to the people of these Provinces. With rare exceptions, they take no real interest in it, and many of the schools maintained were only kept open by the exercise of that official influence which accounts for much of the progress of education, both male and female, in the backward tracts of British India. The Zenana Missions at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Hoshangabad and elsewhere were favourably reported on, and the Chief Commissioner would gladly see their operations extended. It is only through such agencies that female education is likely to make any real progress in the towns of the Central Provinces.

Special schools.

9. Statistics of the schools for Europeans and Eurasians for three years are given below:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Number of Schools...	10	11	11
Number of Boys	413	490	440
Number of Girls	487	447	429
Total of pupils ...	900	937	869
Average daily attendance	684	718	734
Matriculated	2	3	3
Middle School Passes	10	8	23
Upper Primary do.	41	56	50
Lower Primary do.	63	60	67
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Monthly grant	1,420	1,551	1,550

The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same, but the strength decreased from 937 to 869. Attendance improved, and Fee receipts increased from Rs. 9,047 to Rs. 9,299. The average attendance was 81 per cent. The St. Francis DeSales School at Nagpur maintained its high reputation, and carried off a considerable number of scholarships. The Bishop's School, Nagpur, greatly improved. All the other European schools were well reported of, except the Convent School, Nagpur, which is in a depressed state. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 45,032, as compared with Rs. 45,460 in the previous year.

Mahomedans are well represented in the Central Provinces schools; 38·99 per cent of the Mahomedan male children of school-going age being under tuition, as against 16·16 per cent of the Hindu minor population. Of the children of aboriginal races, only 1·59 per cent are in school—and it is this fact mainly which brings down the Provincial percentage of the population of school-going age under instruction so low as 6. The number of Gonds, Mahars and Dhers attending schools in the Provinces is 2,531 only. There is a special school for Dhers at Hinganghat, which is reported to be doing good work. In the Chanda District there are two indigenous schools for Dhers. Owing to special circumstances referred to above, aboriginal education in Betul largely fell off. In the Bhandara District a Gond boy was this year at the head of the list of successful candidates at the Upper Primary examination: but it is rare to find any lads of this race taking kindly to books.

The Rajkumar College worked in a thoroughly satisfactory way, and the young Chiefs are developing into fine manly lads.

Technical education.

10. In connection with Technical Education, Engineering and Agricultural classes were opened at Nagpur. In the former, 30 students enrolled themselves; but the number was reduced by test examinations to 11, as it was useless to allow lads whose general education was not sufficiently advanced to waste their time in the class. The Superintending Engineer reports that at his last examination the pupils showed satisfactory progress, and most of them will go on to the second year's course—a fresh group of candidates entering as beginners. The Agricultural class had an average strength of 25 throughout the year. The instruction given is practical as well as theoretical. The students work with their own hands on the Model Farm at all the ordinary agricultural processes. Each has a plot of ground on which he raises for market some of the principal crops. They all learn practical field surveying, and work in the laboratory at the mechanical and chemical analysis of soils. Drawing they learn at the Normal School. Seventeen lads passed successfully a strict examination held at the close of the year under the presidency of Mr. Fuller, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. All these will go on to the second year's course. Law classes were opened at Nagpur, and, since the year closed, at Jubbulpore also. These promise to be largely attended, and will improve the local Bar and the subordinate Judicial service of Government. The Scholarship Rules of the Province have been revised, so as to give special encouragement to technical studies. High School Scholarships are tenable in the Engineering and Agricultural classes above mentioned, and in the award both of High and Middle School Scholarships preference is given to candidates who excel in drawing. Eight College Scholarships have been reserved for students who desire to study in some College of Law, Medicine, or Engineering, or in any superior School of Art or Forestry.

All the Colleges and High schools and most of the Middle schools have been provided with drawing masters, and the subject is being gradually introduced into the Primary schools, as masters can be trained at the Normal schools. A new Curriculum was laid down during the year, containing additional subjects of a technical and scientific character. The Kindergarten system is now taught in the Normal schools; object lessons are being generally introduced in Primary schools (a special text-book being under preparation), and school gardens are being encouraged as a source both of instruction and amusement for the boys. The old Carpentry classes are being re-modelled on the Slöjd system to carry on the training of the faculties of observation from the point where the Kindergarten leaves it. "This system" (writes the Inspector-General) "attempts by a graduated series of manual exercises, chiefly in carpentry, to train the senses to be fit instruments for the intelligence, and to destroy that cheap contempt for handwork which a purely literary education is apt to encourage. Its primary object is not to create handicraftsmen, but so to train the faculties that boys may be qualified learners of whatever trade they take up when they leave school." For the Mahratta Brahmin of the Central Provinces the Slöjd system supplies precisely the corrective which his natural tendencies require. If experience shows that it can be successfully worked, the Chief Commissioner will gladly supply funds for its more general introduction in the Middle and Upper Primary schools.

In connection with the teaching of Physical science great progress has been made. Itinerant instructors visited selected centres at which teachers deputed from the surrounding Middle schools attended. All these teachers were carefully taken through the work of the science curriculum, and those who were found qualified after examination received certificates. Most of the High and Middle schools have already been supplied with apparatus. Thirty prizes in Physical science were awarded on the results of the Middle School Examination.

Discipline and Moral training.

11. In connection with the improvement of discipline and moral training, to which the Government of India drew the attention of all Local Governments, the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned a class for the training of teachers in Secondary schools, and arrangements are being made for procuring a specially qualified master. A scheme of examination for teachers' certificates of various grades has been promulgated. The Scholarship Rules were revised so as to make continued good character essential to the retention of a stipend. All candidates for scholarships are required to pass in drill and gymnastics. Physical education has been steadily promoted. At the Chief Commissioner's suggestion, pensioned sepoys are being sought as drill and gymnastic masters for High and Middle schools, and a text-book of gymnastics is being prepared. The question of providing properly controlled Boarding-houses at Zila schools was pressed on the attention of Local Bodies. Schoolmasters have been everywhere impressed with the importance of insisting on obedience, punctuality, cleanliness and neatness on the part of their scholars. Conduct registers have been introduced. Teachers' conferences and educational gatherings of both masters and pupils have been held in every district, with useful results.

Altogether, the year was a full and busy one, and the measures taken for improving the standard and practice of Education should bear good fruit hereafter.

2.—*Literature and the Press.*

12. The publications noted below were issued during the year 1888:— Publications and Presses.

List of Publications.

Subject.	Language.	Nature of contents.
(1) Poetry.	Hindi.	Namdeo Mahatwa.—A religious book.
	Ditto.	*Namdeo Banswali.—A religious book.
	Marathi.	Padyatmak Gowadh Nirasan Prabandh.—Deals with cows and cow-killing.
(2) Language.	Hindi.	Shabdawali.—A spelling book.
(3) Miscellaneous.	Hindi.	Translation of notes on Criminal Tribes residing in or frequenting the Bombay Presidency, Berar and the Central Provinces.

Presses exist in the following seven districts of the Central Provinces:—Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Nimar, Narsinghpur, and Raipur; and there is also a Press in the Bamra Feudatory State. There are 9 Vernacular and English newspapers. One Vernacular paper—the Tarjuman-i-Nagpur—ceased to exist. One English newspaper—the "Central Provinces and Berar News and Railway Gazette"—was started at Nagpur during the year. It concerns itself chiefly with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and its employés.

3.—*Literary Societies.*

13. The number of native libraries and literary and scholastic associations was 33. The most important are those of the Morris College, the City Aided School, Nagpur, the Hitkarini Sabha of Jubbulpore and Saugor, and the Mahomedan societies known as the Anjuman-Islamia of Jubbulpore, Damoh, Narsinghpur, and Murwara. The last-named looks after the interest of poor Mahomedans and attends to their education. Libraries and Literary Societies.

The only registered Society is that which manages the Morris College.

4.—*Arts and Sciences.*

14. There are two Museums in the Provinces,—the Provincial Museum at Nagpur and a local Museum at Raipur. Museums

The former institution is in charge of the Agricultural Department, and is assisted every year by a grant of Rs. 1,552 from Provincial Revenues, of which Rs. 792 is spent on the salaries of a custodian, a clerk and chaprasis. The other expenditure of the year was Rs. 569; and at its close a balance of Rs. 397 remained to the credit of the institution.

The principal objects added to the collections during the year were some specimens of Nagpur clay work, some stones and ores, and some coins. The collections of stuffed animals and birds were put in order by a taxidermist sent from Calcutta. Admission to the museum is free of charge. It was during the year visited by 4,26,211 persons, of whom 1,90,270 were men, 1,46,672 women and 89,269 children.

The Raipur Museum is in charge of the District Council. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 1,698, which was increased to Rs. 2,698 on the 31st March 1889. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 311 on Establishment, and Rs. 28 on Miscellaneous contingencies. The Museum receives contributions from Provincial and Municipal Funds. The Provincial grant was reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 during the year, as it was found that the Museum collection was sufficiently extensive and the funds in hand were ample. The grant has been withdrawn this year (1889-90). The Museum attracted a larger number of visitors than in the previous year, the numbers being 1,20,049 against 1,12,366.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY

This Department is not under Provincial management, and no operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year.

INDEX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography,—including area, character of the surface and climate.
B.—Political relations with Native States.
C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.
D.—Population,—classified as far as possible.
E.—Fiscal Statistics,—including Survey, Settlements, Landed Tenures and Land Revenue.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

A.—Legislative.
B.—Judicial—Civil and Criminal Courts.
C.—Prisons.
D.—Police.
E.—Registration.
F.—Military.
G.—Marine.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance.
B.—Public Works.
C.—Railway.
D.—Marine.
E.—Agriculture.
F.—Prices of produce and labour.
G.—Trade.
H.—Coinage and currency.
I.—Charitable Institutions.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical,—including places of worship and Ministers of all Creeds.
B.—Education.
C.—Literary and Scientific.

V.—Statistics of Life.

A.—Births, Deaths and Marriages.
B.—Hospital Returns.
C.—Vaccination Returns.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

I. A. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.

District.	Area as shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this Return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Government Forests.		
		Feudatory States.	Area for which returns are at present not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ..	25,64,480	...	...	...	25,64,480	9,67,455	50,505	10,17,960	5,50,532	4,78,285	10,28,817	5,108	5,12,595	5,17,703
Damoh ...	18,11,840	...	...	.	18,11,840	4,91,786	37,832	5,29,618	4,30,014	3,01,637	7,31,651	565	5,50,006	5,50,571
Jubbulpore ...	25,26,720	...	...	..	25,26,720	8,87,856	54,144	9,42,000	7,64,692	5,88,160	13,52,852	294	2,31,574	2,31,868
Mandla ...	32,30,026	...	...	...	32,30,026	3,25,433	1,14,868	4,40,301	5,70,643	3,49,918	9,20,561	66,656	18,02,508	18,69,164
Seoni ...	20,52,534	...	...	...	20,52,534	6,33,373	98,474	7,31,847	3,16,329	3,70,524	6,86,853	13,711	6,20,123	6,33,834
Narsinghpur ...	12,26,240	...	..	...	12,26,240	5,43,360	89,600	6,32,960	1,06,240	3,62,240	4,68,480	1,920	1,22,880	1,24,800
Hoshangabad ...	30,39,360	99,200	1,10,720	2,09,920	28,29,440	9,23,617	63,946	9,87,563	3,05,458	4,19,899	7,25,357	14,181	11,02,339	11,16,520
Nimar ..	21,48,861	...	...	...	21,48,861	3,83,711	55,000	4,38,711	3,77,851	1,25,518	5,03,369	7,298	11,99,483	12,06,781
Betul ...	24,47,360	...	...	...	24,47,360	6,25,069	1,73,568	7,98,637	1,90,928	6,76,553	8,67,481	25,990	7,55,252	7,81,242
Chhindwara ...	29,63,200	...	10,22,080	10,22,080	19,41,120	6,57,920	86,235	7,44,155	70,400	6,51,025	7,21,425	17,467	4,58,073	4,75,540
Wardha ...	15,53,920	...	...	.	15,53,920	9,92,000	64,050	10,56,050	1,98,425	1,79,065	3,77,490	...	1,20,380	1,20,380
Nagpur ...	24,59,520	...	...	..	24,59,520	11,98,800	98,320	12,97,120	2,22,720	6,16,204	8,38,924	1,280	3,22,196	3,23,476
Chanda ..	68,79,387	...	31,04,102	31,04,102	37,75,285	6,30,980	1,98,279	8,29,259	2,29,952	6,50,075	8,80,027	11,025	20,54,974	20,65,999
Bhandara ...	25,39,520	...	...	...	25,39,520	8,38,931	80,383	9,19,314	4,31,923	8,36,136	12,68,059	...	3,52,147	3,52,147
Balaghat ...	20,08,960	...	...	...	20,08,960	3,55,895	47,269	4,03,164	3,22,739	4,38,257	7,60,996	21,048	8,23,752	8,44,800
Raipur ...	75,03,360	...	31,20,640	31,20,640	43,82,720	18,62,290	1,02,952	19,65,242	13,41,396	1,00,082	14,41,478	1,005	9,74,995	9,76,000
Bilaspur ...	53,38,240	...	28,60,414	28,60,414	24,77,826	10,57,334	67,780	11,25,114	7,94,715	1,43,106	9,37,821	1,49,925	2,64,960	4,14,891
Sambalpur ...	31,66,720	...	18,97,049	18,97,049	12,69,671	4,94,240	84,072	5,78,312	70,092	3,93,990	4,64,082	1,107	2,26,170	2,27,277
Chhattisgarh Feudatory States ...	1,87,39,200	1,87,39,200	...	1,87,39,200	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,41,99,448	1,88,38,400	1,21,15,005	3,09,53,405	4,32,46,043	1,38,70,050	15,67,277	1,54,37,327	72,95,049	76,80,674	1,49,75,723	3,38,580	1,24,94,418	1,28,32,998

I. A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II of the Report of 1872-73 or Chapters I and II Introduction to "Central Provinces Gazetteer" Edition of 1870.

I. A. 3.—Climate.

District head-quarters.	Rainfall, inches.				Average temperature in shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May 1888.				July 1888.				December 1888.						
	January to May 1888.	June to September 1888.	October to December 1888.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings	Mean of maximum readings	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to July 1888.	June to September 1888.	October 1888 to December 1888.
Vindhyan Districts.																			
Saugor	2·86	55·50	0·79	59·15	104·4	79·4	112·4	68·3	84·1	74·4	91·9	71·6	76·3	49·7	80·1	45·2	Information not available.		
Damoh	0·50	49·84	0·32	50·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nerbudda Valley Districts.																			
Jubbulpore	2·64	41·87	0·38	44·89	104·7	78·6	110·7	67·1	84·9	74·2	90·9	71·6	76·0	42·5	79·6	39·9			
Narsinghpur	1·46	41·53	0·11	43·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hoshangabad	1·67	43·09	0·33	45·09	107·2	78·9	115·0	68·3	85·7	75·2	95·6	73·0	79·8	49·6	83·4	45·6			
Nimar	1·84	22·21	0·44	24·49	106·0	78·4	113·2	63·5	86·9	74·0	95·9	70·2	83·4	46·3	87·2	41·5			
Satpura Districts.																			
Mandla	2·34	43·47	0·71	46·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Seoni	2·46	47 02	0·35	49·83	103·3	76·7	108·7	68 9	83·7	72·5	87·6	70·6	77·1	47·2	82·7	42·6			
Chhindwara	4·80	26·67	1·82	33·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			
Betul	2·17	33·21	0·41	35·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			
Districts of the Wardha and Wainganga Valleys (Nagpur Country.)																			
Nagpur	2·31	35·74	1·53	39·58	108·4	80·3	114·2	71·2	87·0	75·0	93·5	72·1	80·9	52·3	84·1	48·2			
Bhandara	3·87	56·31	2·41	62·59	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Balaghat	1·37	56·00	1·98	59·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chanda	2·03	40·97	1·64	44·64	109·1	80·8	114·5	71·6	86·7	75·1	92·3	72·4	82·6	48·9	85·0	43·2			
Wardha	1·08	26·97	0·65	28·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Districts of the Mahanadi Valley (Chhattisgarh.)																			
Raipur	0·70	45·93	0·56	47·19	107·2	83·0	112·2	76·7	85·4	74·6	90·6	70·7	78·7	52·0	81·7	48·7			
Bilaspur	2·38	35·29	4·37	42·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sambalpur	4·02	55·75	1·59	61·36	108·6	82·5	112·0	77·7	87·6	78·2	92·8	73·3	79·1	51·0	82·4	45·3			

I. B. 1.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory.	3,056	196,248	1,27,300	3 wall pieces (zambooks). 4 Gunners. 12 Horsemen. 50 Sepoys.	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the Coast.
2. Kalahandi* ...	Do.	12,000	224,548	1,10,500	Has a considerable force of Paiks some of whom are armed with muskets, but the exact numbers are not known.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines.
3. Raigarh Bargarh*.	Do.	4,000	128,943	34,500	See foot-note (3).	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh* ...	Do.	3,500	71,274	30,520	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
5. Patna* ...	Do.	8,500	257,959	83,600	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ..	Do.	9,000	178,701	48,000	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto
7. Rehrakhole ..	Do.	800	17,750	11,400	Ditto.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Bamra .	Do.	1,500	81,286	34,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakti ...	Do.	1,300	22,819	14.000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton; also some forest produce but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit.
10. Kawardha ..	Do.	32,000	86,362	73,540	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto
11. Koudka or Chhuikhadan ...	Do.	15,000	32,979	56,400	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	63,610	54,400	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13. Khairagarh ..	Do.	70,000	166,138	1,68,700	Ditto.	Do.	Cotton, rice, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do.	70,000	164,339	2,35,300	Ditto	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton and coarse cloth.
15. Makrai ...	Do.	Pays nothing	16,764	37,200	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c, gum, mohwa, chironji and achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron ore exists but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE.—(1) States marked thus (*) are under British management.
(2) The population shown in column 4 is given according to the Census of 1881.
(3) All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no Military force in the real sense of the term,

Statement I. B. 2.—Feudatory Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of State.	Name and age of Chief and family to which he belongs.	Caste or race and religion.	How educated.	By whom the State is at present administered.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bastar ...	Raja Bahiram Deo, 49.	Rajput ...	Indifferently ...	The Chief ...	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
Patna ...	Maharaja Ramchandra Singh, 17.	Chowan Rajput ..	Being educated at Rajkumar College	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Is a minor.
Kalahandi ..	Raja Raghu Kishore Deo, 17.	Chowan Nagbansi.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sonpur ...	Raja Niladhar Singh Deo, 50.	Chowan Mahapatra.	Knows English and Uria.	The Chief ..	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Bamra ..	Raja Sudhal Deo, C. I. E, 41.	Gangabansi ...	Knows Uria, Hindi, Bengali and Sanscrit.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rehrakhole ...	Raja Bishan Chandra Jenamani, 70.	Jena Rajput ...	Knows Uria. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sarangarh ...	Raja Bhowani Pratab Singh, 23.	Gond ...	Knows a little English and Hindi	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Raigarh ...	Raja Ghansyam Singh, 65.	Raj Gond ..	Knows Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kanker ..	Raja Narhar Deo, Chandra Bansi, 40.	Chatri Hindu ..	Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uria and Sanscrit.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
Khairagarh ...	Raja Lal Umrao Singh, *alias* Kanhya Lal, 44.	Rajput Hindu ...	Knows Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Nandgaon ...	Raja Balram Dass Byragi, 24.	Byragi Hindu ..	Knows Hindi and a little English.	Do. ...	Do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	No heir.
Chuikadan ..	Mahant Shiam Kishore Dass Byragi, 78.	Do.	Knows Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a male heir.
Kawardha ...	Thakur Rajpal Singh, 38.	Raj Gond ...	Was educated in Hindi by tutor appointed by Deputy Commr, knows Urdu.	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
Sakti ...	Raja Ranjit Singh, 55.	Raj Gond ...	Knows Uria and Urdu.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.
Makrai ...	Raja Lachushah *alias* Bharatishah, 40.	Gond ...	Was educated by private tutor in Hindi.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons aged 13 years and 4 years respectively.

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British territory.

Districts.*	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ...	5	4,007	5,64,950	Saugor	44,416	2,067	12	25	28	26	706	92,724	4,48,257	7,03,798
				Garhakota	11,414									
				Deori	7,414									
				Rehli	5,230									
				Kurai	5,370									
Damoh ...	2	2,831	3,12,957	Damoh	8,665	1,335	6	15	50	17	391	1,26,841	2,66,899	4,10,151
				Hatta	6,325									
				Hindoria	3,286									
				Raneh	2,628									
Jabalpur ...	3	3,948	6,87,233	Jabalpur	75,105	2,534	14	19	40	18	725	1,09,967	5,73,251	9,97,263
				Sihora	5,736									
				Murwara	8,612									
				Garha	7,348									
				Panagarh	4,916									
Mandla ...	2	5,047	3,01,760	Mandla	4,372	1,745	5	4	61	25	304	84,899	83,541	95,970
				Bamni	2,400									
				Shaipura	2,783									
				Pindrai	1,334									

Seoni ...	2	3,207	3,35,760	Seoni	10,203	1,472	6	12	45	24	315	82,798	1,54,723	4,00,366
Narsinghpur ...	2	1,916	3,65,173	Narsinghpur Gadarwara	10,222 8,100	1,108	10	13	21	13	366	1,67,192	4,18,992	6,52,654
Hoshangabad ...	4	4,594	4,83,787	Hoshangabad Sohagpur Harda Seoni	15,863 7,027 11,203 6,998	1,488	16	17	55	14	574	1,64,725	4,37,556	9,08,291
Nimar ...	2	3,357	2,31,341	Khandwa Burhanpur Asirgarh Pandhana Mandhatta	15,142 30,017 2,437 2,788 1,490	690	11	22	43	6	528	1,84,300	1,80,076	5,16,791
Betul ...	2	3,824	3,04,905	Betul Badnur Multai	4,693 4,180 3,423	1,312	6	10	52	22	359	1,25,682	1,90,525	4,63,613
Chhindwara ...	2	4,630	3,72,899	Chhindwara Pandhurna Mohgaon	8,220 7,469 5,180	1,835	6	7	75	29	372	49,402	2,15,926	4,68,677
Wardha ...	3	2,428	3,87,221	Wardha Hinganghat Arvi Ashti Deoli	5,816 9,000 8,072 5,245 5,126	1,372	13	27	26	19	447	2,74,764	5,16,133	10,53,594
Nagpur ...	4	3,843	6,97,356	Nagpur Kamptee Umrer Khapa Ramtek Narkher Mohopa Kalmeshwar Saoner	98,299 50,987 14,247 8,465 7,814 7,061 5,515 5,318 5,023	2,194	21	33	38	21	1,067	2,36,276	8,35,885	16,62,300
Carried over ...	33	43,632	50,50,342			19,152	126	204	534	234	6,154	16,99,570	43,21,764	83,33,468

I. C.—Continued.

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of village from nearest Court	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	33	43,632	50,50,342			19,152	126	204	534	234	6,154	16,99,570	43,21,764	83,33,468
Chanda ...	4	10,749	6,49,146	Chanda	16,137	2,760	11	16	130	20	612	1,23,618	2,88,569	7,38,227
				Warora	8,022									
				Armori	5,584									
Bhandara ...	3	3,968	6,83,779	Bhandara	11,150	1,772	10	7	76	34	411	45,997	4,02,682	7,66,656
				Pownl	9,773									
				Mohali	5,142									
				Tumsar	7,388									
Balaghat ..	2	3,139	3,40,554	Behir	4,136	1,211	5	4	65	30	237	73,407	1,54,999	3,89,972
				Waraseoni	3,326									
Raipur ..	4	11,724	14,05,171	Raipur	24,948	4,703	15	22	69	14	618	1,48,513	7,02,744	7,56,738
				Dhamtari	6,647									
				Rajim	3,252									
				Arang	4,608									
Bilaspur ...	3	8,341	10,17,327	Bilaspur	7,775	3,920	20	12	56	10	318	76,171	3,57,347	5,24,566
				Ratanpur	5,615									
Sambalpur ...	2	4,948	6,93,499	Sambalpur	13,939	2,974	10	17	66	25	398	1,86,770	1,34,058	2,28,845
GRAND TOTAL ...	51	86,501	98,39,818			36,492	197	282	996	367	8,748	23,54,046	63,62,163	1,17,38,472

I. D.—Population.

District.	Houses.		Population.						Classification of population.												Occupation.		Prevailing language.
					Children under 12 years.				Christians.														
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	British born British subjects.	Other Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Indian Portuguese.	Unspecified.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
Saugor ...	1,30,409	25,302	1,99,564	1,81,173	95,233	88,982	5,64,950	141·1	440	90	56	410	...	38	5,02,927	25,396	15	16,434	19,144	...	1,49,732	4,15,218	h
Damoh ...	7 .276	3,3 6	1,09,650	1,00,831	52,914	49,556	3,12,957	111 8	5	7	1	15	...	5	2,91,454	9,334	.	6,665	5,431	..	89,359	2,23,598	h
Jubbulpore ...	1,7 .512	15,982	2,31,972	2,25,278	1,17,279	1,12,604	6,87,233	175·4	808	317	267	721	30	333	5,76,593	34,790	51	5,515	67,804	4	2,41,927	4,45,386	
Mandla ..	61,7.9	7,190	93,2 6	90.570	60,.79	57,648	3,01,760	63 9	7	5	2	108	...	5	1,29,555	4,048	...	284	1,67,746	...	1,40,989	1,60.771	h
Seoni ...	67,104	5,235	1,06,804	1,06,319	61,121	60 459	3,34,733	103 1	12	3	7	73	3	1	1,80,337	13,442	3	1.408	1,39,444	...	1,41,944	1,92,789	...
Narsinghpur ..	79,765	3,346	1,.2 722	1,18,570	63,913	59,968	3,65,17.	190 0	11	39	5	31	4	13	3,05,562	13,425	3	2,170	43,910	...	1,15,580	2,49,643	h g k
Hoshangabad .	1,02,863	9,678	1,69,546	1,56,892	82,947	79,402	4,88,787	110 2	154	96	63	337	33	100	3,94,035	22,355	41	1,725	69,840	8	1,44,278	3,44,509	
1 Feudatory State ...	3.380	139	5,717	5,385	2,804	2,85.	16,764	77 9	.	...	...	...	...	...	11,708	849	...	..	4,207	...	3,538	13,226	h Guserathi
Nimar ..	48,692	5,666	82,904	73,328	38.104	37,.05	2,31,341	69 3	188	6	86	309	53	92	1,99,454	24,426	97	1,227	5,282	46	84,312	1,47,029	h g m k
Betul ..	58 603	5.122	97,129	93,299	57,297	57,180	3.04,9 5	78 1	4	3	5	22	. .	...	1,82,394	5,032	...	942	1,16,502	...	1.24,702	1,80,203	g h m k
Chhindwara ..	7 ,621	26,874	1,17,026	1,1 ,807	69.142	69,924	3,72.899	95 2	4	4	19	49	1	...	2,14,820	11.298	...	1,451	1,45,253	...	1,70,407	2,02,492	m g h
Wardha ...	85,044	7,189	1,35,680	1,29,746	59,884	61,911	3,87,221	161 3	11	15	7	47	7	9	3,38,621	14,200	7	2,356	41,933	8	1,70,849	2,16,372	m h t g
Nagpur ..	1.45,2 3	15,053	1,42.663	2,36,215	1,09,093	1,09.385	6,97,356	184 2	1,063	383	630	2,303	66	405	6,06,228	39,765	178	3,569	42,750	16	2.09,568	4,87,788	m h t g
Chanda ..	1,18,135	22,414	2,12,.36	2,10,136	1,14,488	1,12,186	6,49,146	60 2	15	35	29	191	4	15	5,00,569	10,987	...	737	1,36,564	...	2,53,228	3,95,918	...
1 Feudatory State ..	38,271	.	70,928	61,483	32,718	31.719	1,96,148	15·	..	...	...	...	...	..	1,59,128	779	...	...	36,341	...	80,194	1,15,053	m g h
Bhandara ..	1, 3,056	8,058	2,23,519	2,.6,812	1,17,262	1,16,156	6,83,779	174·3	15	32	5	37	1	17	5,91,918	13,102	4	577	78,021	...	2,58,668	4,25,111	h m g
Balaghat ..	69,044	2,939	1,09,569	1,13,133	59.261	58,571	3.4 ,554	108·2	8	5	2	26	...	...	2,49,796	6,541	...	125	64,056	...	1,58,747	1,81,807	h u g m
Raipur ..	4,46,051	13,675	4,27,706	4,18,054	2,68,476	2,60,875	14,05,171	118 2	15	31	24	730	2	17	12,23,117	14,931	...	513	1,65,729	...	6,66,394	7,38,777	...
4 Feudatory States ..	1,04, 51	19,573	1,31,454	1,34,203	81,338	80,972	4,27,060	169 7	3	1	..	...	...	10	3,16,657	3,885	..	193	1,06,317	..	1,90,967	2,36,099	h
Bilaspur ..	2.81,580	8,719	3,11,228	3,23,905	1,92,818	1,89,376	10.17,327	130·5	5	2	...	28	..	...	8,50,103	9,625	...	17	1,57,547	...	4,05,067	6,12,260	...
2 Feudatory States	82,321	1,400	34,016	35,145	20.642	19,678	1,09,181	108 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,943	2,082	...	..	26,156	...	45,587	63,594	u h k
Sambalpur ..	1,60,359	86,022	2,13.943	2,16,093	1,32.606	1,30,857	6.93,499	153 4	8	14	13	70	...	...	6,43,771	2,968	...	...	46,653	...	2,52,419	4,41,080	
7 Feudatory States ..	1,96,754	..	3,03,867	2,87,489	1,85,493	1,83,702	9,60,461	80 7	3	2	4	1	...	...	9,10,835	2,319	...	...	47,297	...	2,30,171	7,30,290	
Total Districts ...	23,36,976	1,93,769	32,07,321	31,67,311	17,52.114	17,12,045	98,38,791	116·7	2,768	1,142	1,226	5,557	206	1,050	79,71,254	2,75,773	399	45,735	15,33,599	82	37,78,040	60,60,751	
15 Feudatory States ...	3,75,283	21,092	5,45,382	5,24.004	3,22,305	3,18,029	17,09,720	59·	6	3	4	1	...	10	14,79,271	9,914	...	193	2,20,318	...	5,50,457	11,59,263	
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,12,259	2,14,861	37,52,703	36,91,315	20,74,419	20,30,074	1,15,48,511	101·9	2,774	1,145	1,230	5,558	206	1,060	94,50,525	2,85,687	399	45,928	17,53,917	82	43,28,497	72,20,014	

NOTE.—The population is according to the Census of 1881.
m denotes Marathi, *h* Hindi, *t* Telugu, *g* Gondi, *k* Kol or Korku, *u* Uriya.

I. E 1.—Fiscal.

Survey and Settlement.

Area previously surveyed in square miles.					Cost per square mile.				Area surveyed during year in square miles.				Cost per square mile.	
			Revenue.				Revenue.				Revenue.		Revenue.	
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.		By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages (professional traverse.)	By fields (cadastral).	By villages (traverse)	By fields (cadastral).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7,633	28,024	On account of former settlement (previous to 1868) ...	(a) 55,206	(b) 43,322	...	...	(a) 45	(b) 86	...	...	16,093	(e) 9,383	22	(e) 45
		On account of current settlement (subsequent to 1884) ...	(c) 30,634	(d) 10,418	...	...	(c) 28	(d) 79						

(a) Mauzawar survey with village boundaries.
(b) Old settlement survey including assessment.
(c) Professional traverse survey.
(d) 7,596 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 60 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment).
2,822 square miles surveyed professionally (in Raipur and Bilaspur) at Rs. 139 per square mile (including traverse).
10,418

(e) 8,509 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 36 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment).
874 square miles surveyed professionally at Rs. 131 per square mile (excluding traverse).
9,383

NOTE.—The figures are for the survey year ending the 30th September 1889, but are only approximate as final accounts have not as yet been received.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Square miles.	Rs.		
I. Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
II For 30 years or upwards ...	25,749	37,95,466	Various dates between 1893 and 1898.	
III. For 10 years and under 30 ...	3,432	3,97,631	Do. 1895 and 1898.	
IV. In progress ...	15,987	20,50,089	1899 to 1906	
	45,168	62,43,186	...	Exclusive of Feudatories, Zamindaris and Government forests.

I. E. 2—Fiscal.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Total area by survey, less Feudatory States.	Deduct area not fully assessed including Estates assessed at pr vileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue (excluding cesses) assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of revenue on fully assessed area per acre. For total area	Incidence of revenue on fully assessed area per acre. For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants. No. of towns.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants. Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Saugor, Khalsa ...	25,64,480	7,04,429	18,60,051	4,70,538	5,64,950	0 13 4	4,33,830	0 3 9	0 7 3	5,15,726	0 13 5	2	55,830
Damoh do. ...	18,11,840	6,70,711	11,41,129	2,65,621	3,12,957	0 13 6	2,61,694	0 3 8	0 7 9	2,84,560	0 14 9	..	...
Jabalpur do. ..	25,26,720	5,65,579	19,61,141	6,19,267	6,87,233	0 14 5	5,70,123	0 4 8	0 8 4	6,14,808	0 14 10	1	75,705
Mandla do. ...	32,35,840	19,563	32,16,277	66,098	3,01,760	0 3 6	64,887	0 0 4	0 2 3	2,38,736	0 4 4	...	...
Seoni do. ..	20,46,720	1,53,987	18,92,733	1,49,123	3,34,733	0 7 2	1,47,543	0 1 3	0 3 1	2,91,663	0 8 1	1	10,203
Narsinghpur do. ...	12,26,240	40,058	11,86,182	4,18,875	3,65,173	1 2 4	4,14,894	0 5 7	0 10 8	3,52,809	1 2 9	1	10,222
Hoshangabad do. ...	28,29,440	12,78,440	15,51,000	4,36,387	4,83,440	0 14 5	4,20,349	0 4 4	0 6 11	4,49,820	0 14 11	2	27,066
Do. Zamindari ...	1,10,720	...	1,10,720	140	5,347	0 0 5	140	...	0 0 3	5,347	0 0 5	...	...
Nimar Khalsa .	21,48,480	1,67,876	19,80,604	1,80,033	2,31,341	0 12 5	1,77,298	0 1 5	0 6 5	1,77,518	1 0 0	2	45,159
Betul do. ..	24,47,360	19,771	24,27,589	1,90,605	3,04,905	0 10 0	1,90,105	0 1 3	0 3 4	2,80,890	0 10 10	...	...
Chhindwara do. ..	19,41,120	1,54,240	17,86,880	2,23,983	3,08,387	0 11 7	1,98,248	0 1 9	0 4 3	2,71,687	0 11 8	.	...
Do. Zamindari ..	10,22,080	.	10,22,080	210	64,512	0 0 1	210	... ..	.....	64,512	0 0 1	...	...
Wardha Khalsa ..	15,53,920	2,07,485	13,46,435	5,14,940	3,87,221	1 5 3	5,09,776	0 6 1	0 8 5	3,60,368	1 6 7	...	...
Nagpur do. ...	24,59,520	5,87,430	18,72,090	8,29,666	6,97,356	1 3 0	7,89,015	0 6 9	0 9 10	6,29,454	1 4 1	3	1,63,533
Chanda do. ...	37,75,081	1,80,169	35,94,912	2,70,186	5,33,214	0 8 1	2,54,997	0 1 1	0 5 7	4,84,871	0 8 5	1	16,137
Do. Zamindari ...	31,04,279	...	31,04,279	2,205	1,15,932	0 0 4	2,205	. ..	0 0 4	1,15,932	0 0 4	...	...
Bhandara Khalsa ...	15,93,243	75,284	15,17,959	3,31,059	4,76,816	0 11 1	3,23,214	0 3 5	0 8 2	4,43,980	0 11 8	1	11,150
Do. Zamindari ...	9,46,277	...	9,46,277	71,038	2,06,963	0 5 6	71 038	0 1 2	0 4 10	2,06,963	0 5 6	...	...
Balaghat Khalsa ..	13,94,560	7,84,504	6,10,056	1,27,269	2,59,727	0 7 10	1,27,091	0 3 4	0 7 2	2,58,910	0 7 9	...	. .
Do. Zamindari ..	6,14,400	..	6,14,400	28,430	80,827	0 5 7	28,430	0 0 9	0 4 9	80,827	0 5 7	...	...
Raipur Khalsa ...	43,82,720	67,219	43,15,501	5,44,758	11,41,882	0 7 7	5,35,449	0 1 11	0 4 4	11,19,006	0 7 8	1	24,943
Do. Zamindari ...	31,20,640	..	31,20,640	20,050	2,63,289	0 1 3	20,050	0 0 1	0 1 0	2,63,289	0 1 3	...	...
Bilaspur Khalsa ..	24,77,826	4,66,067	20,11,759	2,47,015	7,46,130	0 5 3	2,44,785	0 1 11	0 3 6	7,24,623	0 5 4	...	...
Do. Zamindari ...	28,60,414	..	28,60,414	18,725	2,71,197	0 1 1	18,725	0 0 1	0 1 6	2,71,197	0 1 1	...	...
Sambalpur Khalsa ...	12,69,671	5,67,168	7,02,503	93,126	3,62,058	0 4 1	89,804	0 2 1	0 2 1	3,05,324	0 4 8	1	13,939
Do. Zamindari ...	18,97,049	...	18,97,049	11,246	3,31,441	0 0 6	11,246	0 0 1	0 0 4	3,31,441	0 0 6	...	...
TOTAL C. P. Khalsa ...	4,16,84,781	67,09,980	3,49,74,801	59,78,549	84,99,283	0 11 3	57,53,102	0 2 7	0 6 1	78,04,753	0 11 9	16	4,53,892
TOTAL Do. Zamindari ...	1,36,75,859	...	1,36,75,859	1,52,044	13,39,508	0 1 9	1,52,044	0 0 2	0 1 7	13,39,508	0 1 9	...	...

I. E. 3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of tenures held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure		Number of estates	Number of villages	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres	Average area of each estate	Average assessment of each estate	Revenue rate per acre.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1.—Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000	Under law of primogeniture ...	...	.	.	.	...	...	...
	Under ordinary law ..	...	...	.	...	.		...
2.—Large Zamindaris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 Land revenue ...	Under law of primogeniture ..	1	370	1	2,96,380	2,96,380	10,000	0 0 6
	Under ordinary law	5	332	10	4,30,394	86,079	13,682	0 2 7
	Total ...	6	702	11	7,26,774	1,21,129	13,068	0 1 9
3.—Zamindaris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 Land revenue ...	Zamindari ..	78	5,646	252	1,07,55,548	1,37,892	857	0 0 1
	Malguzari ...	18,388	18,184	43,020	2,00,18,628	1,089	258	0 4 1
	Total ...	18,466	23,830	43,222	3,07,74,176	1,667	283	0 2 9
4.—Small Zamindaris other than cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 ...	Zamindari ...	31	987	26	21,62,603	69,761	28	0 0 0
	Malguzari ...	8,569	7,999	17,735	58,65,588	685	40	0 0 11
	Total ...	8,600	8,986	17,761	80,28,191	934	40	0 0 8
5.—Present proprietors paying separately	...	37,288	1,412	56,373	9,22,912	25	14	0 9 0
6.—Holders of wholly or partly revenue free grants ...	In perpetuity ...	5,225	892	6,207	12,93,935	248	18	0 1 2
	For life or lives ...	7,221	483	8,213	6,32,370	88	4	0 0 9
7.—Land holders who have redeemed the revenue	..	...	...	.	...	.	.	..
8.—Purchasers of waste land plots	...	86	179	225	2,01,690	2,345	..	...
9.—Lessees of Government villages	...	29	273	396	3,63,860	12,547	911	0 1 2
	Grand Total .	76,921	56,757	1,32,408	4,29,43,908	548	82	0 2 5

I. E. 4.—Fiscal.

Transfers.

District and class of Tenure.		Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.					
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.			By private contract or gift.		
1		2	3	4			5		
				A.	r.	p.	A.	r.	p.
Saugor ...	Revenue paying ...	23	181	12,490	0	0	38,388	0	0
	Do. free ...	..	2	...			36	0	0
Damoh ...	Revenue paying ..	11	82	1,166	0	0	12,310	0	0
	Do. free ...	...	..	...			...		
Jabalpur ...	Revenue paying ...	37	140	10,886	0	0	29,021	0	0
	Do. free ...	3	17	18	0	0	1,542	0	0
Mandla ...	Revenue paying ...	3	17	1,710	0	0	8,983	0	0
	Do. free ...	...	...	...			...		
Seoni ...	Revenue paying ..	12	138	4,883	0	0	76,619	1	0
	Do. free ...	...	...	...			...		
TOTAL JABALPUR DIVISION.	Revenue paying ..	86	558	31,135	0	0	1,65,321	1	0
	Do. free ..	3	19	18	0	0	1,578	0	0
Narsinghpur ...	Revenue paying ...	13	62	6,344	0	0	19,820	0	0
	Do. free ...	...	.	...			...		
Hoshangabad ...	Revenue paying ...	18	160	13,838	0	0	78,108	0	0
	Do. free ..	.	18	...			9,830	0	0
Nimar ...	Revenue paying ..	7	510	115	0	0	26,361	0	0
	Do. free ...	...	1	...			358	0	0
Betul ...	Revenue paying ...	1	32	350	0	0	22,499	0	0
	Do. free ..	.	...	...			...		
Chhindwara ...	Revenue paying ..	5	59	1,828	3	27	18,743	2	30
	Do. free ...	...	...	...			...		
TOTAL NARBADA DIVISION.	Revenue paying...	44	823	22,475	3	27	1,65,531	2	30
	Do. free ..	...	19	...			10,188	0	0
Wardha ...	Revenue paying ...	52	142	20,107	2	16	20,627	1	30
	Do. free ..	...	...	...			...		
Nagpur ...	Revenue paying ..	7	296	713	0	0	78,084	0	0
	Do. free ...	5	211	841	0	0	10,827	0	0
Chanda ...	Revenue paying ...	9	266	4,285	0	0	91,857	0	0
	Do. free ...	...	58				2,481	0	0
Bhandara ...	Revenue paying ...	9	278	2,019	0	0	59,844	0	0
	Do. free ...	...	...	...			...		
Balaghat ...	Revenue paying ...	26	166	34,764	1	1	1,05,626	2	10
	Do. free ...	...	...	...			...		
TOTAL NAGPUR DIVISION...	Revenue paying ...	103	1,148	61,888	3	17	3,56,039	0	0
	Do. free ...	5	269	841	0	0	13,308	0	0
Raipur ...	Revenue paying ...	17	113	10,182	0	8	69,912	2	3
	Do. free ...	...	3	...			1,746	2	2
Bilaspur ...	Revenue paying ...	8	242	2,399	1	26	99,520	0	0
	Do. free ...	...	...	...			...		
Sambalpur ...	Revenue paying ...	14	77	8,969	0	0	68,548	0	0
	Do. free ...	...	26	...			16,316	0	0
TOTAL CHHATTISGARH DIVISION. ...	Revenue paying	39	432	21,550	1	34	2,37,980	2	3
	Do. free	...	29	...			18,062	2	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	Revenue paying...	272	2,961	1,37,050	0	38	9,24,872	1	33
	Do. free ...	8	336	859	0	0	43,136	0	0

I. E. 5.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
I—From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ..	66,42,378	66,39,454	65,87,362	65,74,219			(a) 13,143	...	...	
II.—Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ..	...	...	...	...						
III.—Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ..	..	..	...	...						
IV.—Collection from Government estates...	..	..	...	...	7,29,013	59,59,986	...	...	...	
V.—Income from sale of Government estates.	...	...	...	...						
VI.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	1,19,578	1,08,550	1,47,585	1,14,778			32,807	...	...	
Total ..	67,61,956	67,48,004	67,34,947	66,88,997	7,29,013	59,59,984				

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) In train of liquidation	2,733	7	5
Irrecoverable...	200	7	4
Nominal ...	10,208	15	9
Total ...	13,142	14	6

NOTE (1)—The above figures are for the years ending 30th September 1887 and 30th September 1888 respectively.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the Central Provinces for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date, results, or present position of the proposed Bill.
1. Central Provinces Municipalities.	The Chief Commissioner ...	To bring the provisions of the Municipal Act into accordance with modern requirements.	First submitted to Legislative Department on 1st June 1888. Re-submitted on 3rd October 1889 now before Council
2. Village Conservancy ...	Do ..	To provide for the proper sanitation of villages.	
3. A Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.	Do.	To supply defects brought to light by the working of the Acts and the progress of Settlement operations.	First submitted to Legislative Department on 26th October 1888. Re-submitted on 28th September 1889 and passed into law.
4. A Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act ...	Do.		

II B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I.—(Civil and Criminal.)

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1888 with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	The number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts, other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central Provinces.	Territory subject to the High Court ...	Civil and Revenue ...	84,445	98,38,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	47	108	1,11,220	8,722	7,126	401	11,60,361	12,45,829
		Criminal ...									52	243	21,825	950	2,832	115		
	Ditto not subject to the High Court ..	Civil and Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	.	...	...
	Total ..		84,445	98,38,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	56	2[illegible]	1,[illegible]	9,672	10,258	606	11,60,361	12,45,829

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicial Officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction.

The Civil Courts are those described in Act XVI of 1885. On the Criminal side District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates.

CIVIL.

Naib-Tahsildars. Euro.	Naib-Tahsildars. Natives.	Munsiffs. Euro.	Munsiffs. Natives.	Judges of Small Cause Courts. Europeans.	Judges of Small Cause Courts. Natives.	Registrars of Small Cause Courts. Europeans.	Registrars of Small Cause Courts. Natives.
0	31	0	18	4	2	0	2

Courts of	Tahsildars. 1st Class. Euro.	Tahsildars. 1st Class. Natives.	Tahsildars. 2nd Class. Euro.	Tahsildars. 2nd Class. Natives.	Assistant Commissioners. 1st Class. Euro.	Assistant Commissioners. 1st Class. Natives.	Assistant Commissioners. 2nd Class. Euro.	Assistant Commissioners. 2nd Class. Natives.	Assistant Commissioners. 3rd Class. Euro.	Assistant Commissioners. 3rd Class. Natives.	Civil Judges. Euro.	Civil Judges. Natives.
	0	41	0	10	4	9	4	12	5	2	1	10

Deputy Commissioners. Euro.	Deputy Commissioners. Natives.	Commissioners. Euro.	Commissioners. Natives.	Judicial Commissioner. Euro.	Judicial Commissioner. Natives.
18	0	4	0	1	0

CRIMINAL.

High Court Judges. Euro.	High Court Judges. Natives	Sessions Judges. Euro.	Sessions Judges. Natives.	Magistrates. 1st Class. Euro.	Magistrates. 1st Class. Natives.	Magistrates. 2nd Class. Euro.	Magistrates. 2nd Class. Natives.	Magistrates. 3rd Class. Euro.	Magistrates. 3rd Class. Natives	Cantonment Magistrates. Euro.	Cantonment Magistrates. Natives.
1	0	4	0	27	29	6	115	4	128	4	0

*The total columns 7 to 11 show the actual number of individuals as required. As same officer has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal powers, the figure total of columns 10 and 11 are higher than totals.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2.—(Criminal).

Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces, in the year 1888.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year	Number of persons. Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code ..	...			..	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the army and navy Chapter VII.	..			.	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity do. VIII	161	136	139	1,007	326	641	1	89	
Do. by or relating to public servants do. IX.	59	55	55	69	25	40	...	1	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do. X	284	275	276	456	148	288	3	20	
False evidence and offences against public justice do. XI.	355	323	310	460	177	265	...	18	
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps do. XII.	56	56	56	61	20	39	...	2	
Do relating to weights and measures do. XIII.	69	68	68	78	10	65	...	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do. XIV.	179	175	177	269	53	214	...	2	
Do. relating to religion do. XV.	12	10	10	42	26	14	1	1	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI — Offences affecting life	287	284	283	42	158	242	2	40	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	26	29	2	3	15	21	...	* 1	* In the Lunatic Asylum.
Hurt	2,018	2,089	2,091	4,103	2,121	1,731	25	226	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	175	80	8	174	10	58	1	15	
Criminal force and assault	6,095	4,631	4,7[illegible]	8,[illegible]21	5,138	3,092	43	251	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor	28	24	24	4	21	25	...		
Rape ...	40	37	39	4	22	19	...	1	
Unnatural offences	18	12	12	17	4	11	.	...	
Offences against property Chapter XVII. — Theft ..	5,6[illegible]	5,42[illegible]	5,172	7,97[illegible]	1,80	6,075	11	† 102	† Includes one person in Do.
Extortion ...	8[illegible]	52	51	96	5	27	.	19	
Robbery and dacoity ...	98	67	69	207	10	84	1	8	
Criminal misappropriation of property ..	1[illegible]0	91	92	110	2	8	..	4	
Criminal breach of trust ...	257	247	247	280	101	159	5	15	
Receiving stolen property ...	29[illegible]	297	29	37	12	243	.	12	
Cheating ..	15[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	7[illegible]	37	3	5	
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	6	3	3	5	4	1	...		
Mischief ..	403	297	308	579	35[illegible]	191	...	... 29	
Criminal trespass ...	2,677	2,346	2,373	3,776	1,28	2,411	9	76	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks Chapter XVIII.	35	23	26	37	11	20	...	6	
Criminal breach of contracts of service do. XIX. ..	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage do. XX.	580	350	353	423	30	94	7	18	
Defamation do XXI.	503	247	250	433	34	67	1	18	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance do. XXII.	473	333	334	529	34[illegible]	164	2	17	
Offences under special and local laws ...	5,609	5,430	5,513	7,807	1,55[illegible]	5,686	14	55	
Total ...	27,482	23,614	23,961	38,479	15,110	22,114	129	1,098	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3.—(Criminal.)

Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces, during the year 1888.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Pending at close of the year. Persons	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and Section 485 ...	...					
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII. to prevent breach of the peace	41	123	43	74	6	Pending less than a month.
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	179	19[illegible]	52	13[illegible]	3	Do. Do. Do.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	36	5[illegible]	14	8	34	29 persons pending over a month and 5 over six months
5. Possession, Chapter XII ...	7	32	10	22	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250 ...	19[illegible]	194	1	193	...	
7. Non attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 323	4	4	1	3		
8. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV	2	2	...	2		
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	322	323	231	87	5	1 person pending over a month and 4 less than a month.
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	8[illegible]	126	29	94	3	Pending less than a month.
11. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act ...	11[illegible]	211	112	8[illegible]	10	Do. Do.
Total	97[illegible]	1,264	493	708	63	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the general results of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted. On regular trial.	Convicted. On summary trial.	Committed or referred.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	5,240	13	2,105	2,901	...	121	109	3,124	10·2	10,954	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	24,2.7	88	9,104	12,135	1,766	449	1,706	14,571	11·1	62,840*	Includes, one person who is in Lunatic Asylum.
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates ...	7,173	15	3,218	2,908	685	80	284	4,170	12·3	13,496	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349 C. P. Code*	529	1	32	493	...	1	2	335	2·9	74	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,778	12	571	641	388	129	138	1,047	10·7	5,670*	Do Do Do
Courts of Session	273	...	72	173	...	1	27	132	42·1	1,623	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Total .	38,704	128	15,100	18,808	2,779	786	1,105	23,047	11·4	94,583	

*These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the statement.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—(Criminal,)

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to.										Detail of punishments.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.				Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	20 strokes and under.	30 strokes and under.	39 strokes and upwards.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in reformatory schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Villages officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	765	25	27	1,900	211	...	2	1,817	163	11	2	...	...	13,631	13,105	1,256	64	721	5	...	...	6	110	96	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	5,363	125	747	7,373	1,065	86	64	6,580	1,846	120	42	1	...	92,792	81,467	4,470	279	4,268	911	...	...	118	587	339	
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	602	11	15	2,976	...	...	...	2,838	1,[illegible]	7	...	...	...	14,829	14,190	1,280	185	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District and Divisional Magistrates cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code* ...	...	...	...	194	...	...	29	270	17	...	15	32	6	...	...	...	1,607	452	...	2	113	79	...	...	23	187	124	
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	3	...	536	7	67	384	58	59	46	293	138	39	8	1	...	15,225	10,945	322	5	228	156	159	1	9	36	25	
Courts of Session	65	52	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	5	16	25	11	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	65	55	...	7,323	168	856	12,633	1,334	145	112	11,473	2,351	178	53	2	...	1,37,377	1,19,807	7,328	533	5,680	1,062	184	12	133	733	460	

*NOTE—These figures having been included in the total for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the General total at foot of the statement.

II. B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI. of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments.													
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI. of 1864).													
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	7	...	85	...	243	...	294	9	168	6	68	6	886
1. Theft, as defined in Section 380 „	2	...	14	...	66	...	69	...	86	...	24	...	261
1. Theft, as defined in Section 381 „	...	...	3	...	17	...	24	1	19	...	19	...	83
1. Theft, as defined in Section 382 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 389 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	6
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mischief by fire Section 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 „	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4
6. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444 „	2	1	1	...	4	...	11	1	2	...	...	1	23
7. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	4	...	13	...	9	...	10	1	1	...	38
8. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	...	...	10	...	23	...	30	...	61	...	18	3	145
9. Offences under Section 454 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
10. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Prison Act 26 of 1870, Section 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Offences under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	11	1	118	...	367	...	442	11	348	7	134	10	1,449

NOTE.—Includes juveniles punished under any of these heads.

II. B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A—(Criminal).

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI. of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4)								
A.—SECTION.								
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378. I. P. C. ..	...	2	6	16	12	33	69	
Section 380 „ ..	...	...	...	3	3	8	14	
Section 381 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 382 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in Section 388 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 389 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in Section 411 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 412 „ ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445 „ ..	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1880 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence as defined in Section 193 I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 194 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 195 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Section 211 and 377 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault as defined in Section 354 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Rape as defined in Section 375 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 466 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 467 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 468 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 469 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ...	...	...	...	..	2	4	6	
16. Offences under Section 454 „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Total ...	...	3	6	21	22	55	107	

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 5, Act VI., 1864 on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I. and II.

Offences.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		5 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rioting . . S. 147, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section ... 193 ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description ... „ 249 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it .. „ 317 „	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered as defined in ... „ 251 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Voluntarily causing hurt .. „ 323 „	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto. ... „ 324 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ditto. 336 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto. .. „ 352 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto. 337 „	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto. grievous hurt „ 304 „	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Criminal force or assault ... „ 354 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House trespass ... „ 448 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant ... „ 408 „	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rape ... „ 376 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	..	...	...	...	2
Ditto. ... „ 381 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dishonest misappropriation of property ... „ 403 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence ... „ 377 „	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	7
Theft as defined in ... „ 379 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto. ... „ 380 „	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ditto. ... „ 511 „	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto. ... „ 426 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ... „ 436 „	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Offences relating to weapons Act XI of 1878	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences under Section 44, Act IV. of 1879.	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sec. 429 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto. 325 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ditto. 347 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—	1
Total ...	...	...	16	...	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	35

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments

Punishment.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded*...	1,591	
2. Total number of other punishments † ...	20,258	
Percentage of whippings ...	7·8	

* Total of column 14, Parts I. and III., and of column 8, Part II.

† Not counting punishments of which whipping was a part, but including all cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6.—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces, in the year 1888.

Tribunal.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or application rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceeding quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,884	...	441	661	...	209	506	1	9	1	56	18·8	
To Courts of Session	1,324	...	576	402	...	139	113	...	23	6	69	16·5	
Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	255	1	93	126	...	10	20	...	...	...	5	20·2	
Superior Courts ... By Government from judgment of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,463	1	1,110	1,[illegible]96	...	358	639	1	32	7	130	15·4	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	251	...	55	133	...	...	...	19	20	22	2	21·6	
By Courts of Session	30	...	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14·1	
By Superior Courts	1,804	...	247	692	7	27	54	21	...	119	137	54·6	
Total ...	1,5[illegible]3	...	331	825	7	27	54	41	20	141	139	46·0	
Grand Total ...	5,048	1	1,441	2,031	7	385	693	42	52	148	269	23.7	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7.—Civil.

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, in the year 1888.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits between landlord and tenant.												Title and other suits.															
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money lent and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent Law.	Moveable property or the value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for ejectment.	Suits for recovery of possession.	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits for penalty for the [illegible] in excess of rent [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Suits for immoveable property.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																						
I.—Civil Courts.																																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	27	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	38,750	16,56[illegible]	3,179	539	5,112	789	2,91[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,0
Small Cause Courts ...	6,856	1,583	1,077	57	2,402	20	71	21[illegible]	118	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,7
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,021	483	33[illegible]	78	43	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,5
Chief Courts of Districts ...	11	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total ..	48,663	18,633	4,62[illegible]	677	7,560	1,030	2,53[illegible]	80[illegible]	4,6[illegible]	2,8[illegible]	[illegible]	1,315	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	...	60	1,10,[illegible]
II.—Revenue Courts.																																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	48,665	18,633	4,625	677	7,560	1,030	2,538	807	4,660	2,810	961	1,315	8,80[illegible]	1	3	25	4,7[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	1,156	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	21[illegible]	18	...	...	...	...	6	...	60	1,10,[illegible]

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8.—(Civil.)

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.										Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	4	8	4	25		...	.	.	.	6,139	
Village Courts	...				..	...		...	...	...	
Full Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	20,387	45,[illegible]	11,711	5,500	.	...	...	...	.	30,50,748	
Small Cause Courts ..	4,429	6,848	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	75	..	...	..		5,10,074	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,570	2,[illegible]6	1,755	1,742	1,017	679	41	16	417	38,83,744	
Chief Courts of Districts ..	1	3	9	16	2	42	26	13	4	5,40,554	
Total	25,397	55,1[illegible]	16,072	11,543	1,094	721	67	29	421	79,91,259	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	
Collectors' Courts	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	.	
Total	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	25,397	55,188	15,072	11,545	1,094	721	67	29	421	79,91,259	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

PART I.— CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Number of suits disposed of											Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
	Total number of suits before the Courts	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces	Without trial	Without contest				On reference to arbitration		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed ex parte	Dismissed ex parte	For plaintiff	For defendant	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																
I.—CIVIL COURTS																
Unpaid Tribunals	55	.	11	4	10	9	.	...	...	11	1	9	...	58·6	24·2	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	91,210	...	18,244	9,105	17,852	15,[illegible]	966	25	[illegible]	17,127	5,681	6,48[illegible]	105	50·2	31·9	
Small Cause Courts	13,791	.	1,092	1,14[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,483	71	6	7	2,256	655	68	2	28·0	21·9	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts	15,214	...	2,239	903	1,813	1,[illegible]	112	22	5	4,483	2,367	1,937	132	75·0	46·8	
Chief Courts of Districts	106	...	7	9	16	1	...	2	..	38	19	16	1	40·6	56·0	
Total ...	1,20,37[illegible]	...	22,49[illegible]	11,168	23,173	20,[illegible]	1,154	68	14	24,215	8,733	9,140	240	53·5	34·2	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	..	..		..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	.	...		...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1,20,376	...	22,493	11,168	23,173	20,300	1,154	68	14	24,215	8,733	9,140	240	53·5	34·2	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest				On reference to arbitration		With contest.				Contested	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For plaintiff	For defendant	Judgment for whole or in part	Judgment for defendant					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	[illegible]	...	...		...	..	...		...	1	1	.	.	34·5	..	
Village Courts	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	.	..	...	...	.	.	..	..	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	6,704	...	1,711	17[illegible]	7[illegible]	81[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,77[illegible]	8[illegible]	42[illegible]	...	34·[illegible]	25[illegible]	
Small Cause Courts	521	...	15[illegible]	16	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	9[illegible]	13	...	25·3	12·[illegible]	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,608	...	48[illegible]	4[illegible]	11	1[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	250	.	58·7	22·[illegible]	
Chief Courts of Districts ..	19[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	15·[illegible]	
Total ..	9,421		2,5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	6[illegible]	.	34·7	24·4	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ..	...	.	...	..	..	...	.	...		...	..		...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts .	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...		...	...	...	.	..	...	
District Courts	..	...	..	...	.	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	...		...	
Total ..	...	..	..	..	..		..	...		..	..	...	...		..	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	
Total ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	9,421	...	2,399	205	913	1,022	344	22	12	2,160	1,343	699	...	34·7	24·4	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT. No. 10.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

PART I.—APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV. of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	3,321	...	...	225	843	20	22	16	1,209	388	542	194	361	3	48·0	28
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	3,796	...	...	244	520	14	37	6	1,571	328	579	150	347	20	45·1	23
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	396	...	...	13	14	...	...	2	161	40	62	16	88	8	89·8	13
Total ...	7,513	...	...	482	877	34	60	24	2,941	756	1,183	360	796	31	48·4	63
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals from Appellate do. Civil ...	947	...	...	14	267	...	7	1	232	48	96	44	238	56	129·5	8
Appeals from Appellate do. Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	947	...	...	14	267	...	7	1	232	48	96	44	238	56	129·5	8
Grand Total ...	8,460	...	...	496	1,144	34	67	25	3,173	804	1,279	404	1,034	90	56·1	71

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV. of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ..	210	...	15	23	21	3	3	2	58	10	46	25	7	...	42·0	..
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	217	..	27	14	36	...	15	5	58	...	40	9	13	...	31·8	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	41	...	...	1	7	1	2	1	18	1	5	1	4	...	90·7	...
Total ..	468	...	42	38	64	4	20	8	134	11	91	35	24	...	41·4	...
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	17	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	36·4	...
Total ...	17	.	4	1	1	...	...	1	9	...	1	..	...	...	39·4	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province ... { Appeals from original decrees ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Appeals from appellate do. .	69	...	...	2	19	...	1	1	11	1	9	3	22	9	108·5	...
Total ...	69	...	...	2	19	...	1	1	11	1	9	3	22	9	108·5	...
Grand Total ...	554	...	46	38	84	4	21	10	154	12	101	38	46	9	47·5	..

NOTE.—The Revenue appeals in the Commissioners' Courts have been shown under "Revenue Courts."

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(Civil.)

Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amounts realised.		Number of applications.											
		By transfer	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of processes.	Without the issue of processes.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immoveable property.			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding cols.
												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV. of 1882.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	19	...	6	2	11	...	...	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	61,533	1,642	12,106	11,228	20,206	7,051	250	6,00,627	2,810	288	1,200	3,597	5,48[illegible]	2,955	563	3,985	30	251	2	...	...
Small Cause Courts ...	10,470	1,034	1,714	2,302	4,587	813	120	75,369	1,[illegible]95	50	171	4[illegible]	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	12,080	510	3,220	2,635	4,041	1,691	17	1,73,0[illegible]	19,6[illegible]	63	10[illegible]	62	63	572	370	660	58	1,947	3	...	
Chief Courts of Districts. ...	136	11	42	29	51	20	1	24,2[illegible]	2,85[illegible]	...	...	21	1[illegible]	8	7	9	...	20	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	84,238	3,220	17,3[illegible]8	16,196	37,87[illegible]	9,578	553	11,75,016	26,07[illegible]	351	1,66[illegible]	4,7[illegible]	6,822	3,535	940	4,957	88	2,211	5	...	4
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Land Local Tribunals ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	84,238	3,220	17,368	16,196	37,876	9,578	553	11,75,016	26,076	351	1,66[illegible]	4,713	6,822	3,535	940	4,957	88	2,211	5	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX., Act XIV. of 1882, in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amounts of insolvency assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 350 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 350.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of District ..	193	100	11	26	33	...	...	22	24	17	4,297	7,098	3,014	3,631	
Chief Courts of District	28	11	5	6	3	...	...	3	7	4	1,525	4,235	10,897	11,301	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	221	111	16	32	36	...	...	25	31	21	5,822	11,333	13,911	14,932	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(Civil and Criminal.)

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed; distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors	Jury trials.					Assessor's trial.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors	Number of cases in which Judge differed from.		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X. of 1870.	Assessors ...	Two Assessors in each. The prescribed qualifications are education and good character.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX. C. P. C.	Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session	Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors ...		...	132	...	...	...	...	...	87	8	37	
High Courts, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...		...	132		...	...	...	...	87	8	37	

Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of offence	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases										
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.							By Courts of Session.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint Section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate suo motu Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the State Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offence relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto against the public tranquility Chapter VIII. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice. Chapter XI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offence relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion Chapter XV..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offence affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	*1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt ...	...	5	1	...	...	6	...	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault ...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	—	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks Chapter XVIII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage Chapter XX.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws ...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	11	6	...	...	17	...	17	...	11	5	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...

* To High Court N. W. P.

No. 14.—(Criminal.)

British subjects in the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

were disposed of.							Number of cases.						Subsidiary Table.									
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																			
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5 number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	35						36			
													Of the total number of persons shown in						Of cases shown in column 30.			
													Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.	Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
													Number who claimed to be tried by mixed jury Section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, Section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British Subjects.	Other than European British Subjects.	Being European British Subjects.	Other than European British Subjects.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nagpur ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	825	65	890	945	47	992	1,770	112	1,882
		Under trial ...	10	1	11	311	20	321	321	21	342
		Civil ...	3	2	5	41	7	48	44	9	53
Jubbulpore ...	" ...	Convicts ...	1,045	73	1,118	1,069	81	1,150	2,114	154	2,268
		Under trial ...	29	...	29	412	39	451	441	39	480
		Civil ...	1	...	1	30	1	31	31	1	32
Raipur ...	" ...	Convicts ...	753	37	790	1,001	115	1,116	1,754	152	1,906
		Under trial ...	8	...	8	418	41	459	426	41	467
		Civil ...	4	...	4	41	2	43	45	2	47
Saugor ...	District Jail, 1st class.	Convicts ...	140	16	156	509	74	583	649	90	739
		Under trial ...	28	1	29	312	23	335	340	24	364
		Civil ...	2	...	2	14	1	15	13	1	17
Bhandara ...	" 2nd class.	Convicts ...	72	2	74	278	36	314	350	38	388
		Under trial ...	10	1	11	214	10	224	224	11	235
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
Chanda ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	65	3	68	245	27	272	310	30	340
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	107	7	114	108	7	115
		Civil ...	1	...	1	2	..	2	3	...	3
Wardha ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	61	1	62	263	18	281	324	19	343
		Under trial ...	10	...	10	288	8	296	298	6	306
		Civil ...	7	...	7	30	1	31	37	1	38
Balaghat ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	39	2	41	180	14	194	219	16	235
		Under trial ...	2	...	2	141	7	148	143	7	150
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	..	4	4	...	4
Sironcha ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	20	1	21	26	2	28
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	29	1	30	29	1	30
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Damoh ...	District Jail, 2nd class.	Convicts ...	44	9	53	158	41	199	202	50	252
		Under trial ..	...	...	...	103	16	119	103	16	119
		Civil ...	...	...	..	8	...	8	8	...	8
Seoni ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	48	6	54	195	24	219	242	30	272
		Under trial ...	3	2	5	161	12	173	164	14	178
		Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	.	15
Mandla ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	38	6	44	156	12	168	194	18	212
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	92	4	96	93	4	97
		Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Chhindwara ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	77	4	81	160	9	169	237	13	250
		Under trial ...	27	...	27	137	8	145	164	8	172
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	1	9	8	1	9
Betul ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	71	3	74	217	10	227	288	13	301
		Under trial ...	9	...	9	184	16	200	193	16	209
		Civil ...		...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Hoshangabad ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	114	7	121	529	54	583	643	61	704
		Under trial ...	11	...	11	269	21	290	280	21	301
		Civil ...	3	...	3	24	...	24	27	...	27
Narsinghpur ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	97	9	106	408	50	458	505	59	564
		Under trial ...	15	...	15	327	31	358	342	31	373
		Civil ...	7	1	8	39	...	39	46	1	47
Nimar ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	57	2	59	329	21	350	386	23	409
		Under trial ...	3	...	3	149	12	161	152	12	164
		Civil ...	8	1	9	24	1	25	32	2	34
Sambalpur ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	104	8	112	618	68	686	722	76	798
		Under trial ...	5	1	6	408	43	451	413	44	457
		Civil ...	2	...	2	16	1	17	18	1	19
Bilaspur ...	" " ...	Convicts ...	79	6	85	651	73	724	730	79	809
		Under trial ...	24	1	25	453	43	496	477	44	521
		Civil ...	7	...	7	24	...	24	31	...	31
	Total ...	Convicts ...	3,735	260	3,995	7,931	775	8,706	11,666	1,035	12,701
		Under trial ...	196	7	203	4,515	362	4,877	4,711	369	5,080
		Civil ...	47	4	51	337	15	352	384	19	403
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,978	271	4,249	12,783	1,152	13,935	16,761	1,423	18,184

SUMMARY.

Jails and lock-ups of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
843	83	926	927	29	956	879·12	43·90	923·02			
312	21	333	9	...	9	9·84	0·30	10·14			
44	9	53	...	...	...	3·33	0·43	3·76	892·29	44·63	936·92
1,005	93	1,098	1,109	61	1,170	1,089·40	70·01	1,159·41			
417	37	454	24	2	26	9·99	0·33	10·32			
30	1	31	1	...	1	1·79	0·02	1·81	1,101·18	70·36	1,171·54
1,163	97	1,260	591	55	646	598·69	33·52	632·21			
410	40	450	16	1	17	12·88	1·91	14·79			
44	2	46	1	...	1	2·38	0·09	2·47	613·95	35·52	649·47
529	74	603	120	16	136	142·40	13·46	155·86			
326	24	350	14	...	14	11·33	0·28	11·63			
15	1	16	1	...	1	1·11	0·02	1·13	154·86	13·76	168·62
280	35	315	70	3	73	59·51	4·98	64·49			
199	11	210	25	...	25	7·62	0·43	8·05			
9	...	9	...	...	...	0·65	...	0·65	67·78	5·41	73·19
247	27	274	63	3	66	51·84	5·19	57·03			
105	7	112	3	...	3	4·07	0·49	4·56			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15	56·06	5·68	61·74
285	16	301	39	3	42	50·78	2·23	53·01			
295	8	303	3	...	3	19·37	0·13	19·50			
35	1	36	2	...	2	3·51	...	3·51	73·66	2·36	76·02
170	13	183	49	3	52	36·60	4·47	41·07			
127	6	133	16	1	17	6·19	0·31	6·50			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·19	42·98	4·78	47·76
22	2	24	4	...	4	4·29	0·19	4·48			
29	1	30	...	...	...	0·84	0·04	0·88			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02	5·15	0·23	5·38
151	38	189	51	12	63	38·48	8·36	46·84			
98	16	114	5	...	5	2·12	0·32	2·44			
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·52	...	0·52	41·12	8·68	49·80
179	26	205	64	4	68	56·29	4·78	61·07			
157	14	171	7	...	7	6·66	1·23	7·89			
12	...	12	3	...	3	1·01	...	1·01	63·96	6·01	69·97
161	15	176	33	3	36	41·02	2·12	43·14			
92	3	95	1	1	2	2·59	0·03	2·62			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07	43·68	2·15	45·83
197	12	209	40	1	41	47·49	1·67	49·16			
157	8	165	7	...	7	9·34	0·05	9·39			
8	1	9	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·26	57·09	1·72	58·81
236	12	248	52	1	53	64·66	2·79	67·45			
183	16	199	10	...	10	8·07	1·27	9·34			
5	...	5	1	...	1	0·22	...	0·22	72·95	4·06	77·01
527	50	577	116	11	127	134·02	12·51	146·53			
273	17	290	7	4	11	17·71	1·59	19·30			
27	...	27	...	...	...	2·13	...	2·13	153·86	14·10	167·96
429	45	474	76	14	90	68·59	9·29	77·88			
327	31	358	15	...	15	12·04	0·94	12·98			
46	1	47	...	...	...	2·56	...	2·56	83·19	10·23	93·42
314	14	328	72	9	81	64·65	4·54	69·19			
149	11	160	3	1	4	5·08	0·19	5·27			
31	2	33	1	...	1	1·91	0·02	1·93	71·64	4·75	76·39
498	59	557	224	17	241	171·10	13·17	184·27			
405	44	449	8	...	8	7·28	0·38	7·66			
18	1	19	...	...	...	1·02	0·06	1·08	179·40	13·61	[illegible]
628	64	692	102	15	117	94·23	12·38	106·61			
465	42	507	12	2	14	14·41	1·12	15·53			
31	...	31	...	..	...	1·71	...	1·71	110·35	13·50	123·85
[illegible]	775	8,639	3,802	260	4,062	3,693·16	249·56	3,942·72			
[illegible]	357	4,883	185	12	197	167·45	11·34	178·79			
373	19	392	11	...	11	24·54	0·64	25·18	3,885·15	261·54	4,146·69
12,763	1,151	13,914	3,998	272	4,270						

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer.													Transferred to other jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.										
Serial Number.	Jails	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From jails in the Province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		From jails in the Province		From jails outside the Province.		Grand Total			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ..	825	65	508	38	1,328	103	396	8	..	..	44	...	32	1	.	...	1,770	112	1,882	14	3	30	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,045	73	610	62	1,655	135	320	18	..		99	..	40	1	..	..	2,114	154	2,268	33	3	55	1
3	Raipur ...	753	37	823	105	1,576	142	172	10	..	..	...	.	6	...	.	..	1,751	152	1,906	15	2	8	...
	Total ...	2,623	175	1,936	205	4,559	380	858	36	.	..	143	..	78	2	...	...	5,638	418	6,056	62	8	93	2
4	Saugor ...	140	16	509	74	649	90	...	..		...	...	..		.	...	...	649	90	739	38	4	2	...
5	Bhandara ...	72	2	277	36	349	38	1	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	350	38	388	51	...	5	1
6	Chanda ...	65	3	239	26	304	29	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	310	30	340	69	2	1	...
7	Wardha ...	61	1	259	18	320	19	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	324	19	343	76	...	2	...
8	Balaghat ...	39	2	180	14	219	16	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	219	16	235	51	...	3	...
9	Sironcha ...	6	1	20	1	26	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	26	2	28	5	1	...	...
10	Damoh ...	44	9	158	41	202	50	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	202	50	252	14	3	1	...
11	Seoni ...	48	6	193	24	241	30	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	243	30	273	13	...	2	...
12	Mandla ...	38	6	148	12	186	18	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	:	194	18	212	27	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara ...	77	4	160	9	237	13	—	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	13	250	16	...	13	...
14	Betul ...	71	3	214	10	285	13	2	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	288	13	301	52	2	...	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	114	7	510	54	624	61	19	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	643	61	704	117	10	3	...
16	Narsinghpur ...	97	9	401	50	498	59	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	505	59	564	93	2	2	...
17	Nimar ...	57	2	319	19	376	21	8	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	23	409	85	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur ...	104	8	612	68	716	76	6	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	722	76	798	6	...	2	...
19	Bilaspur ...	79	6	644	73	723	79	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	730	79	809	164	7	4	...
	Total ...	1,112	85	4,843	529	5,955	614	63	2	7	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	6,028	617	6,645	877	31	40	1
	Grand Total ...	3,735	260	6,779	734	10,514	994	921	38	7	1	144	...	78	2	2	...	11,666	1,035	12,701	939	39	[illegible]	2

(Judicial.)

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1888.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
Released during the year.																									
A.		B.		C.		D.																			
						By order of Government.																			
						a.		b.																	
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
39	1	621	70	82	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	52	1	927	29	879·12	43·90	923·02	1
47	1	694	82	139	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	39	4	1,109	61	1,089·40	70·01	1,159·41	2
53	4	992	91	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	15	...	591	55	598·69	33·52	632·21	3
134	6	2,307	243	295	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	106	5	2,627	145	2,567·21	147·43	2,714·64	
50	...	428	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	120	16	142·40	13·46	155·86	4
8	...	209	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	70	3	59·51	4·98	64·49	5
7	...	167	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	63	3	51·84	5·19	57·03	6
22	...	180	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	39	3	50·78	2·23	53·01	7
2	...	107	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	42	3	36·60	4·47	41·07	8
2	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4·29	0·19	4·48	9
4	1	130	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	51	12	38·48	8·36	46·84	10
22	...	139	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	64	4	56·29	4·78	61·07	11
9	...	121	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	33	3	41·02	2·12	43·14	12
5	...	161	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	40	1	47·49	1·67	49·16	13
6	1	170	8	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1	64·66	2·79	67·45	14
38	1	351	39	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	116	11	134·02	12·51	146·53	15
7	1	324	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	76	14	68·59	9·29	77·88	16
8	1	218	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	72	9	64·65	4·54	69·19	17
4	...	456	58	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	19	1	224	17	171·10	13·17	184·27	18
12	...	44	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	102	15	94·23	12·38	106·61	19
304	5	3,615	458	7	...	3	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	10	...	31	5	56	1	1,175	115	1,125·95	102·13	1,228·08	
441	11	5,922	701	302	8	3	1	9	1	...	...	1	...	14	...	41	5	162	6	3,802	260	3,693·16	249·56	3,942·72	

Showing the Religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christian.																	
		A.		B.		C.													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	...	...	4	...	6	2	70	6	404	28	1	...	18	2	32	3	397	28
2	Jubbulpore ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	89	9	412	40	5	...	100	13	16	2	502	50
3	Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	4	680	93	...	...	110	8	13	5	734	91
	Total ...	1	...	5	...	9	2	191	19	1,496	161	6	...	228	23	61	10	1,633	164
4	Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1	391	67	8	1	58	5	13	8	437	56
5	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	29	3	217	31	...	...	28	2	1	2	198	24
6	Chanda ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	1	140	20	...	...	80	5	2	...	208	26
7	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	1	195	13	1	...	30	5	6	...	237	17
8	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	132	10	...	...	33	3	2	...	145	11
9	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
10	Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	121	29	2	...	17	7	1	6	183	24
11	Seoni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7	101	13	2	...	65	4	2	1	181	22
12	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	64	2	...	...	80	9	1	...	137	12
13	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	74	5	...	...	60	1	1	1	124	8
14	Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	101	7	...	...	96	3	5	1	172	7
15	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	17	319	21	...	...	110	16	11	1	400	32
16	Nursinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	302	39	...	...	59	10	12	3	340	42
17	Nimar ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	50	2	227	16	...	...	38	1	9	1	277	13
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	1	510	57	...	...	89	10	26	8	541	52
19	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	421	54	...	...	197	17	8	5	523	56
	Total ...	...	...	1	...	10	...	447	46	3,332	384	13	1	1,040	98	100	37	4,068	402
	Grand Total ...	1	...	6	...	19	2	638	65	4,828	545	19	1	1,268	121	161	47	5 701	573

Detail of Religions included in Column 3 E.—Gond, Purdhan, Bhills, Kole, Khond, Binjwar, Bhumia, Kol[illegible], Souri, Dhanjar.

2—(Judicial.)

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

C		D.		5											6			
				Previous occupation.														
				Males.							Females.							
				A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
40 to 60		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.			
M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total	Serial Number.
60	8	14	4	38	...	30	163	71	115	91	27	4	5	2	503	32	541	1
75	10	17	...	20	...	59	197	50	95	183	35	3	21	3	610	62	672	2
68	9	8	...	22	...	77	618	18	64	2[illegible]	81	2	22	...	823	105	928	3
203	27	22	4	70	...	171	978	139	274	228	143	9	48	5	1,936	205	2,141	
52	8	7	2	15	...	24	209	61	32	169	45	3	25	1	509	74	583	4
75	10	3	...	6	...	25	102	5	83	54	26	2	7	1	277	36	313	5
29	...	...	...	5	...	15	105	10	62	42	20	...	6	...	239	26	265	6
16	7	...	...	7	1	10	118	12	17	94	11	1	5	1	259	18	277	7
33	3	...	...	10	..	17	92	8	24	29	7	...	7	...	180	14	194	8
5	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	20	1	21	9
20	6	4	3	...	...	3	69	9	20	57	28	4	9	...	158	41	199	10
8	1	2	...	2	...	11	80	18	13	39	14	3	7	...	193	24	217	11
10	...	...	...	6	2	7	90	1	13	29	11	...	1	...	148	12	160	12
38	...	2	...	3	...	12	108	8	6	26	4	2	3	...	160	9	169	13
34	2	3	..	4	2	17	130	12	20	29	6	...	4	...	214	10	224	14
86	12	13	3	20	...	119	219	4	12	135	38	...	16	...	510	54	564	15
45	5	4	...	16	...	35	225	26	46	53	34	...	15	1	401	50	451	16
30	5	3	...	11	...	14	130	21	54	85	16	...	3	...	319	19	338	17
44	8	1	...	23	...	24	216	10	125	214	54	3	11	...	612	68	680	18
111	12	2	...	9	1	28	502	18	13	73	51	5	17	...	644	73	717	19
631	75	44	8	139	6	362	3,404	223	541	1,168	366	23	136	4	4,843	529	5,372	
834	102	83	12	215	6	533	3,382	362	815	1,466	50	32	184	9	6,779	734	7,513	

Marias Satnami, Kanjar, Kekari, Louia, Bharia, Dahat, Pathari, Berai, Bahulia, Banjaras, Kheria, Kerens and Bhersias.

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4									
			Number according to									
			A		B		C		D		E	
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur ...	A	20	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	152	12	102	11	92	4	42	...	28	1
		C	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	8	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	5	...
	†Total admissions ...		172	18	104	14	95	4	52	...	35	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 .		9	...	52	4	87	3	115	2	137	4
2	Jubbulpore ...	A	8	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		B	72	17	142	22	161	6	74	5	46	1
		C	...	...	2	1	10	...	9	1	3	1
		D	1	...	3	—	1	...	1	...	1	...
	†Total admissions ...		81	23	153	23	172	6	84	6	51	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		12	...	35	2	73	4	128	11	236	15
3	Raipur ...	A	1	...	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
		B	179	30	103	14	385	44	82	7	25	3
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		180	30	114	15	388	44	84	7	28	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		...	...	...	...	168	33	153	7	145	7
	Grand Total admissions Central Jails ...		433	71	371	52	655	54	21	13	114	6
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		21	...	87	6	353	39	39	20	518	26
4	Saugor ...	A	6	9	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	153	35	132	16	111	4	29	3	20	1
		C	...	...	...	...	15	...	4	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		159	44	134	19	128	4	33	3	20	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		7	2	23	5	51	3	15	3	8	1
5	Bhandara ...	A	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	55	20	91	9	47	2	24	1	13	...
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		57	22	92	9	50	2	27	1	18	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		4	...	18	...	16	1	23	1	6	...
6	Chanda	A	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	64	3	95	14	32	6	12	...	5	2
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		69	3	96	14	34	6	15	...	8	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		2	...	11	...	20	1	14	...	11	2

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

3.—(Judicial).

[illegible] those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

												5		
length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H.		I				J				
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
						A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[illegible]	9	3[illegible]
11	1	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	43[illegible]	29	467
16	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	.	...	...	...	8	...	8
26	1	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	.	5	...	503	38	541
181	7	114	8	37	...	143	1	52	..	—	...	927	29	956
...	...	.	...	..	.	...		...	.	..	...	15	6	21
34	2	6	...	.	..	5	...	3		2		545	53	598
12	...	5	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	.	41	3	44
1	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	..	.	..	9	...	9
47	2	12	...	...	.	5	..	3	..	2	...	610	62	672
246	12	129	5	18	...	143	10	74	3	...	...	1,109	61	1,170
...	...	...	...		..	..	...	..	...	...	..	14	1[illegible]	15
13	2	8	3	.	...	1	.	.	..	5	1	801	104	905
1	...	1	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	7	.	7
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	1	...	1
14	2	9	3	.	...	1	..	..	...	5	1	823	105	928
37	7	65	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	591	55	646
87	5	25	3	.	..	16	..	3	...	12	1	1,936	205	2,141
464	26	318	13	56	..	286	11	126	3	...	1	2,627	145	2,772
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	9	12	21
22	3	5	...	..	..	4	—	...	...	4	..	480	62	542
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	19	...	19
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
22	3	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	..	4	.	509	74	583
8	2	1	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	120	16	136
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
19	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	261	34	295
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
21	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	277	36	313
3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	3	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	218	26	244
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	1	...	1
11	...	4	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	239	26	265
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	3	66

[illegible] simple imprisonment.
[illegible] rigorous imprisonment.
[illegible] to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
[illegible] to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
[illegible] should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	Number according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D		E	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	Wardha ...	A	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	57	8	81	6	28	2	20	...	12	...
		C	...	...	...	...	10	...	23	...	3	...
		D	...		...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
	†Total admissions ...		58	10	82	6	41	2	43	...	16	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ..		2	1	10	2	11	...	13	...	...	...
8	Baloghat ...	A	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	29	1	57	5	39	3	10	4	14	...
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
	†Total admissions ..		29	1	57	6	42	3	10	4	15	..
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		7	...	18	...	7	...	9	3	5	...
9	Sironcha ...	A	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		B	2	...	13	1	3	...	1	...	1	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	-	...
	†Total admissions ..		2	...	12	1	3	..	1	...	2	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
10	Damoh ...	A	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		B	38	11	49	16	32	3	22	5	2	1
		C	...	...	...	...	1	..	2	...	4	1
		D	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		39	13	50	16	33	3	24	6	6	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888.		4	1	10	5	16	1	15	3	3	2
11	Sconi ...	A	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		B	30	11	70	8	37	...	27	...	3	2
		C	...	..	1	...	...	..	4	...	1	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		33	11	71	8	38	...	31	...	4	2
	Total remain'ng on 31st December 1888 ...		2	2	10	...	18	...	28	...	...	2
12	Mandla ...	A	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	42	3	29	7	39	...	15	...	6	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ..		44	5	30	7	39	...	17	...	12	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		...	...	4	3	15	...	7	...	2	...
13	Chhindwara ...	A	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	52	3	30	1	21	1	10	...	15	...
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	1	...	2	..	...	...	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		56	7	31	1	26	1	10	...	15	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		...	1	7	...	7	...	12	...	12	...

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

[illegible]—continued.

[illegible]												5		
Length of sentence.														
F		G		H		I				J		Total.		
						Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.								
						A		B						
						For life.		For a term						
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.						Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	217	16	233
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	259	18	277
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	3	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	172	13	185
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	180	14	194
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	49	3	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	148	37	185
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	158	41	99
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	12	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	9
7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	176	21	197
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	193	24	217
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	64	4	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	136	10	146
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	148	12	160
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
3	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	149	5	154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
4	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	160	9	169
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	41

[illegible] imprisonment.
[illegible] rigorous imprisonment.
[illegible] rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
[illegible] rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
[illegible] be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
			Number according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	Betul ...	A	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	28	—	62	5	35	...	33	...	11	...
		C	...	...	...	...	..	..	6	...	4	...
		D	...		4	..	2	..	3	..	2	...
	† Total admissions ...		28	.	69	6	37	..	42	.	17	4
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...			...	10	1	11		28	...	5	..
15	Hoshangabad ...	A	3	4	4	5	3	...	2	..	...	.
		B	59	7	125	15	145	13	41	4	54	5
		C	...	...	...	...	9	...	15	...	2	...
		D	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	.
	†Total admissions .		62	11	129	20	157	14	58	4	56	5
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ..		9	..	28	3	51	5	20	2	3	1
16	Narsinghpur ...	A	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
		B	95	20	64	17	115	9	47	4	25	..
		C	...		—	...	5	...	6	...	7	..
		D	..	.	1	...	1	..	3	.	2	.
	†Total admissions ..		101	20	68	17	121	9	56	4	34	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 .		20	10	10	1	24	3	14	...	2	—
17	Nimar ...	A	4	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
		B	81	9	77	2	54	1	48	3	25	2
		C	.	.	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...
		D	..	.		...	...	...	2	..	...	...
	†Total admissions ...		85	10	80	3	59	1	50	3	25	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 .		8	1	10	1	18	3	18	1	9	3
18	Sambalpur ...	A	22	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	165	34	138	21	161	2	41	4	11	2
		C	.		...	...	15		4	1	1	...
		D	2	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	9	—
	†Total admissions .		189	37	145	21	187	2	51	5	21	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ...		4	1	34	7	95	2	45	4	28	3
19	Bilaspur ..	A	7	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	
		B	182	34	152	18	120	13	60	3	22	
		C	...	...	1	...	15	1	35	...	11	...
		D	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	
	†Total admissions ..		189	35	155	19	138	15	95	3	39	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ..		15	6	20	3	29	4	22	[illegible]	12	
Grand Total District Jails.	†Total admissions ..		1,209	226	1,301	173	1,133	61	566	33	308	[illegible]
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ..		84	20	224	31	391	23	289	18	107	[illegible]
	Total admissions ..		1,633	300	1,672	225	1,788	115	786	40	422	[illegible]
	Total remaining on 31st December 1888 ..		105	25	311	37	744	62	681	38	625	[illegible]

A. Prisoners [illegible]
B. Prisoners [illegible]
C. Prisoners [illegible]
D. Prisoners [illegible]
† Classes A, B, C, D.

(Judicial).—Concluded.

Length of sentence.															5
F		G		H		I				J		Total.			
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					
						A		B.							
						For life.		For a term.							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	1	4	
13	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	187	9	196	
2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	12	...	12	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	12	...	12	
16	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	214	10	224	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		52	1	53	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	12	9	21	
30	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1		462	45	507	
7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	36	...	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...	..	..	...	
37	1	8	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	510	54	564	
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	116	11	127	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	9	...	9	
10	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	364	50	414	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18	...	18	
3	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	10	...	10	
13	...	2	..	...	...	3	...	..	...	3	...	401	50	451	
4	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	.	76	14	90	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	8	2	10	
10	.	2	...	...	...	4	...	3	..	1	..	307	17	324	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	...	2	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	2	..	2	
10	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	319	19	338	
2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	72	9	81	
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	32	
2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	532	64	596	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	..	28	
4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	612	68	680	
8	1	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	224	17	241	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	3	12	
4	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	550	69	619	
7	...	3	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	1	74	
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	
13	1	6	...	1	.	5	...	...	...	3	...	644	73	717	
...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	102	15	117	
191	7	50	.	1	...	42	1	10	...	41	5	4,843	529	5,372	
47	4	18	...	1	...	11	...	...	..	9	..	1,175	115	1,290	
278	12	75	3	1	...	58	1	13	...	53	5	6,779	734	7,513	
511	30	336	13	57	...	297	11	126	3	9	1	3,802	260	4,062	

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

C.—Prisons 4.—Judicial—(for Convicts only.)

Showing the convicts admitted in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6						
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						Serial number.
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.			
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Nagpur ...	503	38	541	52	5	20	1	25	...	97	6	103	19·28	15·79	19·04	32	3	35	8	1	9	1
2	Jubbulpore ..	610	62	672	61	5	16	1	18	...	95	6	101	15·57	9·68	15·03	16	2	18	6	1	7	2
3	Raipur ..	823	105	928	53	7	13	6	8	1	74	14	88	8·99	13·33	9·48	13	5	18	...	2	2	3
	Total ...	1,936	205	2,141	166	17	49	8	51	1	266	26	292	13·74	12·68	13·64	61	10	71	14	4	18	
4	Saugor ...	509	74	583	34	3	4	2	3	1	41	6	47	8·05	8·11	8·06	13	8	21	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara ..	277	36	313	26	...	3	...	7	..	36	...	36	12·99	..	11·50	1	2	3	1	...	1	5
6	Chanda ...	239	26	265	22	1	4	1	2	...	28	2	30	11·71	7·69	11·32	2	..	2	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	259	18	277	30	1	8	...	3	...	41	1	42	15·71	5·55	15·05	6	...	6	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	180	14	194	22	1	5	...	5	...	32	1	33	17·78	7·14	17·01	2	...	2	1	...	1	8
9	Sironcha ...	20	1	21	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	158	41	199	8	3	2	1	5	3	15	7	22	9·49	17·07	11·06	1	6	7	...	2	2	10
11	Seoni ..	193	24	217	13	1	5	...	6	...	24	1	25	12·43	4·17	11·52	2	1	3	...	...	...	11
12	Maudla ..	148	12	160	13	...	11	...	5	...	29	...	29	19·59	...	18·12	1	...	1	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara ..	160	9	169	4	...	2	...	3	...	9	...	9	5·62	...	5·32	1	1	2	...	...	...	13
14	Betul ..	214	10	224	29	...	5	...	5	...	39	...	39	18·22	...	17·41	5	1	6	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	510	54	564	33	...	5	2	9	1	47	3	50	9·21	5·55	8·86	11	1	12	2	...	2	15
16	Narsighpur ...	401	50	451	46	1	12	2	12	...	70	3	73	17·46	6·00	16·18	12	3	15	1	...	1	16
17	Nimar ..	319	19	338	22	...	1	...	1	1	24	1	25	7·52	5·26	7·40	9	1	10	2	...	2	17
18	Sambalpur ...	612	68	680	105	4	38	2	11	2	154	8	162	25·16	11·77	23·82	26	8	34	5	...	5	18
19	Bilaspur ..	644	73	717	58	8	12	...	9	...	79	8	87	12·27	10·96	12·13	8	5	13	1	...	1	19
	Total ...	4,843	529	5,372	466	23	117	10	86	8	668	41	709	13·79	7·75	13·20	100	37	137	13	2	15	
	Grand Total ...	6,779	734	7,513	631	40	166	18	137	9	934	67	1,001	13·78	9·13	13·32	161	47	208	27	6	33	

C.—Prisons 6.—Judicial—(for Convicts only.)

Showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8	
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishment inflicted.														
												A.		B—By Jail Officers.									C.			
														a.		b		c.		d.	e.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of Column 6 C. to column 3.	Ratio of Column 6 d. to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Serial number.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.				
1	Nagpur ...	879·12	43·90	1	..	128	.	282	7	207	9	1	...	100	5	71	.	78	5	33	335	6	634	68·69	5·65	1
2	Jubbulpore ..	1,089 40	70·01	16	..	142	..	366	7	208	24	16	...	56	1	3	.	112	6	29	516	24	763	65·51	4·22	2
3	Raipur ...	598·69	33·52	...	..	48		131	...	119	10	...	.	10	3	45	4	8	...	21	213	4	308	48 7	7·61	3
	Total ...	2,567 21	147·43	17	...	318		779	14	534	43	17	..	166	9	119	4	198	11	83	1,064	34	1,705	62 81	5·36	
4	Saugor ...	142 40	13·46	...	1	5		22	1	23	4		1	33	4			.	...	1	16	1	56	35 93	2 04	4
5	Bhandara ..	59 51	4·98	1	..		..	53	...	8	..	1	...	3	...	26		2	..	5	25	...	6.	96 14	8·93	5
6	Chanda ..	51·84	5 19	.	...	.	...	26	..	6	2		...	6	...	7	2	1	...	1	17	...	34	59·61	3·2:	6
7	Wardha ...	50 78	2·23	1	...	6		59	3	17	3	1	..	2	...	28	4	8	...	3	41	2	89	167 89	3·75	7
8	Balaghat ...	36 60	4 47	..	...	2	..	26	...	29	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	.	2	46	1	58	141 22	3·63	8
9	Sironcha ...	4 29	0·19	..	...	.	.	...	...	.		...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	9
10	Damoh ..	38 48	8 36	...	...	...		69	8	28	11	..	..	10	5	31	8	.	...	2	54	6	116	217·65	2·11	10
11	Seoni ...	56·29	4·78	...	...	..	...	21	5	5	2	...	..	...	3	4	2	2	2	8	12	..	31	54·03	44·44	11
12	Mandla ...	41·02	2·12	2	..	11	..	59	1	48	1	2		20	...	16	...		...	3	79	2	122	182·80	2·61	12
13	Chhindwara ..	47·49	1 67	.	...	2	.	143	1	19	.	...	...	8	...	70	...	8	...	3	75	1	167	335·64	1·86	13
14	Betul ...	64·66	2·79	...	...	.	...	10	...	10	..	.	...	5	..	10	...	4		...	1	...	20	29·65	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	134 02	12 51	2	...	11	...	44	...	20	..	2	...	15	...	16	...	13	.	10	21	.	77	52 54	15·38	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	68·59	9 29	1	..	2	...	36	8	2	1	1	...	5	1	1	1	4	...	1	29	7	50	64·21	2·56	16
17	Nimar ...	64 65	4·54	..	...	4	...	11	...	3	...	...	..	1	...	2	..	..	...	3	12	...	18	26·0:	20 00	17
18	Sambalpur ..	171 10	13 17	...	..	5	5	27	..	19	7	..	...	2	1	13	11	..	...	7	29	...	63	34·19	15·91	18
19	Bilaspur ..	94 23	12 38	1	...	16		7	.	6	3	1	.	11	3	...	...	.	..	4	14	..	35	30·95	6·00	19
	Total ..	1,125 95	102·13	8	1	64	5	613	27	243	35	8	1	122	17	229	28	45	2	53	471	20	997	81·18	6·11	
	Grand Total .	3,693·16	249 56	25	1	382	5	1,392	41	777	78	25	1	288	26	348	32	243	13	136	1,535	54	2,701	68 51	5·63	

C.—Prisons 7.—Judicial—(for Convicts only.)

*Showing the state of Education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1888.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail.						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail.						
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Serial number.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Nagpur ...	503	38	443	38	39	...	21	...	879·12	43·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	610	62	538	62	19	..	53	...	1,089·40	70 01	16·93	...	26	.	26	...	...	...	...	...	10	.	15	-	1	...	2
3	Raipur ...	823	105	814	105	..	.	9	..	598·69	33·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	1,936	205	1,795	205	58	...	83	...	2,567·21	147·43	16 93	...	26	..	26	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	15	...	1	...	
4	Saugor ...	509	74	483	74	12	...	14	...	142·40	13·46	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara ...	277	36	270	36	5	...	2	...	59 51	4 98	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda ..	239	26	238	26	..	..	1	...	51 84	5·19	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	259	18	229	18	16	...	14	...	50·78	2 23	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	180	14	161	14	9	...	10	...	36 60	4·47	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Sironcha ...	20	1	18	1	2	...	...	...	4 29	0·19	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ..	158	41	142	41	13	...	3	...	38·48	8 36	.	. .	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni ...	193	24	182	24	3	.	8	...	56·29	4·78	. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla ..	148	12	147	12	1	...	.	.	41·02	2 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara ..	160	9	146	9	15	..	5	...	47·49	1·67	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	13
14	Betul ...	214	10	189	10	22	.	3	. .	64·66	2 79	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	510	54	459	54	34	...	17	...	134·02	12·51	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Narsinghpur ..	401	50	383	49	3	...	15	1	68·59	9 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Nimar ..	319	19	290	19	28	...	1	...	64·65	4 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur ...	612	68	602	68	7	...	3	...	171·10	13·17	..	...	.	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Bilaspur ...	644	73	634	73	8	...	2	...	94·23	12·38	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19
	Total ...	4,843	529	4,567	528	178	...	98	1	1,125 95	102·13	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	6,779	734	6,362	733	236	...	181	1	3,693·16	249·56	16·93	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	15	...	1	...	

C.—Prisons 10.—(Financial.)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11	12
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial number.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur ..	923·02	10·14	3·76	936·92	26,374	28 4 2	†22,346	23 13 7	...	...	2,479	2 10 4	60 10 11	7,461	8 1 4	5,962	6 5 10	64,622 0 0	68 15 7	1
2	Jubbulpore ..	1159·41	10·34	1·81	1,171·54	33,85.	28 15 0	*14,695	12 8 8	...	...	1,851	1 9 3	61 1 8	6,139	5 4 8	6,235	5 5 2	62,772 0 0	53 9 3	2
3	Raipur ..	632·21	14·79	2·47	649·47	18,266	28 3 8	11,312	17 6 8	...	...	1,053	1 9 11	103 11 10	549	0 13 10	2,262	3 7 8	33,442 0 0	51 7 11	3
	Total ..	2,714·64	35·25	8·04	2757·98	78,492	23 8 8	48,353	17 8 6	...	...	5,383	1 15 2	66 7 8	14,149	5 3 4	14,459	5 3 10	1,60,836 0 0	58 5 1	
4	Saugor ...	155·86	11·63	1·13	168·62	3,820	22 12 11	3,403	20 2 11	810	4 15 8	130	0 12 4	14 0 7	1,010	6 7 8	603	3 9 3	9,906 0 0	58 2 5	4
5	Bhandara ...	64·19	8·05	0·65	73·19	1,946	26 13 2	2,086	28 8 0	633	8 10 4	5	0 1 1	11 5 10	82	1 4 4	422	5 12 3	5,174 0 0	70 11 1	5
6	Chanda ..	57·03	4·56	0·15	61·74	1,564	25 6 3	2,356	38 2 6	633	10 4 0	13	0 3 4	14 9 8	4	0 1 1	489	7 14 8	5,059 0 0	81 15 6	6
7	Wardha ..	53·01	19·50	3·51	76·02	1,457	20 1 6	2,040	26 13 4	588	7 11 9	52	0 10 11	46 0 3	44	0 13 3	500	6 9 3	4,681 0 0	61 9 2	7
8	Balaghat ...	41·07	6·50	0·19	47·76	969	20 5 11	2,030	42 14 9	633	13 4 0	11	0 3 8	20 5 11	149	3 10 0	346	7 3 11	4,158 0 0	87 0 11	8
9	Sironcha ..	4·48	0·88	0·02	5·38	198	36 15 0	480	89 3 6	507	94 3 9	12	2 3 8	109 3 11	57	12 11 6	230	42 12 3	1,484 0 0	275 13 4	9
10	Damoh ..	46·84	2·44	0·52	49·80	1,306	26 8 0	2,138	42 14 11	633	12 11 4	24	0 7 8	37 8 0	214	4 9 1	308	6 2 11	4,623 0 0	92 13 3	10
11	Seoni ...	61·07	7·89	1·01	69·97	1,777	25 12 3	2,383	34 0 11	633	9 0 9	19	0 4 4	13 7 7	152	2 7 9	450	6 6 10	5,414 0 0	77 6 0	11
12	Mandla ..	43·14	2·62	0·07	45·83	968	21 2 5	1,929	42 1 5	633	13 12 11	14	0 4 10	10 12 3	133	3 1 4	488	10 10 4	4,165 0 0	90 14 1	12
13	Chhindwara ...	49·16	9·39	0·26	58·81	1,625	27 12 0	1,907	32 6 9	633	10 12 3	13	0 3 6	13 4 3	250	5 1 4	488	8 4 9	4,916 0 0	83 9 5	13
14	Betul ...	67·45	9·31	0·23	77·01	2,288	29 12 8	1,954	25 5 11	633	8 3 6	48	0 9 11	88 14 3	238	3 8 5	352	4 9 1	5,513 0 0	71 9 5	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	146·53	19·30	2·13	167·96	3,670	22 2 1	2,774	16 8 3	840	5 0 0	293	1 11 10	49 13 3	656	4 7 7	901	5 5 10	9,134 0 0	54 6 1	15
16	Narsinghpur ..	77·88	12·98	2·56	93·42	2,016	22 3 3	2,744	29 5 11	633	6 12 5	39	0 6 8	21 8 9	112	1 7 0	501	5 5 9	6,015 0 0	64 11 4	16
17	Nimar ..	69·19	5·27	1·93	76·39	2,091	28 1 3	2,140	28 0 3	633	8 4 7	69	0 14 5	38 1 11	437	6 5 0	551	7 3 5	5,921 0 0	77 8 2	17
18	Sambalpur ...	184·27	7·66	1·08	193·01	3,696	19 4 1	2,834	14 10 11	840	4 5 7	344	1 12 6	65 12 4	1,407	7 10 2	906	4 11 1	10,0.7 0 0	51 15 2	18
19	Bilaspur ...	106·61	15·53	1·71	123·85	2,772	22 11 1	1,468	11 13 8	633	5 1 9	191	1 8 8	44 1 9	632	5 14 10	515	4 2 6	6,211 0 0	50 2 2	19
	Total ..	1,228·08	143·54	17·14	1,388·76	32,163	23 7 2	34,686	24 15 7	10,576	7 9 10	1,277	0 14 8	36 7 7	5,577	4 8 8	8,050	5 12 9	92,331 0 0	66 7 9	
	Grand Total ..	3,942·72	178·79	25·18	4,146·69	110,655	26 13 6	83,039	20 0 4	10,578	2 8 9	6,660	1 9 8	57 6 9	19,726	5 0 0	22,509	5 6 10	2,53,167 0 0	61 0 10	

† Inclusive of full pay of Superintendent.

* Exclusive of the pay of Superintendent which is charged to school of Industry.

C.—Prisons 14.—(Financial.)

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Serial number.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance (column 10 Statement No. X.)	Average cost of maintenance per head (col. 11, Statement X.)	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII.)	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5.)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.	Serial number.
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1	Nagpur	64,622	68 15	7,788 2	8 5	56,833 14	60 10		1
2	Jubbulpore	62,772	53 9	13,949 13	11 14	48,822 3	41 11		2
3	Raipur	33,442	51 8	2,032 4	3 2	31,409 12	48 6		3
	Total ...	1,60,836	58 5	23,770 3	8 10	1,37,065 13	49 11		
4	Saugor	9,804	58 2	1,009 6	5 15	8,795 10	52 3		4
5	Bhandara	5,176	70 11	417 12	5 11	4,756 4	65 0		5
6	Chanda	5,059	81 15	929 3	15 1	4,129 13	66 14		6
7	Wardha	4,681	61 9	1,294 14	17 0	3,386 2	44 9		7
8	Balaghat	4,158	87 1	534 15	11 3	3,623 1	75 14		8
9	Sironcha	1,484	275 13	.....	.....	1,484 0	275 13		9

10	Damoh	4,623	92 13	969 1	19 7	3,658 15	73 8		10
11	Seoni	5,414	76 6	586 2	8 6	4,827 14	68 0		11
12	Mandla	4,165	90 14	534 4	11 10	3,630 12	79 4		12
13	Chhindwara	4,916	83 9	182 8	3 1	4,733 8	80 8		13
14	Betul	5,513	71 9	690 11	8 15	4,822 5	62 10		14
15	Hoshangabad	9,134	54 6	1,143 9	6 13	7,990 7	47 9		15
16	Narsinghpur	6,045	64 11	261 3	2 12	5,783 13	61 15		16
17	Nimar	5,921	77 8	886 2	11 9	5,034 14	65 15		17
18	Sambalpur	10,027	51 15	2,059 6	10 10	7,967 10	41 5		18
19	Bilaspur	6,211	50 2	1,984 3	16 0	4,226 13	34 2		19
	Total ...	92,331	66 8	13,483 3	9 11	78,847 13	56 13		
	Grand Total ...	2,53,167	61 1	37,253 6	8 15	2,15,913 10	52 2		

* To calculate the "average cash earnings per head" for column 6 of this Statement, the "Total Cash earnings" in Column 5 should be divided by the total of Column 3, Statement No. X.

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under trial and Civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	960	75	1,035	870·12	43·90	923·02
		Under trial	20	13	33	9·84	0·30	10·14
		Civil prisoners	18	12	30	3·33	0·43	3·76
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	1,013	84	1,097	1,039·40	70·01	1,159·41
		Under trial	20	...	20	9·99	0·33	10·32
		Civil prisoners	20	...	20	1·79	0·02	1·81
3	Raipur	Convicts	673	45	718	598·69	33·52	632·21
		Under trial	59	...	59	12·88	1·91	14·79
		Civil prisoners	29	...	29	2·38	0·09	2·47
	Total	Convicts	2,646	204	2,850	25,67·21	147·43	2,714·64
		Under trial	99	13	112	32·71	2·54	35·25
		Civil prisoners	67	12	79	7·50	0·54	8·04
4	Saugor	Convicts	218	32	250	142·40	13·46	155·86
		Under trial	21	...	21	11·35	0·28	11·63
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1·11	0·02	1·13
5	Bhandara	Convicts	65	26	94	59·51	4·98	64·49
		Under trial	11	...	11	7·62	0·43	8·05
		Civil prisoners	4	..	4	0·65	...	0·65
6	Chanda	Convicts	80	10	90	51·84	5·19	57·03
		Under trial	16	...	16	4·07	0·49	4·56
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	0·15	...	0·15
7	Wardha	Convicts	60	8	68	50·78	2·23	53·01
		Under trial	8	...	8	19·37	0·13	19·50
		Civil prisoners	8	...	8	3·51	...	3·51
8	Balaghat	Convicts	49	9	58	36·60	4·47	41·07
		Under trial	9	...	9	6·19	0·31	6·50
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	0·19	...	0·19
9	Sironcha	Convicts	34	6	40	4·29	0·19	4·48
		Under trial	11	...	11	0·84	0·04	0·88
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02
10	Damoh	Convicts	56	16	72	38·48	8·36	46·84
		Under trial	22	...	22	2·12	0·32	2·44
		Civil prisoners	13	..	13	0·52	...	0·52
11	Seoni	Convicts	112	16	128	56·29	4·78	61·07
		Under trial	18	...	18	6·66	1·23	7·89
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	1·01	...	1·01
12	Mandla	Convicts	54	8	62	41·02	2·12	43·14
		Under trial	8	...	8	2·59	0·03	2·62
		Civil prisoners	4	4	8	0·07	...	0·07
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	105	10	115	47·49	1·67	49·16
		Under trial	14	...	14	9·34	0·05	9·39
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	0·26	...	0·26
14	Betul	Convicts	113	17	130	64·66	2·79	67·45
		Under trial	17	...	17	8·07	1·27	9·34
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·22	...	0·22
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	144	19	163	134·02	12·51	146·53
		Under trial	8	...	8	17·71	1·59	19·30
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	2·13	...	2·13
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	80	13	93	68·59	9·29	77·88
		Under trial	19	...	19	12·04	0·94	12·98
		Civil prisoners	2	...	2	2·56	...	2·56
17	Nimar	Convicts	70	16	86	64·65	4·54	69·19
		Under trial	15	...	15	5·08	0·19	5·27
		Civil prisoners	12	...	12	1·91	0·02	1·93
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	231	34	265	171·10	13·17	184·27
		Under trial	12	...	12	7·28	0·38	7·66
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	1·02	0·06	1·08
19	[illegible]	Convicts	72	16	88	94·23	12·38	106·61
		Under trial	5	...	5	14·41	1·12	15·53
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	1·71	...	1·71
	Total	Convicts	1,546	256	1,802	1,125·95	103·13	1,229·08
		Under trial	214	...	214	134·74	8·80	143·54
		Civil prisoners	95	4	99	17·04	0·10	17·14
	Grand Total	Convicts	4,192	460	4,652	3693·16	249·56	3,942·72
		Under trial	313	13	326	167·45	11·34	178·79
		Civil prisoners	162	16	178	24·54	0·64	25·18

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1888.

5			6			7			8			9			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
955	65	1,020	1,272	37	1,309	39·38	1·47	40·85	52	1	53	2	..	2	1
21	4	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
1,160	79	1,239	1,052	66	1,118	27·25	2·91	30·16	39	4	43	5	..	3	2
32	1	33	7	1	8	0·12	0·01	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	
753	56	809	257	15	272	9·19	0·77	9·96	15	..	15	...	...	...	3
26	6	32	1	...	1	0·19	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	
2,868	200	3,068	2,581	118	2,699	73·82	5·15	80·97	106	5	111	5	..	5	
79	11	90	9	1	10	0·31	0·01	0·32	...	...	...	...	..	...	
23	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
173	16	189	212	13	225	8·50	0·56	9·06	6	.	6	...	...	...	4
30	1	31	7	1	8	0·16	0·04	0·20	2	1	3	.	..	..	
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
73	16	89	12	...	12	0·44	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
29	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
76	10	86	25	1	26	0·85	0·04	0·89	...	..		..	...	..	6
13	3	16	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		..		...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
51	2	53	65	...	65	1·13	...	1·13	...	..	...	...	...	...	7
59	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	8	74	19	1	20	0·48	0·02	0·50	...	..	...	...	..	...	8
17	2	19	1	1	2	0·02	0·02	0·04	...	..	...	...	..	...	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
11	1	12	3	...	3	0·06	...	0·05	...	...	...	..	..	..	9
4	1	5	2	...	2	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	...	..	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	11	65	12	6	18	0·42	0·22	0·64	2	...	2	...	...	...	10
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	
68	4	72	37	3	40	1·04	0·0	1·05	1	...	1	...	...	...	11
10	...	10	4	2	6	0·29	0·0	0·25	...	...	...	...	..	...	
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	6	59	50	...	50	1·21	...	1·21	2	...	2	...	...	...	12
10	1	11	2	...	2	0·09	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	5	79	28	...	28	0·89	0·04	0·93	1	..	..	...	...	...	13
26	...	26	1	...	1	0·15	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	
87	3	90	12	...	12	0·37	...	0·37	...	..	..	..	...	...	14
13	2	15	6	...	6	0·17	...	0·17	...	..	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
174	24	198	107	6	113	5·41	0·31	5·72	16	...	16	...	...	...	15
33	8	41	4	3	7	0·06	0·09	0·15	...	...	..	...	...	...	
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·01	..	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	
87	9	96	68	12	80	1·50	0·19	1·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
30	1	31	7	1	8	0·10	0·02	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
97	12	109	48	1	49	1·79	0·02	1·81	6	...	6	..	...	...	17
20	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
250	27	277	78	12	90	4·73	0·45	5·18	19	1	20	...	..	...	18
19	4	23	2	...	2	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
130	21	151	111	6	117	3·87	0·45	4·32	3	...	3	1	[illegible]	1	19
35	4	39	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,524	175	1,699	887	61	948	32·69	2·32	35·01	56	1	57	1	..	1	
356	34	389	37	8	45	1·05	0·23	1·28	2	1	3	...	...	...	
56	5	62	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,392	375	4,767	3,468	179	3,647	108·51	7·47	115·93	162	6	168	6	...	6	
434	45	479	46	9	55	1·36	0·24	1·60	2	1	3	...	...	...	
81	9	90	1	...	1	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Serial Number.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			A. Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	23	...	23	...	...	...	1,446·91	842·82	1,418·17
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	101·62	...	98·62
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	9	3	12	...	...	...	965·67	912·72	964·28
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	700·70	3,030·30	775·19
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Raipur	Convicts	5	...	5	...	...	...	429·27	447·49	430·23
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·64	...	67·61
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	37	3	40	...	...	...	1,005·37	800·38	994·24
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	275·15	393·70	283·68
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saugor	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	1,488·76	965·82	1,443·80
		Under trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	616·71	3,571·43	687·88
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	201·65	...	186·07
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	481·86	192·67	455·90
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wardha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280·53	...	1,226·18
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Balaghat	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	519·13	223·71	486·97
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	161·55	3,225·80	307·69
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	699·30	...	669·64
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,380·95	...	2,272·73
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	311·85	717·70	384·39
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	657·31	627·61	654·98
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	600·60	1,626·01	760·45
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,218·92	...	1,159·02
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	772·20	...	763·36
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	589·59	...	569·57
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	107·06	...	106·49
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	185·58	...	177·91
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	743·49	...	642·39
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	8	...	8	...	...	...	798·39	479·61	771·17
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	225·86	1,886·79	362·69
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	469·48	...	469·48
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	991·40	1,291·71	1,027·22
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	581·39	1,063·89	616·32
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...	742·46	220·26	708·19
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	14	...	14	...	...	...	455·87	911·16	488·41
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	274·72	...	261·09
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,177·97	484·65	1,097·46
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·39	...	64·39
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	28	...	28	...	...	...	787·78	597·28	771·94
		Under trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	274·60	909·09	313·50
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·66	...	56·24
	Grand Total	Convicts	65	3	68	...	...	...	939·03	717·26	924·99
		Under trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	274·71	793·65	307·52
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·75	...	39·71

12												
Ratio per *mille* of average strength.												
B.			C.			D.			E.			Serial Number.
Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
44·79	33·48	44·25	...	...	...	59·15	22·78	57·42	59·15	22·78	57·42	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·01	41·57	26·01	...	...	...	35·79	57·13	37·09	35·79	57·13	37·09	2
12·01	30·30	12·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·35	22·97	15·75	...	...	...	25·05	...	23·72	25·05	...	23·72	3
14·75	...	12·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29·53	34·93	29·83	...	...	...	41·29	33·91	40·89	41·29	33·91	40·89	
9·48	3·94	9·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59·69	41·60	58·13	...	...	...	42·13	...	38·49	42·13	...	38·49	4
14·10	142·86	17·20	...	...	...	176·21	3,571·43	257·95	176·21	3,571·43	257·95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7·39	...	6·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·39	7·71	15·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22·25	...	21·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·11	4·47	12·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3·23	64·52	6·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13·99	...	13·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
59·52	...	56·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10·91	26·32	13·65	...	...	...	51·97	...	42·69	51·97	...	42·69	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·47	4·18	17·35	...	...	...	17·76	...	16·37	17·76	...	16·37	11
43·54	48·78	44·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29·50	...	28·05	...	...	...	48·76	...	46·36	48·76	...	46·36	12
34·75	...	34·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·74	23·95	18·91	...	...	...	21·05	...	20·34	21·05	...	20·34	13
5·35	...	5·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5·72	...	5·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
21·06	...	18·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40·37	24·78	39·03	...	...	...	119·38	...	109·19	119·38	...	109·19	15
3·38	56·60	7·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4·69	...	4·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21·86	20·45	21·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
8·30	21·27	9·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·69	4·41	26·16	...	...	...	92·81	...	86·72	92·81	...	86·72	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·64	34·16	28·11	...	...	...	111·05	75·93	108·54	111·05	75·93	108·54	18
6·86	...	6·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41·07	36·35	40·52	...	...	...	31·84	...	28·14	31·84	...	28·14	19
0·69	...	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29·03	22·71	28·51	...	...	...	49·74	9·79	46·41	49·74	9·79	[illegible]	
7·79	26·14	8·92	...	...	...	14·84	113·64	20·90	14·84	113·64	20·90	
0·59	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29·38	29·93	29·42	...	...	...	43·86	24·04	42·61	43·86	24·04	42·61	
8·12	21·16	8·94	...	...	...	11·94	88·18	16·78	11·94	88·18	16·78	
0·41	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	121 to 126, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	57	3	...	1	53	33	84·
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	7	1	...	...	6	4	71·
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	11[illegible]	13	4	2	89	79	75·
6	148 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	78	5	...	2	75	54	75·
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	24	3	1	...	14	12	88·
		Total	281	25	5	5	237	182	78·
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	2	...	...	...	2	2	100·
10		Murder „ robbers	20	1	2	4	14	8	86·
11		Murder „ poison	3	...	...	...	2	1	100·
12		Other murders	115	1	1	16	87	68	99·
13	307,	Attempts at murder	21	...	...	1	16	11	105·
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	23	1	...	2	20	15	82·
15	376	Rape	47	3	...	4	30	19	87·
16	377	Unnatural offences	16	1	...	...	10	9	94·
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	30	1	3	...	25	17	97·
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	144	2	3	2	127	100	95·
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	295	12	5	5	236	178	92·
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	11	...	1	...	9	8	100·
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	10	...	...	...	9	5	80·
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	159	12	1	4	126	81	78·
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	22	2	2	2	16	11	75·
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	14	2		...	10	5	50·
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	1	...	...	...	1	...	100·
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	222	32	1	8	168	115	69
29	304 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	14	...	1	...	12	7	160·
		Total	1,169	70	20	48	920	660	86·
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	29	...	...	1	11	9	89·
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	12	1	...	1	7	5	91·
		Robbery with hurt in a dwelling house	12	...	...	...	3	1	100·
33	392, 393	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	22	...	...	2	13	7	100·
		Robbery other robberies	51	1	1	2	29	17	86·
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 432, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	280	50	5	2	96	88	77·
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	105	7	1	...	67	42	86·
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	5,327	1,83[illegible]	149	37	1,4[illegible]2	1,169	64·
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	60	18	3	...	35	25	70·
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·
39	211, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5,899	1,916	159	45	1,654	1,309	66·

Line 1.

for the year 1888.

Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in Cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Persons.									
	Sno mots.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	a Ending in conviction.	b Ending in acquittal or discharge	c Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				a When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	b When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of Columns 19 to 22	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A.		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
62·	48	...	...	30	17	...	62	64·	...	...	...	1		51	7	59	..	1	2·	58
66·	5	...	...	4	1	...	80	80·	...	...	...	..	...	5	2	7	...	.	...	7
89·	90	...	...	68	7	3	75	90	2	...	...	8	2	101	17	123	5	1	1·	115
72·	59	...	...	47	12	1	79·	79·	2	...	...	21	...	527	135	683	1	3	0·57	679
86·	21	1	...	12	2	2	54	86·	...	...	...	...	..	20	—	20	...	1	5	16
77·	223	1	...	161	39	6	72	80·	4	...	...	25	2	704	161	892	6	6	1·	875
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100·	2	..	...	2	...	...	100·	100·	...	..	...	.	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	53
57·	19	...	...	6	3	6	31·	66	...	...	...	13	...	37	2	52	...	12	32	34
50·	3	...	...	1	1	...	33	50·	...	...	...		...	5	...	5	...	1	20	4
78·	156	...	...	68	19	18	59	78	4	...	...	51	..	174	1	226	4	20	11	195
68·	22		...	11	5	4	50·	68	1	...	...	1	.	23	...	24	...	...	...	21
75·	19	...	..	14	4	4	68·	76·	2	...	...	3	..	47	8	58	1	4	8·	53
62·	41	..	...	18	12	...	44·	60·	7	...	1	4	...	35	1	40	...	9	25·	31
90·	15	...	..	9	1	..	60	90	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	4	22·	14
68·	32	...	...	17	8	2	53·	68·	2	...	...	..	1	40	...	41	...	4	10	36
79·	140	...	...	99	25	1	70	80	5	..	...	2	...	134	3	139	2	9	6·	128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75·	275	1	...	171	54	9	62·	76	6	..	1	14	...	407	41	462	...	11	2·	448
89·	12	...	...	8	1	—	66	89	2	..	...	1	...	11	...	12	...	3	27·	9
55·	7	1	...	4	2	...	50·	66·	2	...	...	...	...	22	8	30	...	1	4·	29
64·	275	...	...	67	32	5	53·	67	4	...	...	7	...	164	68	239	1	13	8	225
69·	18	...	...	9	5	...	50·	64·	2	...	...	5	1	25	7	38	1	1	4·	35
50·	6	1	..	2	4	...	28·	33·	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	...	2	22·	12
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
68·	152	3	...	94	38	...	61·	71	16	...	...	11	...	198	70	279	..	9	4·	270
58·	15	..	...	7	5	2	47·	58	1	..	...	..	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	20
72·	1,019	6	...	607	220	51	59·	73	55	...	2	112	2	1,424	214	1,752	9	103	7·	1,619
82·	26	...	...	6	2	1	23·	75·	4	...	...	2	...	79	7	88	10	11	14.	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71·	11	...	...	4	2	...	36·	66·	...	...	..	1	...	14	4	19	...	7	50·	12
83·	12	...	...	1	2	...	8·	33·	3	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	..	3	21·	3
54·	22	...	...	8	6	...	36·	57·	4	...	...	4	...	28	...	32	...	2	7·	30
59·	45	...	...	16	7	1	35·	69·	13	..	...	5	...	35	15	55	2	3	8.	50
80·	219	1	...	30	26	1	14·	54·	10	...	2	2	...	95	18	115	...	2	2·	113
62·	88	3	...	40	21	1	44·	65·	...	...	1	...	...	74	31	105	...	4	5·	100
83·	3,515	2	...	1,156	230	26	33·	83·	45	...	...	62	3	1,952	62	2,079	26	61	3·	1,986
71·	49	1	...	24	9	1	54·	73·	...	...	...	2	...	46	12	60	...	2	4·	58
100·	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
79·	3,982	7	...	1,286	305	31	32·	81·	79	...	3	78	3	2,340	149	2,570	39	95	4·	2,418

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	85	12	1	1	52	27	52·
41	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	32	1	...	...	28	18	84·
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	100·
		Total ...	119	13	1	1	82	46	54·
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*							
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	257	86	1	3	142	117	63·
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle ...	1,103	162	27	19	809	686	90·
		Theft ... ordinary ...	12,000	4,730	171	62	4,357	3,520	58·
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	247	44	6	3	156	102	67·
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	285	18	4	10	248	171	90·
47	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house trespass. ...	724	157	...	2	510	286	35·
48	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle ...	35	32	...	...	2	2	6·
		Total ...	14,631	5,229	209	99	6,224	4,884	60·
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	11	1	...	...	10	7	73·
50	Chapter VIII. (B). C. P. C., and Act IX. of 1874 .	Vagrancy and bad character ...	183	...	3	8	176	138	97·
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	55	1	...	1	51	41	96·
52		Excise Laws ...	644	41	3	7	584	484	89·
53		Opium Act ...	637	10	1	14	601	527	96·
54		Railway Laws ...	52	...	...	...	50	41	77·
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	32	...	...	...	31	30	97·
57	261, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	1,287	4	1	5	1,223	1,074	99·
		Total ...	2,901	57	8	35	2,726	2,342	95·
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Forest Act ...	106	...	2	2	106	82	10·
		Cantonment Act ...	12	...	...	...	12	12	41·
	Detail.	Total ..	118	...	2	2	118	94	18·
		Grand Total ...	25,118	7,310	404	235	11,961	9,517	[illegible]

[illegible]—(Continued.)

for the year 1888—(Continued.)

Percentage of cases ending in convictions to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. See note.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of case in cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in Col. 7. a Ending in conviction.	b Ending in acquittal or discharge.	c Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. a When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	b When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
52	34	2	...	12	10	1	33	54	10	..	2	1	...	42	58	101	5	...	...	96
64	27	...	...	15	9	...	55	62	1	...	...	...	...	28	10	38	...	1	3	37
50	2	...	...	1	1	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
66	63	2	...	28	20	1	43	58	11	...	2	1	...	72	68	142	5	1	1	136
		...	...	110	25	1	67	81	3	...	..	5	...	157	8	170	...	10	6	159
82	164	3	...	705	118	19	66	85	11	...	..	27	9	1,347	12	1,395	67	51	4	1,271
85	1,012	8	...	3,401	746	89	48	82	140	...	5	96	10	5,879	446	6,431	43	217	3	6,147
81	7,036	3	...	87	29	4	51	75	8	..	1	4	...	134	56	194	3	5	3	186
65	168	...	...	168	70	6	69	70	2	...	..	18	1	323	11	358	2	10	3	339
69	242	36	2	148	75	3	56	65	16	..	15	9	...	347	774	1,130	...	4	1	1,125
56	217	...	...	1	...	...	50	100	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2
100	2																			
78	8,841	50	2	4,615	1,063	122	52	81	180	...	21	159	20	8,188	1,808	9,675	115	297	3	9,229
70	8	...	...	7	1	...	87	87	.	...	..	....	...	21	25	46	...	...	...	46
78	173	6	...	137	34	11	75	80	1	...	...	13	...	196	18	222	...	24	12	198
86	53	...	...	43	7	2	81	86	.	...	...	3	...	310	4	317	...	5	1	312
82	574	1	...	453	98	3	79	82	6	...	..	8	...	746	50	804	1	37	5	764
88	611	...	...	515	72	12	84	88	4	1	...	21	...	704	23	748	...	16	2	730
88	40	...	...	31	7	..	77	81	...	...	..	...	...	58	19	77	1	...	...	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	31	...	...	29	1	...	93	96	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	41	...	1	2	40
88	1,272	...	.	1,066	145	14	84	88	...	...	...	7	...	1,380	12	1,399	1	10	1	1,389
86	2,762	9	...	2,231	365	42	82	86	11	1	...	52	...	3,455	147	3,654	3	93	2	3,548
77	15	2	...	10	5	...	59	66	...	...	..	2	...	60	246	308	1	5	8	302
100	5	...	...	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	...	...	...	15
79	20	2	...	15	5	...	68	75	...	...	...	2	...	68	258	328	1	5	7	317
79	16,910	77	2	8,993	2,017	253	53	81	340	1	28	429	27	16,252	2,300	19,008	178	600	369	18,185

PART 1.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct. By Magistrate.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct. By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I—*offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, safety & justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	20	...	38	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	3	...	4	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	20	...	93	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	234	...	425	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	...	15	...
		Total	278	...	575	...
		CLASS II—*Serious offences against the person.*				
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	31	14	..	8
10		Murder „ robbers	12	3	...	12
11		Murder „ poison	2	1	.	1
12		Other murders	17	49	..	100
13	307	Attempts at murder	7	...	6	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	12	4	21	7
15	376	Rape	11	...	18	2
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	...	10	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	13	...	17	3
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	27	...	100	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	..	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	146	2	288	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	8	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	13	1	15	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	105	...	111	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	..	20	5
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	5	...	7	.
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	...	...	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	..	..	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	104	...	166	..
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	7	...	10	...
		Total	528	74	797	145
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	21	1	33	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	..	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	..	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	2	2	6	2
33	392, 398	Robbery in a dwelling house	2	...	1	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	10	1	19	...
		Robbery other robberies	26	...	21	...
34	270, 281, 282 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	61	...	51	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	51	...	49	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	427	3	1,519	10
37	449 to 452	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	22	1	34	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	2	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total	622	8	1,785	15

Police—(Continued.)

for the year 1888.—(Continued.)

Items.								Property.						
				Number pending at end of year.										
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
34	66·	66·	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	
4	80·	80·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
82	85·	84·	...	2	...	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	
364	69·	67·	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	75·	93·	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
499	71·	70·	...	5	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	15·	15·	...	..	..	...	...	2	2	100·	6,336	144	2·	
10	27·	31·	...	6	...	1	6	11	5	45·	452	107	24·	
1	20·	25·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	
99	58·	51·	1	7	...	16	12	5	4	80·	489	160	33·	
11	48·	52·	.	3	.	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	
21	45·	46·	...	...	..	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	54·	63·	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	61·	78·	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	50·	55·	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
99	75·	79.	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
278	68·	68·	...	..	3	11	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	
8	73·	89·	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	85	...	...	
14	63·	66·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
83	51·	53·	...	...	...	9	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	
21	87·	75·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	
3	33·	43·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
129	65·	64·	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	
10	50·	50·	...	...	...	3	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	
845	60·	60·	2	17	4	53	20	19	11	58	7,362	411	6·	
31	45·	59·	1	8	...	3	...	21	12	57·	15,596	1,158	7·	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	..	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	
4	28·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	11		27·	1,319	167	12·	
1	7·	33·	...	8	...	...	...	11	3	27·	675	240	35·	
19	68·	63·	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	42·	2,026	159	8·	
20	60·	57·	...	...	...	3	...	30	15	50·	956	295	31·	
4	50·	50·	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
44	50·	64·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
1,494	77·	77·	1	4	2	26	...	3,543	1,615	45·	2,94,724	70,473	24·	
32	69·	69·	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	100·	1	1	100	
2	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
1,695	74·	75·	2	21	2	34	...	3,636	1,657	45·	3,15,297	72,498	23·	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct. By Magistrate	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct. By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	55	...	37	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	13	...	24	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	2	...	1	...
		Total ...	70	...	62	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	85	.	124	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	228	.	1,024	2
		Theft ... ordinary ...	1,350	1	4,682	9
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	72	...	110	...
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	114	...	216	1
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	620	...	500	...
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	2	...
		Total ...	2,414	1	6,658	12
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	26	5	15	...
50	Chapter VIII, (B.,) . C P. C., and Act IX. of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	50	...	136	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	68	...	228	...
52		Excise Laws ...	144	...	618	...
53		Opium Act ...	114	...	605	...
54		Railway Laws ...	15	...	61	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	..	...
56		Arms Act ...	5	...	35	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	166	...	1,190	...
		Total ...	588	5	2,888	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	Forest Act ...	86	...	216	...
		Cantonment Act ...	...	...	15	...
		Total ..	86	...	231	...
	Detail ...	Grand Total ...	4,586	88	12,946	12

lic—(Continued.)

for the year 1888—(Concluded.)

Number of persons shown in columns 20 and 21 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g. died, transferred, admitted, as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Property. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
20	54·	53·	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	53·	65·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	33·	33·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	53·	53·	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	74·	77·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,022	80·	81·	4	6	...	18	...	938	967	103·	26,311	28,306	107·	
4,454	76·	78·	3	24	...	102	...	10,217	5,151	50	1,66,500	92,129	55·	
90	69·	69·	...	...	...	4	...	158	99	63·	13,484	3,182	26·	
20	65·	63·	...	2	...	8	...	2	18	900·	96	1,520	1,583·	
194	56·	55·	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	100·	100·	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,086	75·	77·	7	24	...	137	...	11,315	6,235	55·	2,06,391	1,25,637	61·	
16	71·	71·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
136	69·	73·	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
225	72·	73·	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
581	78	81·	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
528	83·	83·	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	77·	77·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	85·	87·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,162	86·	86·	3	6	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,305	81·	82·	4	8	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	47·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
86	53·	56·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12,092	74·	76·	18	35	10	311	20	14,970	7,003	53·	5,29,050	1,93,541	37·	

D.—Police 1.—(Continued.)

Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1888.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.									Persons.					Remarks.
												Acquitted.		Convicted.			
			Average institutions of five preceding years	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115 ... Abetment of offence not committed ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117 ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit offence ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201, to 204, 213, to 215, 227, 228 ..	Offences against public justice ..	130·29	181	19	200	17	221	321	319	11	91	2	207	2	6	
5	161 to 169, 217, to 223	Offences by public servants ...	18·27	48	1	49	11	49	65	53	7	19	...	27	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and dispossession of property. ...	41·36	66	4	70	11	67	84	85	12	26	...	45	...	2	
7	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	4·46	10	1	11	9	11	16	16	...	1	...	14	1	...	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	30·93	32	9	41	18	41	44	44	2	6	...	36	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	0·2	4	...	4	..	8	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	23·87	27	1	28	7	22	95	108	2	22	...	84	...	...	
		Total ..	254·66	368	35	403	66	414	627	627	34	165	2	415	3	8	
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ...	3	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ..	3	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	34·31	43	3	46	7	34	56	54	10	14	...	25	...	5	
		Total ...	34·31	43	3	46	7	34	56	54	10	14	...	25	...	5	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	2,263·34	4,093	249	4,342	29	3,742	6,783	6,577	508	3,549	1	2,899	...	115	1 Died.
16	[illegible] ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	7·75	10	...	10	1	9	11	11	...	2	...	10	...	...	
17	[illegible] ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	965·25	1,518	25	1,543	68	1,423	2,613	2,537	424	1,001	...	1,065	1	46	
		Total ...	3,232·76	5,621	274	5,895	98	5,174	9,407	9,12[illegible]	932	4,552	1	3,474	1	161	1 Died.

		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
18	417 to 420	... Cheating	...	76·62	112	2	114	7	97	190	123	28	42	...	45	1		3
19	405, 406	... Criminal misappropriation of property	...	71·10	71	1	72	21	62	76	84	8	16	...	65	2		3
20	408	... Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	...	36·48	21	...	21	10	21	25	25	6	3	..	16	...	...	
21	426, 427, 443	... Mischief (simple)	...	73·11	142	20	162	1	134	303	302	6	197	...	98	...		1
		Total	...	235·80	346	23	369	39	314	534	536	48	263	...	214	3		3
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	... Offences against religion	...	1·4	6	1	7	...	6	6	6	2	...	...	4	...		...
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service	...	20·77	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...		...
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage	..	172·19	298	3	301	2	268	318	294	59	157	...	70	2		6
25	500 to 502	... Defamation	.	150·26	264	2	266	...	196	322	288	74	157	...	57	...		...
26	504 505 to 510	... Intimidation and insult	...	178 73	321	6	327	2	287	393	376	68	182	...	123	...		8
27	271 to 276, 278, 281 287, 288, 290	... Public local nuisances	..	30 39	83	...	83	3	31	54	54	5	6	...	43	...		...
28	291 A.	... Keeping a lottery office	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	7	7	...	5	...	2	...		...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII. A., C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	15·81	17	3	20	3	20	47	47	7	15	...	23	2		...
30	Offences under Chapter X., C. P. C.	... Public nuisances	...	7·8	2	...	2	...	1	9	9	...	9	...	...	...		...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	...	0 8	72	...	72	...	4	72	72	21	...	...	51	...		...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI. C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	79·23	97	...	94	...	94	93	78	39	1	...	38	...		...
		Total	...	655·14	1,114	15	1,129	10	911	1,322	1,232	275	533	...	411	4		9
		Special Law.—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
		(Detail).																
		Municipal Act XI. of 1873	...	480·43	1,580	60	1,610	21	1,390	1,715	1,752	8	265	...	1,473	...		6
		Stamp Act I of 1879	...	16·4	62	...	62	...	58	98	98	1	23	...	74	...		...
		Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871	...	95·12	165	4	169	3	165	384	334	27	201	...	153	...		3
		Police Act V. of 1861	...	5 7	5	1	6	2	6	8	8	...	...	...	8	...		...
		Prisons Act XXVI. of 1870	...	13·	16	...	16	...	16	17	17	..	1	...	16	...		...
		Railway Act IV. of 1879	...	3·2	13	.	13	...	13	19	19	...	...	...	18	...		...
		Forest Act VII. of 1878	...	104·6	188	.	188	116	188	342	335	23	88	...	224	...		...
		Arms Act XI. of 1878	...	0 25	5		5	2	7	10	10	2	4	...	4	...		...
		Ferry Act XVII. of 1878	...	...	3	..	3	...	3	4	4	...	...	...	4	...		...
		Gambling Act III. of 1867	...	...	.	1	1	1	1	11	11	...	...	..	11	...		...
		Tele raph Act No. I. of 1876	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	..	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Civil Procedure Code Act XIV. of 1882 Section 651	...	.	.	.	...	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...		...
		Excise Act XXII, of 1881	...	...	3	2	5	...	3	4	4	...	...	...	4	...		...
		Opium Act I of 1878	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...		...
		Cantonment Act III of 1880	...	16·	57	5	62	4	33	59	59	...	1	...	58	...		...
		Post Office Act XIV of 1866	...	0 25	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...		...
		Registration Act III of 1877	...	·1	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	2	...	1	...		...
		Total	...	915·64	2,101	72	2,174	149	1,887	2,677	2,707	61	587	...	2,049	...		9
		Grand Total	...	5262·58	9,595	423	10,018	371	8,736	14,625	14,280	1,361	6,115	3	6,588	11	200	1 Died. 1 Absconded.

1 Absconded.

Thuggee and Dacoity administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II and III brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II and III in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee ... By strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	13	7	4	16	100	17	15	7	8	...	22
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—											
(a) with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder	...	3	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other professional crimes—											
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cattle theft	10	4	4	10	19	10	10	8	2	...	

Ice 2.

Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes for the year 1888.

Comparative Return.															
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
13	6	11	13	6	9	4	2	8	1,448	7,010	6,517	591	27	384	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	583	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
110	7	10	110	7	10	110	7	8	1,298	157	322	1,373	167	322	

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and

PART

Additional Police collected for the protection of

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.		Total cost under columns IX & X	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sauger ...	Garakhota ...	45 days.	45,000	3	14	3	22	...	...	...	...
	Rangir ...	2 "	1,00,000	3	8	3	8	...	...	...	...
	Ramjhirria ...	1 "	3,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Gurpaira ..	4 "	8,000	3	22	3	22	...	...	...	...
	Phullair ...	1 "	50,000	5	18	5	18	...	...	...	...
Damoh ..	Bandakpur Basant ...	4 days.	28,000	2	25	4	19	...	...	...	...
	Bandakpur Shivratri —	3 "	10,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Pandwa ...	16 "	2,000	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Gaisabad ...	12 "	5,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Chopra ...	6 "	2,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Bheoraghat ...	7 "	70,361	...	...	6	50	...	...	...	...
	Tilwara Ghat ...	3 "	98,830	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	Jirdeangar ...	25 "	10,000	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...
	Purwa ...	15 "	6,772	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
	Mudhpuri ...	21 "	8,949	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	Chappara ...	1 month.	4,000	2	16	1	7	...	...	...	...
	Mundara ...	20 days. 1 week.	16,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Nimar ...	Tulja Bhowani ...	1 month.	4,000	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Bangarh ...	2 days.	500	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Sunderdeo ...	5 "	8,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Mandhata ...	13 "	12,000	1	5	3	20	...	...	...	...
	Ichhapur ...	2 "	20 000	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
	Sukta Khurd ...	15 "	400	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Bageari ...	2 "	500	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	Burman ...	31 days.	28,420	4	22	2	8	...	...	...	...
	Burehta ...	7 "	12,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Sankul ...	10 "	10,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	Bandrabhan ...	1 week.	15,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
	Hardha ...	1 month.	2,200	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Betul —	Malajpur ...	1½ month	42,000	...	...	3	29	...	—	...	...
	Multai ...	20 days.	8,000	2	16	1	6	—	...	...	...
	Salbardi ...	10 "	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	Jamunia ...	8 "	5,600	...	..	1	6	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	Ramtek ...	15 "	3,04,372	6	28	2	25	...	...	...	...
Wardha ...	Kapsie ...	16 days.	5,000	—	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Poti ...	22 "	6,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	Chanda Mankali ...	1 month	2,25,607	...	3	3	30	...	...	...	...
	Markanda ...	& 8 days									
	Warha ...	1 month	38,645	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Chimur ...	& 4 days.									
	Vithal Rukmai ...	15 days.	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
		20 days.	16,318	3	17	2	9	...	...	...	...
		15 "	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	Gaimukh ...	8 days.	16,000	...	—	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Rampaili ..	1 month	6,000	1	7	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Sukri ...	15 days.	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh ...	6 "	5,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Bondgaon ...	5 "	2,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Adar ...	12 "	50,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	Rajim ...	1 month	75,000	4	13	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Bangoli ...	15 days.	10,000	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Mahadeo Ghat ...	1 "	20,000	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...
	Khalari ...	1 "	8,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Turturia ...	1 "	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Bhandar ...	1 "	2,000	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

property, or quartered as a punitive measure for the year 1888.

I persons and property.				PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional Police.					
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or places in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
11	6	132 10 0	90 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	10 2 6	5 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	346 8 0	346 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	374 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	6	594	1 year.	...	These men are posted in the villages of Pokher and Tembhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	3	132 0 0	132 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	4	672 0 0	466 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	0 6 8	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	213 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	7	253 0 0	89 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	267		One aggravated murder by chamars.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.								Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.	
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenue.								
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Detectives.	Total.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Saugor	...	3	1	88	13	572	...	677	5	35
Damoh	...	1	2	52	7	317	...	380	...	..
Jubbulpore	...	4	2	110	15	593	...	724	...	..
Mandla	...	1	2	51	6	249	...	309	...	..
Seoni	...	1	2	44	7	259	...	313	...	.
Nimar	...	2	3	68	9	340	6	428	...	...
Narsinghpur	...	1	2	54	8	294	...	354	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	2	3	90	11	496	...	602	...	.
Betul	...	1	2	53	5	281	...	342	...	...
Chhindwara	...	1	2	48	5	307	...	363	...	...
Nagpur	...	2	3	120	40	683	...	848	16	87
Wardha	...	1	2	68	12	356	...	439	...	...
Chanda	...	2	2	86	14	510	...	614	...	...
Bhandara	...	1	2	61	7	362	...	433	...	...
Balaghat	...	1	2	37	5	187	...	232	...	..
Raipur	...	2	1	76	13	429	...	531	...	...
Bilaspur	...	1	2	46	7	262	...	318	...	...
Sambalpur	...	1	2	56	10	310	...	379	...	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers and Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of arms and accoutrements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	1	29	37	1,218	191	6,817	6	8,299	21	122
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	2	15	...	142	...	160	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police	...	...	1	6	...	44	...	51	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	12	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	17	...	...
Grand Total ..	1	29	41	1,245	191	7,027	6	8,540	21	122

of Police of the Central Provinces for the year 1888.—Continued.

Cost of Police.												
Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling officers (col. II) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column III) (2).	Other expenses of column III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns IV and V, (5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII and VIII).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns XII, XIV and XV).	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns XII to XVIII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
44,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,682	47,974	47,974	...
...	18,000	1,500	1,620	19,779	45,315	3,984			11,816	1,02,014	98,246	3,768
...	3,600	900	1,440	15,153	23,766	2,472			5,910	53,241	53,241	...
...	18,000	1,500	1,476	25,581	44,202	4,584			11,938	1,07,284	1,07,284	...
...	6,000	900	1,260	11,145	18,705	2,016			5,230	45,256	45,256	...
...	6,000	900	1,260	13,881	19,512	2,280			6,521	50,354	50,354	...
...	13,800	1,600	1,440	18,174	26,922	3,168			9,524	74,628	74,628	...
...	9,600	1,000	1,440	12,825	21,825	2,040			6,910	55,640	55,640	...
...	9,000	1,600	1,488	21,711	27,110	3,888			10,454	85,251	85,251	...
...	7,200	1,200	1,260	13,767	20,928	1,914			6,820	52,619	52,619	...
...	14,400	900	1,248	11,646	22,806	2,136	21 12 0	6 1 0	6,130	59,272	59,272	...
...	11,400	1,200	1,500	31,041	59,907	9,120			15,094	1,29,262	1,17,766	11,496
...	7,200	900	1,344	15,459	26,991	3,408			8,109	63,411	63,411	...
...	15,000	1,100	1,512	19,017	38,694	4,224			9,223	88,770	88,770	...
...	7,200	900	1,464	15,624	27,075	2,376			8,596	63,235	63,235	...
...	6,000	900	1,260	11,121	14,115	1,752			5,953	41,101	41,101	...
...	10,200	1,200	1,500	17,520	33,219	3,588			9,246	76,773	76,773	...
...	6,000	900	1,284	11,958	19,731	2,472			5,681	48,026	48,026	...
...	7,200	900	1,440	13,029	23,607	2,880			6,676	55,732	55,732	...
			25,286	2,98,434	5,24,430				1,53,019			
...	...	...	800	6,800	6,800	...	...	...	...	14,400	14,400	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000	9,000	...
44,292	1,75,800	20,000	26,036	3,05,234	5,31,230	58,632	21 12 0	6 1 0	1,62,019	13,23,343	13,07,979	15,264
...	3,600	...	...	10,446	13,20	...	...	7 12 0	5,984	33,236	9,971	23,265
...	...	...	...	7,676	4,09	...	...	7 12 0	1,314	8,082	2,425	5,657
...	—	..	...	998	930	...	...	7 12 0	72	1,998	1,998	...
...	...	...	...	996	1,302	...	...	7 12 0	556	2,854	2,854	...
44,292	1,79,400	20,000	26,036	3,20,348	5,50,760	58,632	...	...	1,59,945	13,69,413	13,25,227	44,186

Districts.	Distribution of force.									
	In District.								On town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.
	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor ...	1	8	78	362	8	86	87	456	107	41
Damoh ...	...	...	51	231	12	69	63	300	16	...
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	64	278	36	228	100	506	118	30
Mandla ...	1	6	42	172	10	69	53	247	7	...
Seoni ...	1	6	35	173	10	78	46	257	...	...
Nimar ...	1	6	55	235	17	108	73	349	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	40	163	14	105	54	268	32	...
Hoshangabad ...	1	8	78	389	10	81	89	478	...	...
Betul ...	1	6	45	197	9	91	55	291	3	...
Chhindwara ...	1	6	36	182	13	113	50	301	...	...
Nagpur ...	...	...	72	343	13	215	85	558	247	99
Wardha ...	1	6	51	255	15	97	67	358	...	...
Chanda ...	2	10	75	422	12	69	89	501	27	...
Bhandara ...	1	6	46	246	14	119	61	371	...	...
Balaghat ...	1	6	33	133	5	47	39	186	...	...
Raipur ...	...	...	59	336	13	69	72	405	44	...
Bilaspur ...	1	6	41	181	6	79	48	266	...	...
Sambalpur ...	1	6	36	191	9	89	46	286	...	...
Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police Officers and Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of arms and accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	86	937	4,489	226	1,812	1,177	6,387	601	170
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	14	86	937	4,489	226	1,812	1,177	6,387	601	170

ide 4.—(Contd.)

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men.) To area (6). Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Tow (5).	Of Towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Proportion of the Police on station duties, (officers and men). To area. Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	To population. Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I.)	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28.)
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,005	5,64,950	5·58	...	...	788	673	111	9·10	...	...	1,284	1,116	167	2,006	4·56
2,799	3,12,957	7·19	7·49	1·60	804	800	936	9·92	9·89	1·60	1,109	1,056	936	701	2·48
3,918	6,07,233	5·41	6·08	0·19	949	818	125	11·45	...	...	2,009	1,110	169	2,638	7·71
4,719	3,01,760	15·27	...	...	976	966	16	22·05	...	...	1,410	1,386	23	562	2·62
3,247	3,34,783	10·37	10·34	...	1,069	1,066	...	15·61	15·61	...	1,609	1,609	...	625	3·00
3,340	2,31,341	7·80	...	...	540	...	...	11·52	...	...	797	...	...	898	3·06
1,916	3,65,173	5·38	5·25	4·00	1,025	955	572	9·43	9·39	0·25	1,799	1,709	572	1,955	9·63
4,437	4,88,787	7·37	...	...	812	...	...	9·50	...	...	1,046	...	...	1,607	3·44
3,905	3,04,905	11·41	10·8	...	891	849	...	16·13	16·1	...	1,259	1,259	...	912	3·77
3,915	3,72,899	10·78	..	...	1,027	819	736	17·96	...	...	1,710	1,297	116	711	3·26
3,786	6,97,356	3·98	5·10	10 00	733	699	512	9·12	...	...	1,680	...	...	1,922	4·63
2,401	3,87,221	5·47	...	...	882	805	105	7·84	...	...	1,265	1,119	146	945	3·09
10,785	6,49,146	17·56	18·38	2·25	1,057	1,066	894	21·70	20·91	2·25	1,306	1,213	894	814	1·63
3,922	6,88,779	9 06	9·10	3·00	1,579	1,564	560	13·43	...	...	2,341	2,032	560	822	2·81
3,146	3,40,554	13·56	...	...	1,468	...	...	18·95	...	...	2,051	...	...	581	3·50
11,885	14,05,171	22·38	21·05	25·00	2,646	2,419	81	30·09	28·84	19 00	3,557	3,313	983	2,302	5·82
7,798	10,17,327	24·52	11·00	16·00	3,199	2,356	44	35 12	16 00	10·00	4,582	3,424	62	1,920	8·64
4,521	6,93,499	11·93	12·00	...	1,830	1,798	37	19·91	18 00	...	3,055	2,624	54	3,594	15·83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	98,38,791	10·00	...	...	1,165	...	...	15·56	...	...	1,818	...	...	25,505	4·70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,445	98,38,791	10·00	...	...	1,165	...	...	15·56	...	...	1,818	...	...	25,505	4·70

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1888—Continued.

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Forces.			Punishments.										
						Punishment by their own Departmental Officers.										
						Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.		Suspended.		Total.		
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Amount of Fines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs. a. p.
Saugor	97	629	323	35	338	...	1	8	...	3	1	...	8	11	10	86 0 0
Damoh	64	322	162	32	191	...	1	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	28 0 0
Jubbulpore	118	629	142	41	564	...	3	3	...	4	1	...	7	7	11	13 0 0
Mandla	53	253	134	14	158	...	5	7	...	4	2	...	4	11	11	19 0 0
Seoni	46	261	98	16	195	...	1	...	1	7	2	...	14	7	18	0 7 4
Nimar	79	398	137	32	292	1	5	9	2	4	3	...	4	14	14	41 8 0
Narsinghpur	57	314	157	16	198	...	...	9	...	5	2	...	8	14	5	13 0 0
Hoshangabad	103	572	487	34	140	...	2	7	17	4	6	...	24	11	49	47 1 0
Betul	57	299	278	16	62	...	2	2	...	5	1	...	3	7	8	7 0 0
Chhindwara	50	310	132	17	193	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	4	3	7	5 0 0
Nagpur	151	869	316	70	633	1	6	17	...	9	5	...	...	27	11	27 8 0
Wardha	74	380	149	25	279	...	4	4	1	4	4	...	2	8	11	24 11 9
Chanda	91	52[illegible]	320	34	262	...	2	8	...	7	...	...	13	15	15	26 8 0
Bhandara	68	401	184	20	265	...	4	4	...	2	1	...	12	6	17	7 0 0
Balaghat	39	191	97	5	128	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	5 0 0
Raipur	84	472	204	29	292	...	6	1	...	6	2	...	...	7	8	2 0 0
Bilaspur	70	348	167	19	225	...	3	14	...	4	2	...	12	18	17	28 0 0
Sambalpur	68	354	235	22	165	...	7	9	1	4	4	...	5	13	17	33 12 9
Total ...	1,369	7,517	3,722	477	4,580	2	55	113	23	76	37	...	116	191	231	364 8 10

D.—Police 5.—(Continued.)

District.	Punishments—Contd. Punished judicially by a Magistrate. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under Sections 330, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Under Sections 330, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX., Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX., Penal Code. Men.	Other Offence. Officers.	Other Offence. Men.	Rewards. Number of Police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By money reward.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Number of Police under instruction during the year. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (Column 7 and 8.)	By dismissals otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each district.	Remarks.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Saugor	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	52	93	93	885	...	12	89	321	337	17	...	7	1	4	1	13	41·26	1·79	2·89	
Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	39	60	67	...	9	26	193	149	17	...	4	1	1	1	6	79·7	1·55	2·85	
Jubbulpore	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	93	20	119	306	...	60	72	389	275	15	...	16	3	5	...	5	32·75	0·66	2·41	
Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	21	51	86	2	160	46	170	77	4	...	16	5	25	2	11	68·	3·59	7·18	
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	16	41	135	...	28	43	153	114	2	...	18	1	7	5	3	57·	0.97	8·06	
Nimar	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	73	50	7:	145	16	194	114	145	140	7	...	77	6	...	6	11	66·7	2·35	6·00	
Narsinghpur	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	27	60	56	173	1	59	29	154	179	4	...	4	...	5	5	3	68·	0·81	5·12	
Hoshangabad	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	8	96	117	...	192	72	275	230	7	...	12	2	15	13	10	85·6	1·48	6·69	
Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	58	54	68	2	82	56	177	119	9	...	5	2	16	3	8	43·4	2·24	3·65	
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	8	48	38	2	85	17	132	198	3	...	4	2	...	..	8	36·6	2·22	2·77	
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	6	34	22	151	498	...	160	112	534	373	15	1	66	7	6	9	8	47·	0·78	3·72	
Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	53	21	57	89	2	21	41	207	185	7	...	7	4	6	...	3	42·	0·66	4·18	
Chanda	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	44	40	91	68	...	115	95	395	128	8	1	12	2	...	4	8	59·6	1·20	4·87	
Bhandara	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	7	23	1	67	135	4	46	41	245	183	7	...	24	4	12	...	4	30·	0·85	4·90	
Balaghat	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	16	85	91	...	...	13	157	54	2	1	7	1	1	...	3	33 77	1·30	2·17	
Raipur	..	...	..	1	...	...	1	3	94	26	81	273	2	187	64	267	212	11	2	10	6	1	10	7	20·18	1·26	2·70	
Bilaspur	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	58	10	59	108	10	237	114	167	133	12	...	12	3	...	6	3	100·	0·72	8·43	
Sambalpur	...	1	..	...	...	...	2	7	37	67	63	179	8	58	44	257	120	4	..	4	7	...	2	...	33·25	...	7·11	
Total ...	1	8	1	5	...	2	10	57	772	576	1,299	2,946	49	1,705	1,038	4,326	3,306	151	6	300	57	104	67	114	52·31	1·28	4·75	

	Officers.	Men.
District Executive Foot Police ...	1,351	6,671
Do. Mounted Police ..	11	180
Excise Police ...	1	93
Railway Police ...	31	210
Cantonment Police ...	19	120
Ferry Police ...	2	2
Special Police for prevention of opium Smuggling ...	3	16
Extra Police ...	51	225
	1,369	7,517

D.—Police 6.

Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1888.

District.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.									
											OFFICERS.									
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.					Hindus.							
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.																			
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Kaiths.	Mohrattas.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saugor	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	91	597	4	32	27	9	...	1	12	1	1	9
Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	62	306	1	23	19	6	...	...	9	...	1	4
Jubbulpore	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	116	614	6	48	34	9	...	...	13	...	5	7
Mandla	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	240	2	23	8	7	...	...	5	...	3	6
Seoni	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	43	254	2	12	11	7	...	4	2	...	2	5
Nimar	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	78	441	6	19	28	12	...	...	2	...	1	16
Narsinghpur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	58	305	2	25	12	9	...	...	5	...	1	4
Hoshangabad	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	97	611	7	43	19	16	...	...	6	1	6	6
Betul	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	53	297	2	19	14	9	...	...	4	1	...	6
Chhindwara	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	49	292	2	20	19	...	...	...	3	3	...	4
Nagpur	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	144	856	8	61	42	12	...	...	...	7	3	15
Wardha	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	68	363	3	21	27	5	...	1	...	7	...	7
Chanda	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	88	525	5	32	19	10	...	1	2	6	1	15
Bhandara	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	65	373	3	34	12	11	...	2	1	1	...	4
Balaghat	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	186	2	11	12	8	1	1	1	2	1	1
Raipur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	83	46[illegible]	1	37	14	11	...	2	2	11	1	6
Bilaspur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	68	333	2	15	26	8	...	...	11	3	...	3
Sambalpur	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	67	342	2	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	50
Total ...	2	17	10	6	4	17	3	3	1,318	7,401	60	481	350	155	1	14	78	49	27	188

II. D.—Police 6.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.														
	Other Religions.		MEN.												
					Hindus.								Other Religions.		
	Parsee.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all others castes.			Grand Total of officers and men.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Saugor	...	...	...	212	178	64	...	4	19	...	7	118	...	...	606
Damoh	...	...	...	120	85	23	...	...	21	4	5	48	...	...	369
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	255	170	55	...	...	25	1	6	102	...	...	736
Mandla	...	...	...	67	54	31	...	...	5	25	...	58	...	...	294
Seoni	...	...	...	70	79	21	...	2	15	7	6	54	...	...	299
Nimar	...	...	...	116	169	103	...	1	25	...	5	22	...	...	525
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	76	89	32	...	...	18	4	4	82	...	...	363
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	227	163	76	...	...	18	9	1	117	...	...	715
Betul	...	...	...	80	71	29	...	...	6	39	15	57	...	...	352
Chhindwara	...	...	...	99	90	29	...	...	6	13	20	35	...	...	343
Nagpur	2	...	1	218	282	103	...	...	50	9	73	120	...	...	1,009
Wardha	...	...	...	106	95	40	...	...	23	2	30	67	...	...	434
Chanda	1	...	2	213	48	34	...	2	12	25	29	160	...	...	617
Bhandara	...	...	...	145	78	43	...	...	8	4	18	77	...	...	441
Balaghat	...	...	1	37	83	35	1	3	11	4	4	57	...	...	226
Raipur	...	...	...	161	81	58	...	7	36	10	53	60	...	...	551
Bilaspur	...	...	2	74	128	30	...	...	11	1	1	78	...	...	403
Sambalpur	...	...	...	20	17	19	...	...	15	30	1	240	...	...	411
Total ...	3	...	6	2,296	1,900	825	1	19	324	137	291	1,552	...	...	8,781

II. E.—Registration.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

District.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book No. I.																		
	Compulsory.									Optional.									
	Number of Registration offices.	Instruments of gifts, Section 17, clause a.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act.)	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses b and c.	Instruments of perpetual lease, Section 17, clause d.	All instruments of lease (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause d.	Total compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of mortgage of value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 13, clauses a and b.	Instruments of leases for one year or less (Section 13, clause c) and instruments of lease exempted under the provisions in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, clause e).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Inspector General's office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	7	120	955	874	1,775	56	39	319	4,138	7,989 7 0	824	19	32	...	4	6	885	768 9 0	13,20,487 5 8
Bhandara ...	5	14	136	68	524	9	9	46	806	1,727 0 0	170	3	4	...	...	3	180	156 4 0	2,95,383 15 1
Wardha ...	5	44	434	185	979	61	51	499	2,253	4,654 10 0	177	26	41	1	2	12	360	316 8 0	9,32,417 5 3
Chanda ...	7	30	82	52	310	4	5	87	571	1,057 12 0	124	2	1	...	...	...	127	124 12 0	1,36,411 0 0
Balaghat ...	3	6	50	19	77	6	...	35	194	471 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	9 0 0	79,565 5 4
Jubbulpore ...	4	62	343	185	671	158	27	269	1,715	4,874 12 0	94	32	4	4	17	1	152	197 6 0	10,13,904 9 10
Saugor ...	7	40	169	73	324	24	3	115	741	2,008 8 0	52	5	17	...	3	...	77	65 0 0	3,93,043 3 8
Narsinghpur ...	4	51	187	133	820	132	4	419	1,746	4,567 8 0	143	16	29	1	...	11	202	183 0 0	8,89,412 14 8
Hoshangabad ...	5	42	307	108	912	114	89	357	1,921	6,453 0 0	69	16	33	2	42	11	180	217 4 0	16,69,404 11 7
Seoni ...	3	13	67	11	212	44	...	104	451	1,515 14 0	14	11	14	...	...	...	39	25 8 0	3,15,936 2 11
Betul ...	4	26	122	35	297	3	7	16	506	1,260 12 0	37	2	...	...	...	...	39	26 12 0	2,23,734 13 10
Damoh ...	3	23	84	36	160	12	18	51	379	955 10 0	22	8	7	...	...	...	37	30 8 0	1,61,003 13 9
Mandla ...	3	3	22	8	90	5	...	3	131	334 0 0	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	4 0 0	52,743 0 0
Chhindwara ...	3	31	266	117	411	23	96	236	1,180	2,139 4 0	119	22	125	...	...	...	266	138 8 0	3,61,053 8 7
Nimar ...	4	29	497	152	789	22	2	369	1,860	3,254 0 0	112	6	48	1	9	...	176	161 12 0	5,58,044 3 3
Raipur ...	5	17	189	76	340	26	2	27	677	2,859 12 0	79	3	54	...	...	...	116	85 4 0	6,33,729 0 0
Bilaspur ...	4	14	86	56	100	18	3	141	418	995 8 0	21	1	...	...	...	...	23	16 12 0	2,40,736 1 2
Sambalpur ...	5	12	44	40	77	8	...	70	251	452 12 0	34	3	...	...	...	...	37	23 0 0	74,316 10 5
Total ...	81	577	4,033	2,224	9,833	725	350	3,164	19,941	47,571 4 0	2,203	178	389	9	84	45	2,908	2,569 13 0	93,85,320 11 5

II. E.—Registration.—(Concluded.)

District.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III, Section 18, clause e.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney.	Number of searches and applications for copies.	The ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 11, 19 and 26 and the total fees paid for registration under Columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Compulsory.	Optional.															
	Instruments of gifts of moveable property (Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act.)	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property. (Section 18, clause d.)	Obligation for the payment of money (Section 18, clause f.)	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
						Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,766 6 2
Nagpur	6	235	14	499	754	1,133 8 0	1	32	1	13	14	41	277	317	9,957 11 0	7,704 2 4	5,656 6 8
Bhandara	...	32	26	128	186	312 12 0	...	9	1	1	2	2	141	126	2,216 0 0	1,842 3 6	1,285 0 0
Wardha	3	124	1	223	351	505 4 0	...	22	2	2	16	16	100	290	5,522 6 0	3,766 6 6	2,649 10 2
Chanda	3	50	48	97	198	296 0 0	...	2	1	3	9	10	74	95	1,384 8 0	1,513 13 6	1,648 10 6
Balaghat	...	1	14	69	84	164 8 0		1	...	1	...	5	143	32	662 8 0	6-4 10 6	527 3 10
Jubbulpore	1	18	26	259	304	573 0 0	1	16	...	...	2	14	147	196	5,677 4 0	2,901 13 0	2,006 15 3
Saugor	1	16	14	145	176	328 12 0	1	30	...	2	10	13	73	68	2,462 4 0	1,498 10 3	1,280 13 8
Narsinghpur	1	34	22	220	277	515 0 0	...	12	...	4	6	35	103	224	5,289 3 0	2,441 1 0	2,106 4 1
Hoshangabad	3	109	16	473	601	1,023 12 0	...	10	...	11	2	16	120	434	7,714 0 0	3,758 5 0	2,272 6 10
Seoni	5	4	33	133	173	306 0 0	1	8	...	1	...	7	78	60	1,863 6 0	1,092 6 0	731 8 0
Betul	1	31	...	101	123	220 8 0	...	5	1	...	...	3	79	114	1,530 0 0	1,066 1 0	1,165 7 2
Damoh	...	2	6	60	68	143 0 0	...	...	1	5	6	15	50	57	1,131 2 0	759 2 6	642 2 0
Mandla	...	4	...	44	48	90 8 0	1	1	...	...	...	...	63	31	430 8 0	390 3 0	347 3 11
Chhindwara	1	34	10	160	205	321 0 0	...	12	...	3	9	12	75	183	2,622 12 0	1,676 4 6	1,563 3 3
Nimar	2	59	4	140	205	353 4 0	...	20	1	2	11	17	69	142	3,811 0 0	2,219 10 6	1,842 12 9
Raipur	2	8	12	299	321	622 4 0	...	15	2	1	...	10	192	103	3,601 4 0	2,215 10 6	1,743 12 6
Bilaspur	1	3	11	211	226	447 8 0	...	...	...	2	...	5	117	107	1,459 12 0	1,370 6 6	945 0 3
Sambalpur	...	...	3	26	29	69 8 0	1	..	...	10	4	3	28	48	555 4 0	698 11 0	628 0 0
Total ...	28	754	260	3,287	4,329	7,426 0 0	6	195	10	61	91	234	1,929	2,621	57,993 1 0	37,552 9 1	48,208 15 6

F. Military 1.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.	Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
European.																					
Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ..	448	65	...	2	2	5	77	429	3 Batteries ...	18	15	...	77	337	510	8,472	...	1,133	639	123	1,20,261
Infantry ...	2,099	349	...	14	14	23	186	2,225	2 Battalions and 1 Company	...	54	...	162	2,009	92	5,367	...	596	258	95	4,65,121
Total ...	2,547	414	...	16	16	28	263	2,654	3 Batteries, 2 Battalions and one Company.	18	69	...	239	2,346	602	6,042	...	769	313	119	5,85,382
Native.																					
Cavalry ...	1,074	79	...	7	7	20	625	492	1 Regiment and 1 Detachment.	...	7	10	78	397	538	8,640	1,836	233	181	59	2,07,832
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry ...	4,362	511	...	21	21	164	221	4,467	5 Regiments, 1 Company, 1 Depot.	...	46	80	414	3,927	310	10,129	1,183	247	158	121	7,41,096
Total ...	5,436	581	...	28	28	184	846	4,959	6 Regiments, 1 Company, 1 Detachment, and 1 Depot.	...	53	90	492	4,324	848	9,932	1,255	245	114	82	9,48,928
Grand Total ...	7,983	995	...	44	44	212	1,109	7,613	3 Batteries, 2 Battalions, 6 Regiments, 2 Companies, 1 Detachment and 1 Depot.	18	122	90	731	6,670	1,450	7,732	1,255	416	184	97	15,34,310

E. Military 2.

Statement showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1888.

Arm of Service.		Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty	On furlough.			
European.	Cavalry	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	...	3	...	101	113	...	...	...	40	327	4	35	410	313
	Infantry	...	3	1	352	755	7	46	...	29	336	3	43	254	220
Native.	Cavalry	...	2	...	26	424	...	...	...	23	342	30	45	250	80
	Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantry	...	4	1	70	1,187	8	130	...	70	506	54	18	295	178

E. Military 3.

Statement showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1888.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average. Age. Yrs.	Age. ms.	Height. Ft.	Height. ins.	Weight. lbs.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
According to religion.	Mohammadans	30	0	5	6¼	137½	
	Hindus	29	3	5	6½	139	
	Sikhs	...		...		...	
	Christians	29	0	5	3¼	132½	
	Parsis	...		...		...	
	Others	29	8	5	6	130	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis	28	4	5	6¼	133½	
	Punjabis	32	7	5	6	137	
	Afghans	...		...		...	
	Biluchis	...		...		...	
	From Western Himalayas ...	...		...		...	
	,, Eastern ,, ...	...		...		...	
	Bengalis	30	0	5	8½	145	
	From Maratha countries ...	28	0	5	6½	145	
	Telingas	28	0	5	6⅝	138½	
	Canarese	25	0	5	6½	126	
	Tamils	27	0	5	6⅝	130	
	Malabars	25	0	5	6	130	
	Others	30	0	5	5½	124	
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	30	6	5	7½	133½	
	Rajputs	33	0	5	8	133	
	Other castes	31	0	5	5¾	129	

F.—Marine 1.

Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Central Provinces.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each—					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of last year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European Commissioned officer.	Native Commissioned officer.	Non-Commissioned officer.	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.						

F.—Marine 2.

Statement showing Religion and Races and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance I.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

Head of Revenue.	Gross receipts.	Charges against income.				Total charges.	Net receipts.	Deficits.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges for collecting including cost of opium and maintaining productive works.	Assignments and compensations, including Territorial and Political Pensions payable under Treaties and engagements, &c.	Allowances to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue (Imperial share)	27,01,165	...	...	3,35,701	...	3,35,701	23,65,464	
Forest (do.)	5,90,202	195	3,28,105	...	...	3,28,300	2,61,902	
Tributes from Native States	2,15,594	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,594	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL ...	35,06,961	195	3,28,105	3,35,701	...	6,64,001	28,42,960	
Opium	2,13,102	...	...	...	...	...	2,13,102	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stamps	3,93,797	3,863	11,758	...	...	15,621	3,78,176	
Excise	18,33,101	703	54,270	...	...	54,973	17,78,128	
Assessed Taxes	2,06,889	1,284	140	...	...	1,424	2,05,465	
Registration	47,769	16	...	...	...	16	47,753	
Interest	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	64,034	...	...	...	...	...	64,034	
Stationery and Printing...	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	1,335	
Miscellaneous	2,086	...	...	...	...	...	2,086	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	62,69,088	6,061	3,94,273	3,35,701	...	7,36,035	55,33,053	
PROVINCIAL.								
Land Revenue	36,08,166	1,682	7,29,013	3,282	...	7,33,977	28,74,189	
Stamps	11,81,391	11,591	35,274	...	...	46,865	11,34,526	
Excise	6,11,034	234	18,090	...	...	18,324	5,92,710	

Provincial Rates	1,68,391	3	...	...	...	3	1,68,388
Assessed Taxes	2,06,688	1,284	140	...	...	1,424	2,05,464
Forest	5,90,203	195	3,28,104	...	...	3,28,299	2,61,904
Registration	47,769	16	...	...	...	16	47,753
Interest	14,771	...	...	...	...	...	14,771
Post Office	5,377	...	...	...	...	...	5,377
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,35,313	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,313
Law and Justice—Jails...	3,02,712	...	...	...	...	...	3,02,712
Police	37,306	...	...	..	...	...	37,306
Education	1,38,783	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,783
Medical	3,773	...	...	...	...	...	3,773
Scientific and other Minor Departments	11,320	...	...	...	...	...	11,320
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	13,113	...	...	...	...	...	13,113
Stationery and Printing	8,064	...	...	...	...	...	8,064
Miscellaneous	35,269	...	...	...	...	...	35,269
Civil Works	17,170	...	...	...	...	...	17,170
TOTAL PROVINCIAL ...	71,36,813	15,005	11,10,621	3,282	...	11,28,908	60,07,905
LOCAL.							
Provincial Rates	6,35,776	436	...	...	2,88,740	2,89,176	3,46,600
Interest	194	...	...	...	...	...	194
Police	1,51,454	..	...	...	...	...	1,51,454
Education	11,481	...	...	...	...	...	11,481
Medical	8,559	...	...	...	...	...	8,559
Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,403	...	...	...	...	...	4,403
Miscellaneous	49,991	...	...	...	...	...	49,991
Civil Works	69,816	...	...	...	...	...	69,816
TOTAL LOCAL ...	9,31,674	436	...	...	2,88,740	2,89,176	6,42,498
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.							
Cantonment Funds	1,58,109	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,109
Town and Bazar Funds...	1,509	...	...	...	...	..	1,509
Police Remount Fund	6,228	...	...	...	...	...	6,228
Police Butchut Fund	346	...	...	...	...	...	346
Education Fund	999	..	...	...	...	...	999
Museum Fund	1,760	...	...	...	...	..	1,760
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ...	1,68,951	..	...	...	...	...	1,68,951
GROSS RECEIPTS ...	1,45,96,526	21,502	15,04,894	3,38,983	2.88,740	21,54,119	1,23,52,407

A.—Finance II.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

Head of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPERIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishment	1,00,499	99,992	
Civil Contingencies	8,583	9,122	
Registration	21,225	21,604	
Interest on Ordinary Debt	4,536	2,136	
Interest on other Obligations	4,865	2,829	
Police	2,862	5,110	
Miscellaneous	3,927	3,181	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	1,46,497	1,43,974	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishment	7,23,641	7,02,343	
Civil Contingencies	1,24,177	1,49,204	
Judicial charges—Courts, &c.	7 37,476	7,28,945	
Registration	21,224	21,605	
Interest on ordinary Debt	..	8,866	
Post office	54,605	57,897	
Law and Justice—Jails	5,13,978	5,55,050	
Police	12,81,949	12,90,331	
Education	4,61,446	4,53,923	
Medical	2,67,935	2,57,875	
Superannuation, &c.	1,72,106	2,00,758	
Stationery and Printing	1,24,260	1,30,063	
Miscellaneous	48,548	45,081	
Civil works	6,493	2,756	
TOTAL PROVINCIAL ...	45,37,838	46,04,697	
LOCAL.			
Administration	33,742	33,419	
Police	49,248	51,543	
Education	1,88,047	1,76,598	
Medical	45,164	53,503	
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	8,146	9,364	
Superannuation, &c.	1,171	1,289	
Stationery and Printing	243	650	
Miscellaneous	11,542	6,590	
Famine Relief	3,351	...	
Civil Works	2,56,907	2,19,4 6	
TOTAL LOCAL ...	5,91,561	5,52,372	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Funds	1,42,934	1,47,967	
Town and Bazar Funds	42	699	
Police Remount Fund	5,562	3,010	
Police Butchut Fund	397	348	
Education Fund	...	621	
Museum Fund	1,752	910	
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ...	1,50,687	1,53,555	
GRAND TOTAL ...	54,26,583	5,454,598	
SURPLUS ...	...	6,897,809	
DEFICIT ...	...	...	

A.—Finance III.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries in the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

Receipts.	Amount.
	Rs.
Cash Balance of last year ...	61,89,800
IMPERIAL.	
Net Revenue as per Statement No. I	55,33,053
PROVINCIAL.	
Net Revenue as per Statement No. I	60,07,905
LOCAL.	
Net Revenue asper Statement No. I	6,42,498
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Revenue as per Statement No. I	1,68,951
Government Stock Notes	200
Civil Deposits	37,05,932
Municipal Funds	9,45,042
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	37,72,186
Account with Native States	24
Departmental Accounts	1,291
Loans to Municipalities, Native States	42,888
Cash remittances and adjustments, &c.	77,72,063
Remittances by Bills ... Local	14,63,179
Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	5,62,891
Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ...	8,02,484
Civil ... ... Service Funds	42,242
Civil ... ... Miscellaneous	10,89,747
Foreign remittances	16,79,000
Post Office Department	47,08,909
Telegraph Department	26,994
Account between Central Provinces and Marine	486
Military Department	1,71,504
Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branches... ...	1,59,044
Public Works Department ... Railway Branches	54,64,102
Remittance Account between England and India	351
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,09,52,766
Disbursements ...	4,56,57,382
Cash at end of year ...	52,95,384

Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.
IMPERIAL.	
Expenditure as per Statement No. II	1,43,974
PROVINCIAL.	
Expenditure as per Statement No. II	46,04,697
LOCAL.	
Expenditure as per Statement No. II	5,52,372
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Expenditure as per Statement No. II	1,53,555
Government Stock Notes	2,23,663
Civil Deposits	38,14,837
Municipal Funds	9,06,637
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	37,95,440
Account with Native States	...
Departmental Accounts	2,130
Loans to Municipalities, Native States	2,481
Cash remittances and adjustments, &c.	77,73,029
Remittances by Bills ... Local	13,91,558
Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	5,60,922
Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ...	5,67,762
Civil ...Miscellaneous... ...	42,77,662
Foreign remittances	4,29,185
Post Office	4,47,882
Telegraph Department	1,32,059
Account between Central Provinces and Marine	340
Military Department	35,41,615
Public Works Department ... Ordinary Branches ...	16,49,824
Public Works Department ... Railway Branches ...	1,06,85,758
Remittance account between England and India	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,56,57,382

B.—PUBLIC WORKS I.

Statement showing the expenditure in the Public Works Department, during the year 1888-89.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure including establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works ...	...	...	61,889	48,659	1,10,548	27,897
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings ..	...	...	2,018	2,722	4,740	1,255
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	5,011	...	5,011	...
Total ...	...	...	7,029	2,722	9,751	1,255
Total Imperial ...	...	...	68,918	51,381	1,20,299	29,152
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	2,14,070	45,312	2,59,382	89,216
Communications ...	...	...	1,93,804	3,84,720	5,78,524	1,98,987
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	3,951	111	4,062	1,397
Total Provincial ...	...	...	4,11,825	4,30,143	8,41,968	2,89,600
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.						
Communications ...	...	...	9,642	...	9,642	964
Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	9,642	...	9,642	964
Grand Total ...	...	...	4,90,385	4,81,524	9,71,909	3,19,716

B.—Public Works 2—(State Railways.)

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces, for the year 1888-89.

Name of Railway.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1888-89.	Total income realized during 1888-89.	Direct charges.			Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
			Working expenses including establishment.	Interest on capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	70,83,241	8,84,420	6,13,228	2,83,909	8,97,137	—*12,717*	These are the figures for the combined undertaking, *i. e.*, Railway and Colliery.
Umaria Colliery ...	8,29,367	1,78,217	2,19,704	31,431	2,51,135	—*72,918*	

C.—RAILWAY.

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Central Provinces, for the year 1888-89.

Name of Railway	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure.
			1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.	Colice Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Wardha Coal State Railway ...	*Nil.*	45	370½	625½	1,792½	1,39,507	1,42,295½	42,060	1,92,414	6,49,946	8,84,420	6,13,228	2,71,192	15	126	70,83,241
Umaria Colliery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,029	2,188	1,78,217	2,19,704	—*41,487*	8	608	8,29,367

D.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of——in the year 1888-89.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse power of engines, if a steamer.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks. (In this column should be stated the nature of the duties on which each vessel was employed.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sea-going Vessels				*Nil.*		
River-going Vessels						
All other craft, boats, &c. ...						

After the name of the vessel, it should be stated whether she is a steamer or a sailing vessel.

D.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of ——in the year 1888-89.

Description of Establishment.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment ...					
Dock-yard Establishment ...					
Pilot Establishment ...			*Nil.*		
Government salaried ...					
Government free					
Licensed					
Any other Establishment ...					

*When necessary the description of Establishments here shown should be altered to suit local circumstances.

STATEMENT III. E. 1. Agriculture—Crops cultivated in acres.

District.	Cereals and pulses.				Oilseeds.	Sugar cane.	Fibres.				Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
	Rice.	Wheat.		Other food grains including pulses.			Cotton.		Jute.	Other sorts.						Food crops.	Non-food crops.			
		Grown alone.	Grown mixed with other crops.				Grown alone.	Grown mixed with other crops.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	15,604	5,69,485	30,074	2,30,031	87,676	3,421	16,482	13,868	...	2,315	...	...	...	2,172	...	6,807	2,596	9,80,531	13,076	9,67,455
Damoh ...	50,431	1,83,585	33,250	1,61,519	49,879	1,022	8,470	4,037	...	1,667	28	...	...	982	...	2,572	614	4,98,058	6,270	4,91,788
Jabalpur ...	1,21,685	2,57,869	1,13,729	3,38,852	80,006	2,332	13,576	4,932	...	896	...	...	...	366	...	15,366	5,908	9,55,547	67,691	8,87,856
Mandla ...	62,116	38,977	5,882	1,89,967	35,020	980	350	60	...	2,110	...	...	...	295	...	550	200	3,36,507	11,074	3,25,433
Seoni ...	1,06,397	2,48,580	28,655	1,94,573	50,688	1,232	6,100	1,935	...	1,775	...	...	...	61	...	899	80	6,40,975	7,602	6,33,373
Narsinghpur ...	24,499	1,05,107	1,33,283	2,26,398	19,572	1,625	6,892	25,872	...	1,382	..	...	...	1,302	...	4,403	2,555	5,52,890	9,530	5,43,360
Hoshangabad...	9,604	5,98,621	87,904	1,69,472	41,028	770	3,345	4,923	...	2,170	...	...	...	1,295	...	7,893	514	9,27,539	3,922	9,23,617
Nimar ..	10,254	35,950	370	2,38,442	31,203	89	54,936	3,962	...	2,149	...	...	...	94	...	11,413	2,801	3,91,663	7,952	3,83,711
Betul ...	12,507	1,38,123	30,611	2,55,881	80,010	7,836	1,904	570	...	3,462	...	...	...	310	...	1,03,052	1,882	6,36,148	11,079	6,25,069
Chhindwaa ...	6,477	1,42,171	41,602	3,31,016	75,510	5,603	22,123	30,534	...	1,421	...	...	...	609	...	2,857	1,314	6,61,237	3,317	6,57,920
Wardha ...	3,331	2,91,000	2,725	1,85,610	1,48,040	613	5,388	2,33,212	...	2,190	...	...	...	2,050	...	1,07,336	12,120	9,93,615	1,615	9,92,000
Nagpur ...	28,830	4,65,899	4,536	3,22,353	1,85,739	387	28,977	91,627	...	1,790	...	...	...	1,464	...	1,09,721	13,338	12,04,661	5,861	11,98,800
Chanda ...	1,90,547	85,501	95	2,64,386	1,02,129	3,333	11,860	11,205	...	372	...	...	...	597	...	6,306	160	6,76,491	45,511	6,30,980
Bhandara ...	5,36,070	1,40,094	357	2,62,338	48,974	5,434	12	12	...	699	...	...	...	221	...	13,543	12,071	10,20,425	1,81,494	8,38,931
Balaghat ...	2,74,272	28,061	385	1,11,130	22,471	2,233	...	...	...	67	...	...	..	1,242	...	1,782	68	4,41,711	85,816	3,55,895
Raipur ...	12,25,458	1,21,123	.....	5,68,251	1,86,067	1,865	26,616	...	...	1,728	...	...	...	3,973	...	8,697	...	21,43,778	2,81,488	18,62,290
Bilaspur ...	7,39,014	81,466	.....	1,78,172	80,528	6,522	7,917	12,108	...	1,908	...	...	...	2,616	...	9,447	609	11,20,307	62,973	10,57,334
Sambalpur ...	3,68,470	329	.....	69,040	27,983	4,353	20,754	...	...	3,311	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,94,240	...	4,94,240
TOTAL ...	37,85,566	35,31,941	5,13,458	42,98,061	13,02,523	49,650	2,35,702	4,38,857	...	31,412	28	...	...	19,649	...	4,12,644	56,830	1,46,76,321	8,06,271	1,38,70,050

STATEMENT III. E. 2.—Extent of irrigation.

Districts.	Total area of crops in column 19, Statement III E. I.	Area irrigated.						Details.			
		By canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat grown alone or in a mixture.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	9,80,531	...	...	231	4,503	1,376	6,110	944	249	3,932	985
Damoh ...	4,98,056	...	...	38	1,284	102	1,424	211	...	862	351
Jabalpur ...	9,55,547	...	...	111	3,288	...	3,399	...	...	3,399	...
Mandla ...	3,36,507	...	...	61	1,028	92	1,181	...	...	1,179	2
Seoni ...	6,40,975	...	...	...	1,616	515	2,131	...	...	2,131	...
Narsinghpur ...	5,52,890	...	...	...	4,323	372	4,695	1,211	...	3,484	...
Hoshangabad ...	9,27,539	...	...	1,492	2,583	214	4,289	20	167	3,998	104
Nimar ...	3,91,663	...	..	199	8,592	143	8,934	4,784	696	2,974	480
Betul ...	6,36,148	...	...	...	8,336	...	8,336	35	26	217	8,058
Chhindwara ...	6,61,237	...	...	...	7,018	...	7,018	40	25	6,909	44
Wardha ...	9,95,615	...	...	80	3,140	20	3,240	16	120	3,024	80
Nagpur ...	12,04,661	...	...	221	9,375	735	10,331	10	...	5,395	4,926
Chanda ...	6,76,491	...	...	1,43,913	2,395	2,831	1,49,139	246	1,43,269	5,604	20
Bhandara ...	10,20,425	...	...	2,34,567	4,757	1,270	2,40,594	359	2,30,092	10,071	72
Balaghat ...	4,41,711	...	...	75,492	3,070	1,030	79,592	21	79,219	344	8
Raipur ...	21,43,778	...	...	2,413	5,014	...	7,427	...	...	6,448	979
Bilaspur ...	11,20,307	...	..	4,533	2,439	...	6,972	...	6,972	...	...
Sambalpur ...	4,94,240	...	...	92,483	...	38	92,521	...	92,521	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,46,76,321	...	...	5,55,834	72,761	8,738	6,37,333	7,897	5,58,356	59,971	16,109

III F.—Prices of produce.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.									Plough bullocks each.	Sheep each.	Fish per seer.	Iron per maund.
	Rice cleaned (chawal.)	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton uncleaned.	Sugar (gurh.)	Salt.	Ghee.	Firewood.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 3	31 8 0	0 2 0	20 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
Damoh ...	3 8 9	2 0 0	3 12 0	.....	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	26 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	4 0 0
Jabalpur ...	4 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	.....	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	28 0 0	0 4 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	3 4 0
Mandla ...	3 10 2	2 1 8	3 8 0	.....	8 12 0	4 0 0	4 4 9	28 0 0	0 2 6	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 3 0	5 0 0
Seoni ..	3 5 0	2 6 0	4 7 0	.....	6 8 0	6 0 0	4 2 0	35 8 0	0 3 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	10 0 0
Narsinghpur ...	4 3 4	2 12 1	5 11 5	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 2	30 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	4 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	.....	5 4 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	35 0 0	0 4 0	34 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	6 0 0
Nimar ...	3 5 7	2 14 6	4 0 0	.....	5 8 0	6 12 0	3 9 6	36 0 0	0 5 7	20 0 0	1 12 0	0 2 0	4 4 0
Betul ...	4 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	.....	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	6 0 0
Chhindwara ...	4 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	0 4 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	10 0 0
Wardha ...	4 12 9	2 1 7	3 9 7	.....	6 10 8	6 4 0	3 13 2	37 8 0	0 5 0	50 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	6 8 0
Nagpur ...	3 13 10	2 10 4	3 8 8	.....	5 12 0	5 7 8	3 13 4	32 14 8	0 5 4	80 0 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	10 0 0
Chanda ...	2 10 5	2 5 7	3 9 7	.....	4 9 6	6 0 0	3 15 2	30 8 0	0 1 1	80 0 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	5 10 0
Bhandara ...	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	6 8 0	4 4 0	32 0 0	0 3 3	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	12 0 0
Balaghat ..	2 3 10	2 1 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	4 8 0	32 0 0	0 2 0	30 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6	5 8 0
Raipur ...	2 8 0	2 0 9	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	5 5 6	4 0 0	35 9 0	0 6 6	14 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	10 0 0
Bilaspur ...	3 4 0	2 8 0	5 8 0	.....	4 6 0	6 10 8	4 7 6	40 0 0	0 8 0	11 0 0	1 4 0	0 4 0	9 0 0
Sambalpur ...	2 4 7	3 1 1	4 4 3	.....	4 8 0	6 2 5	4 4 0	32 8 0	0 4 0	7 8 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	5 0 0
AVERAGE ...	3 8 9	2 7 8	4 2 4	.....	5 3 8	5 6 4	4 1 6	32 13 4	0 3 11	29 10 3	2 0 11	0 3 3	6 15 3

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1889.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces.							Native States.			Seaports.				Total.	
	From Madras.	From Bombay.	From Sindh.	From Bengal.	From N. W. P. & Oudh.	From Panjab.	From Berar.	From Rajputana and Central India.	From Nizam's Territory.	From Mysore.	From Madras.	From Bombay.	From Karachi	From Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and Coke	...	1,492	...	62,000	5	...	1,727	6,15,508	...	...	...	56,799	...	...	7,37,531	2,67,145
Cotton Raw	...	1,364	...	1	1,519	31	5,958	3,351	...	...	...	11	...	...	12,258	2,07,869
Cotton manufactured ... (1) Twist and yarn, European...	..	9	...	...	12	1	73	33	...	...	3	31,347	...	2,512	33,990	18,89,763
(2) Ditto. Indian ...	...	9,959	...	26	267	2	16,515	386	...	...	...	1,511	...	294	28,900	10,67,078
(3) Piece-goods. European ..	...	32	...	...	1,664	71	7	194	...	...	218	1,10,963	...	5,802	1,18,947	50,90,547
(4) Ditto. Indian ...	177	2,809	...	41	3,448	161	1,487	1,042	2	...	235	1,419	...	31	10,882	5,16,607
Total Cotton Manufactured ...	177	12,809	...	67	5,331	235	18,082	1,651	2	...	456	1,45,270	...	8,639	1,92,719	85,54,995
Drugs and Chemicals .. (1) Intoxicating other than opium.	..	...	...	...	27	..	12	1	...	...	...	225	...	262	527	12,172
(2) Non-intoxicating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Cinchona Bark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Others ...	1	405	...	92	1,729	250	243	878	...	...	6	11,306	...	977	15,887	2,50,277
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	1	405	...	92	1,756	250	255	879	...	..	6	11,531	...	1,239	16,414	2,62,449
Dyes and Tans. (1). Indigo ...	4	35	...	214	725	285	20	31	...	...	...	591	...	26	1,940	3,17,149
(2). Myrabolams ...	...	...	...	40	35	...	6	4,234	...	...	...	6	...	...	4,321	7,672
(3). Cutch ...	...	6	...	46	253	...	170	209	...	...	...	90	...	...	774	12,990
(4). Turmeric ...	...	534	...	178	75	...	329	53	...	...	...	422	...	38	1,629	7,211
(5). Aniline Dyes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,555	...	...	1,556	1,06,775
(6). Others ...	...	689	...	1,976	835	162	1,560	585	...	...	...	1,978	...	166	7,951	1,32,715
Total Dyes and Tans ...	4	1,264	...	2,454	1,923	447	2,095	5,112	...	...	...	4,642	...	230	18,171	5,84,512
Grain and Pulse (1). Wheat ...	...	2,947	...	316	77	...	73,153	33,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,277	2,56,351
(2) Rice in the husk ...	..	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	25	76
(3). Rice not in the husk ...	...	687	...	1,19,952	3,671	23	605	5,165	...	...	1	123	...	30	1,30,257	3,38,166
(4). Juar and Bajra ...	...	4,339	...	...	55	1	9,069	64,083	2	...	...	42	...	...	77,591	1,77,978
(5). Gram and Pulse ...	...	90	...	1,525	14,955	723	428	6,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,100	51,314
(6). Others ...	...	2,306	...	6	7,849	281	7,135	7,445	...	...	...	37	...	1	25,060	48,005
Total Grain and Pulse ...	...	10,369	...	1,21,799	26,608	1,028	90,409	1,16,856	2	...	1	207	...	31	3,67,310	8,71,890
Hides and Skins (1). Hides of cattle— (a) Dressed or tanned ..	...	55	...	...	4	...	21	53	...	...	...	100	...	...	233	9,478
(b) Raw. ...	...	146	...	17	2	...	566	69	...	...	...	1	...	...	801	12,875
(2). Skins of Sheep, &c.— (a) Dressed or tanned ...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	91	...	...	...	21	...	1	121	5,065
(b) Raw ...	...	82	...	2	708	4	3	1,018	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,818	38,075
Total Hides and Skins ...	...	283	...	19	721	5	590	1,231	...	...	...	123	...	1	2,973	55,493

Horns	...	1	3	...	...	28	19	10	157	...	...	...	4	...	...	222	2,640
Jute	(1) Raw	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Gunny bags and Cloth	..	68	10,509	...	27,491	4,637	3	5,434	4,765	67	...	...	91,475	...	40,563	1,85,012	18,49,864
	Total Jute	..	68	10,509	...	27,491	4,637	3	5,434	4,765	67	..	...	91,475	...	40,563	1,85,012	18,49,864
Lac	(1) Stick	...	...	6	...	...	778	112	2	903	...	...	...	24	...	...	1,825	31,961
	(2) Shell	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	890
	Total Lac	...	..	6	...	...	778	112	20	908	..	...	...	24	...	...	1,848	32,851
Leather manufactured		...	2	75	...	7	529	33	20	77	...	1	65	1,337	..	16	2,162	2,28,247
Liquors	(1) Beer	...	9,503	556	...	2	12,224	..	3	7	...	...	3	4,776	...	125	27,202	8,89,751
	(2) Spirits	..	...	82	...	...	279	..	5	4	...	...	6	4,061	...	19	4,456	2,23,592
	(3) Wines	..	...	23	...	...	27	...	6	4	...	...	19	1,556	...	128	1,763	1,08,784
	Total Liquors	..	9,503	661	...	2	12,530	..	14	15	...	...	28	10,393	...	275	33,421	12,22,127
Metals	(1). Copper unwrought	..	..	13	...	...	11	5	...	7	...	...	...	757	..	16	809	34,875
	(2). Brass unwrought	...	...	2	...	...	7	4	6	3	..	...	...	5,842	..	...	5,864	1,96,272
	(3). Copper wrought	...	2	624	...	2	158	5	306	137	3	...	20	517	..	23	1,887	79,125
	(4). Brass wrought	.	8	1,101	...	10	5,056	56	863	758	2	...	15	1,215	...	35	9,119	3,36,975
	(5). Iron	...	...	40,972	272	688	5,120	512	4,778	1,885	19	...	142	1,78,977	...	4,452	2,38,117	10,84,527
	(6). Others	...	...	364	...	56	784	24	421	118	...	...	...	7,188	..	657	9,612	1,07,151
	Total Metals	...	10	43,076	272	756	11,436	606	6,464	2,908	24	...	177	1,94,496	...	5,183	2,65,408	18,38,925
Oils	(1). Kerosine	...	...	4,148	...	...	2	...	91	228	...	...	...	90,571	...	13,361	1,68,401	4,75,913
	(2). Castor	..	...	408	...	1	1,628	...	25	6	6	...	...	1,078	...	49	3,201	32,810
	(3). Cocoanuts	...	...	214	..	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,705	...	31	2,951	38,933
	(4). Others	..	...	975	...	19	2,477	..	705	1,709	...	...	...	579	...	3	6,467	87,605
	Total Oils	...	...	5,715	...	20	4,107	...	822	1,943	6	...	..	94,933	...	13,444	1,21,020	6,35,261
Oilseeds	(1). Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	1,087	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,101	3,850
	(2). Rape and mustard	...	...	63	...	...	530	...	45	984	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,634	6,499
	(3). Til or Jinjili	..	.	382	...	...	394	...	3,233	3,087	13	...	...	...	...	87	7,196	30,752
	(4). Poppy	.	...	4	...	...	148	...	202	2,474	...	...	...	18	...	...	2,846	16,492
	(5). Earth nuts	..	...	6,927	...	...	...	...	262	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	7,202	41,373
	(6). Castor	..	...	15	...	...	8	...	1,356	594	10	...	..	...	...	...	1,963	6,725
	(7). Others	..	...	105	...	...	9	...	69	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	183	652
	Total Oilseeds	...	..	7,496	...	...	1,100	..	5,159	8,237	23	...	..	23	...	87	22,125	1,06,343
Opium	...	..	...	...	...	...	775	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	1,56,920
Paper and Pasteboard	...	...	...	251	...	67	757	4	35	91	...	..	...	3,168	...	389	5,062	87,351
Provisions	(1). Ghi		27	103	...	70	1,878	7	998	2,405	...	...	...	59	...	.	5,547	1,58,488
	(2) Dried fruits & nuts	...	21	214	...	30	1,574	718	399	768	...	1	...	1,42,651	...	12,582	1,58,938	8,71,890
	(3) Others	...	1	26,046	...	43	2,984	274	857	4,913	...	...	14	8,573	...	785	44,490	2,98,874
	Total Provisions	..	49	26,363	...	143	6,116	999	2,254	8,086	...	1	14	1,51,283	...	13,367	2,08,975	13,29,252
Salt	...	...	...	11,79,791	..	315	2,275	106	814	74,998	70	...	...	5,744	...	...	12,63,903	43,67,848
Saltpetre	(1). Saltpetre	...	...	111	...	...	3,281	282	...	182	...	....	..	157	...	11	4,324	29,324
	(2). Other saline substances	.	...	3,340	...	3,919	7,597	3	100	1,321	...	...	...	1,389	..	583	18,252	1,10,229
	Total Saltpetre	...	...	3,751	..	3,919	10,878	285	100	1,503	...	...	..	1,546	...	594	22,576	1,39,553

Articles	British Provinces.							Native States.			Seaports.			Total.	
	From Madras.	From Bombay.	From Sindh.	From Bengal.	From N. W. P. and Oudh.	From Panjab.	From Berar.	From Rajputana and Central India.	From Nizam's Territory.	From Mysore	From Madras.	From Bombay.	From Karachi.	From Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Silk Raw (1) Foreign	...	2	...	..	..	..	...	2	..	...	...	68	...	3	75	24,732
(2) Indian	...	...	...	61	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	...	19	122	44,404
Total Silk Raw	...	2	..	61	19	..	...	3	...	...	...	90	...	22	197	69,136
Silk-Piece Goods (1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1,702
(2) Indian	...	...	...	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	17,367
Total Silk Piece-Goods	...	...	...	7	20	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	1	28	19,069
Spices (1) Betelnuts	58	1,005	...	103	5,364	...	1,192	77	...	...	...	25,482	...	8,297	41,578	4,77,232
(2) Pepper	..	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	79	1,224	43,664
(3) Ginger	...	10	...	...	656	41	24	56	...	...	...	2,109	...	33	2,929	25,882
(4) Chillies	...	3,035	...	11,215	1,192	...	1,081	830	17	...	...	81	...	...	17,451	1,60,828
(5) Cardamoms	...	1	...	16	79	1	3	...	...	...	...	198	...	16	314	37,274
(6) Others	...	153	...	82	643	89	572	3,119	...	...	...	5,693	...	35	10,386	2,27,350
Total Spices	58	4,204	...	11,416	7,954	131	2,873	4,082	17	...	...	34,687	...	8,460	73,882	9,72,230
Stone and Lime	...	11	...	15	22,984	6	288	6,585	...	...	...	235	...	69	30,193	25,077
Sugar (1) Refined or crystallized including sugar-candy	..	85	...	2,978	8,577	20	1,335	779	...	...	...	82,053	...	495	96,322	8,39,939
(2) Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor and other saccharine produce	...	23,345	...	79,271	3,13,128	208	2,585	4,944	3	...	...	608	...	943	4,25,035	17,17,752
Total Sugar	...	23,430	...	82,249	3,21,705	228	3,920	5,723	3	...	...	82,661	...	1,438	5,21,357	25,57,691
Tea (1) Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	3,446
(2) Indian	103	3	...	5	74	156	...	3	...	...	227	144	...	33	748	41,153
Total Tea	103	3	...	5	74	156	...	3	...	...	227	204	...	33	808	44,599
Tobacco (1) Unmanufactured	58	14,043	..	46,660	12,011	10	5,195	684	449	...	4	104	...	107	79,355	8,11,887
(2) Manufactured— (a) Cigars	591	119	..	3	1	...	1	1	...	..	36	51	...	2	805	29,531
(b) Other sorts	..	161		7	814	4	102	24	...	...	...	351	...	20	1,483	38,898
Total Tobacco	649	14,323	...	46,670	12,856	14	5,298	709	429	...	40	506	...	129	81,643	8,80,316
Wool Raw	...	486	...	56	54	81	73	62	...	...	..	35	...	1	848	25,568
Wool Manufactured (1) Piece-goods, European	...	...	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	236	...	2	258	22,235
(2) Do. Indian	120	241	...	42	720	205	170	362	7	9	9	246	5	2	2,138	1,44,542
(3) Shawls	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Wool Manufactured	120	241	..	42	724	221	170	362	7	9	9	482	5	4	2,396	1,66,777
All other articles of merchandise	321	20,268	4	2,525	20,410	1,141	18,200	12,513	244	70	686	65,039	50	23,677	1,65,148	5,78,016
Grand Total	11,066	13,68,621	276	3,62,198	4,80,949	6,141	1,71,084	6,78,352	914	81	1,709	9,57,051	55	1,17,892	43,56,389	2,81,40,014

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1889.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces.							Native States.			Seaports.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay Presidency	To Sindh.	To. Bengal.	To North West Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab	To. Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and Coke	...	11,26,696	.	..	...	...	5,69,645	2,708	...	...	...	781	...	...	16,99,830	5,31,197
Cotton Raw	...	80,132	...	1,381	19,605	...	11,230	1,337	...	...	...	1,24,474	...	24	2,38,183	37,51,382
Cotton Manufactured (1) Twist and yarn, European	..	...	...	...	71	...	...	23	..	...	...	8	...	...	102	6,120
(2) Ditto Indian	.	352	...	31	2,645	11	2,348	212	...	...	...	152	...	2	5,753	1,72,590
(3) Piece goods, European			..	...	79	25	156	229	...	...	...	104	...	...	593	41,510
(4) Ditto. Indian	208	2,800	8	153	6,096	2,638	17,165	908	41	...	...	516	...	14	30,547	15,27,350
Total Cotton Manufactured	208	3,152	8	184	8,891	2,674	19,669	1,372	41	...	...	780	...	16	36,995	17,47,570
Drugs and Chemicals (1) Intoxicating other than opium	...	279	..	...	1,677	...	333	1,664	...	...	...	57	...	...	4,010	8,02,000
(2) Non-intoxicating (a) Cinchona Bark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) others	..	304	15	..	1,134	16	1,518	358	3	3	6	328	...	4	3,689	18,445
Total Drugs and Chemicals	...	583	15	..	2,811	16	1,851	2,022	3	3	6	385	...	4	7,699	8,20,445
Dyes and Tans (1) Indigo	..	2	.	...	9	...	8	9	...	...	...	14	...	...	42	6,720
(2) Myrabolams	..	210	...	.	1,288	...	2,266	767	...	...	...	2,99,165	...	...	3,03,696	5,31,468
(3) Cutch	..	546	...	14	586	...	515	139	2	...	...	132	...	...	1,934	30,944
(4) Turmeric	...	141	..	...	203	...	902	2,921	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,167	27,085
(5) Aniline Dyes	..	.	..	...		..	6	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	11	1,430
(6) Others		375	...	274	1,804	42	560	2,480	2	...	...	6,953	...	6	12,496	1,24,960
Total Dyes and Tans	..	1,271	...	288	3,890	42	4,257	6,317	4	...	...	3,06,268	...	6	3,22,346	7,22,607
Grain and Pulse (1) Wheat	...	25,592	...	6	17,108	...	1,216	23,447	3	...	2	98,72,724	...	76,739	1,00,16,337	2,37,88,800
(2) Rice in the husk	..	.	...	...	...	...	95	59	..	...	...	...	...	..	154	327
(3) Rice not in the husk	29	2,14,021	..	15	453	3	3,17,841	3,52,651	14,187	...	...	32,687	...	...	9,61,890	33,66,615
(4) Juar and Bajra	...	63,501	...	...	...	...	1,125	4,551	...	...	...	15,784	...	...	84,964	2,01,790
(5) Gram and Pulse	..	64,446	..	1,842	11,384	..	9,957	29,189	27	1	...	4,22,180	...	6,946	5,45,972	11,60,190
(6) Others	...	46,316	..	..	1,582	...	37,078	30,696	94	...	...	2,36,957	...	331	3,53,054	5,29,581
Total Grain and Pulse	29	4,43,382	...	1,863	30,527	3	3,67,312	4,40,593	14,311	1	2	1,05,80,332	...	84,016	1,19,62,371	2,90,47,303
Hides and Skins (1) Hides of cattle (a) Dressed or tanned	413	81	...	2,373	604	42	110	174	...	2	7,339	4,007	...	1,934	17,079	5,46,528
(b) Raw	9	17,463	...	1,508	2,685	256	148	185	...	...	4,160	924	...	34	27,372	3,55,836
(2) Skins of sheep, &c. (a) Dressed or tanned	...	...	...	1	9	1	1	14	...	...	40	8	...	1	75	2,606
(b) Raw	39	1,248	...	2	29	54	660	70	...	...	7,856	78	...	...	10,036	1,85,486
Total Hides and Skins	**461**	**18,792**	...	**3,884**	**3,327**	**353**	**919**	**443**	...	**2**	**19,395**	**5,017**	...	**1,969**	**54,562**	**10,40,456**

Articles.	British Provinces.							Native States.			Seaports.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay Presidency.	To. Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North West Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore	To. Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Horns	...	139	...	17	346	...	315	...	...	...	31	6,770	...	109	7,727	1,00,451
Jute ... (1) Raw ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Gunny Bags and Cloth ...	1	2,669	...	828	1,131	28	1,804	3,834	14	...	...	1,960	...	15	12,284	1,22,840
Total Jute ...	1	2,669	.	828	1,131	28	1,804	3.834	14	..	...	1,960	...	15	12,284	1,22,840
Lac ... (1) Stick ...	...	339	...	...	76,029	...	520	243	33	...	...	693	...	...	77,857	11,67,855
(2) Shell ...	...	29	...	...	446	16	106	25	19	...	...	148	...	...	789	26,826
Total Lac ...	...	368	...	...	76,475	16	62	268	52	...	...	841	..	...	78,646	11,94,681
Leather manufactured	...	24	...	.	163	10	104	117	2	...	1	41	...	...	462	36,960
Liquors ... (1) Beer ...	...	...	..	4	8	...	49	7,104	...	...	...	4	...	...	7,169	2,15,070
(2) Spirits ...	..	7	...	...	...	...	6	32	1	...	...	8	...	..	54	2,430
(3) Wines ...	1	1	...	...	38	5	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	55	3,300
Total Liquors ...	1	8	...	4	46	5	56	7,141	1	..	..	16	...	...	7,278	2,20,800
Metals ... (1) Copper, unwrought ...	...	3	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	..	..	8	...	...	41	1,517
(2) Brass, unwrought ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	27	...	..	...	...	...	...	31	992
(3) Copper, wrought ...	16	88	...	5	57	11	76	51	22	...	...	18	...	...	344	18,232
(4) Brass, wrought ...	104	119	...	6	115	21	344	454	14	...	...	34	...	5	1,246	56,070
(5) Iron ...	332	3,944	...	220	6,563	262	10 614	6,075	39	...	155	25,394	...	1,672	55,270	3,86,890
(6) Others ...	1	159	..	37	479	8	398	891	...	...	...	11	...	19	1,913	22,956
Total Metals ...	453	4,313	...	268	7,233	302	11.342	7,513	75	...	155	25,465	...	1,696	58,845	4,86,657
Oils ... (1) Kerosine ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	1,589
(2) Castor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	246	3,690
(3) Cocoanuts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	688
(4) Others ...	...	177	...	...	2	...	1,293	66	...	...	...	65	...	...	1,603	19,236
Total Oils ...	...	177	...	...	18	...	1,521	338	...	...	..	65	...	...	2,119	25,203
Oilseeds ... (1) Linseed ...	...	27	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	7,55,058	...	3,777	7,58.883	26,56,090
(2) Rape and mustard ...	...	67	...	2,603	...	..	182	6	...	...	...	24,745	...	3,540	31.143	1,24,572
(3) Til or jingili ...	...	6,314	...	...	...	...	889	331	..	...	...	3,96,346	...	...	4,03,880	18,17,460
(4) Poppy ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	127	762
(5) Earth nuts ...	...	53	...	1	15	36	4	28	..	...	...	17	...	...	154	693
(6) Castor ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	402	1,306
(7) Others ...	...	4	...	...	75	...	1,397	...	...	...	...	793	...	...	2,269	6,807
Total Oilseeds ..	...	6,476	...	2,604	90	36	2,597	365	...	...	...	11,77,083	...	7,607	11,96,858	46,07,690
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Paste board	...	...	...	...	11	..	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	26	520
Provisions ... (1) Ghi ...	...	4,356	121	20	69	1	18	202	...	...	...	15,615	...	409	20,811	6,45,141
(2) Dried fruits and nuts ...	...	899	...	...	746	11	855	1,532	3	1	...	1,955	...	...	6,002	40,513
(3) Others ...	...	2,311	...	123	662	38	5,855	5,373	1	...	...	690	...	72	15,125	1,81,500
Total Provisions ...	...	7,566	121	143	1,477	50	6,728	7,107	4	1	...	18,260	...	481	41,938	8,67,154

Salt	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saltpetre	(1) Saltpetre ...	...	43	...	...	...	...	58	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	1,1[illegible]
	(2) Other saline substances ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	895
	Total Saltpetre ...	...	45	...	...	...	...	60	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	2,039
Silk, raw	(1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian ...	...	...	...	12	203	...	30	1	...	...	...	1	...	48	295	88,500
	Total Silk, raw ...	...	...	...	12	203	...	30	1	...	...	...	1	...	48	295	88,500
Silk Piece-goods	(1). Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1,800
	(2). Indian ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,950
	Total Silk Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3,750
Spices	(1). Betel-nuts ...	...	22	...	...	35	...	175	308	...	...	...	6	...	...	546	8,736
	(2). Pepper ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90
	(3). Ginger ...	...	293	...	...	20	...	212	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	5,860
	(4). Chillies ...	...	447	...	...	1	...	379	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,127	31,905
	(5). Cardamoms ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,624
	(6). Others ...	...	1,595	...	2,785	2	18	859	847	...	...	...	3,185	...	...	9,291	1,85,820
	Total Spices ...	...	2,357	...	2,789	60	18	1,625	2,519	...	...	...	3,191	...	...	12,559	2,34,035
Stone and Lime	...	32	15,264	...	59,017	88,518	73	1,244	4,375	11	...	...	592	...	68,109	2,37,235	14,827
Sugar	(1). Refined or crystallized including Sugar-candy ..	...	95	...	...	49	...	90	994	...	...	...	12	...	...	1,240	13,020
	(2). Unrefined or molasses and jaggery or goor and other Saccharine produce ...	...	744	...	...	22	...	266	6,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,661	38,305
	Total Sugar ...	...	839	...	...	71	...	356	7,623	...	...	...	12	...	...	8,901	51,325
Tea	(1). Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2). Indian	..	1	...	1	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	4	...	...	34	2,040
	Total Tea ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	4	...	...	34	2,040
Tobacco	(1). Unmanufactured ...	...	149	...	...	15	...	1,173	2,284	...	...	...	489	...	...	4,110	42,641
	(2). Manufactured—																
	(a) Cigars ...	1	2	...	...	5	...	2	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	17	595
	(b) Other sorts ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	26	28	...	...	...	9	...	9	80	800
	Total Tobacco	1	155	...	...	24	...	1,201	2,315	3	...	1	498	...	9	4,207	44,036
Wool Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	128
Wool Manufactured.	(1). Piece-goods, European ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	900
	(2). Ditto Indian ...	...	9	...	...	16	...	361	20	3	...	1	14	..	...	424	21,200
	(3). Shawls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Wool Manufactured ...	...	9	...	...	19	...	361	26	3	...	1	14	...	...	433	22,100
All other Articles of Merchandise	...	1,107	2,79,847	4	4,590	19,836	2,496	2,33,097	1,91,680	985	66	116	96,255	...	3,409	8,33,488	29,17,208
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,293	19,94,299	148	77,874	2,64,772	6,122	12,37,963	6,91,839	15,509	73	19,708	1,23,49,110	...	1,67,520	1,68,27,230	4,87,09,958

III-H.—Coinage and Currency.

1—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coins imported during the year.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	One-eight rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Small coin.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
										Nil.											

H 2.—Paper Currency.

Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.			Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Number of Notes in circulation at the end of the year.			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						
								Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.
Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.			Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 rupees and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 rupees and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Class of Securities being stated.

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of dispe

1	2	3														
		INCOME.														
		A.	B.							C.	C1.	D.	D1.	E.		
			From Government.											Subscr		
Number.	Name of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st 188 .	As salaries.	As registers and forms	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	From Europeans.		
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Saugor Main ...	.....	1,200 0 0	...	...	42 14 6	...	...	1,242 14 6	2 1 0	3,533 15 3	40 0 0	...	12 0 0		
2	Do. City Branch..	.....	.....	...	...	..	..	..	.....	.....	973 14 3	.....	...	.....		
3	Garhakota ...	.....	325 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	325 7 9	.....	1,549 5 6	32 0 0	...	.....		
4	Kurai ...	.....	642 6 8	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	646 10 8	.....	1,225 3 9	24 0 0	...	.....		
5	Sadar Bazar ..	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	710 11 10	.....	.....	...	.....		
6	Rehli ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	.....	1,095 4 7	32 0 0	...	.....		
7	Deori ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	1,116 1 0	32 0 0	...	.....		
8	Shahgarh ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	1,142 10 7	.....	40 0 0	...	.....		
9	Banda ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	1.162 0 1	.....	40 0 0	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	4,987 14 5	...	...	42 14 6	...	4 4 0	5,035 0 11	3,017 13 6	9,193 12 4	240 0 0	...	12 0 0		
10	Damoh Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	.	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	1,664 8 3	40 0 0	...	11 8 0		
11	Damoh Town ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
12	Hatta ...	.....	461 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	461 8 0	.....	140 8 5	.....	...	.....		
13	Jabera ...	.....	460 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	460 6 0	549 11 1	.....	.....	...	.....		
14	Pathuria ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	305 5 5	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	2,241 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,241 14 0	855 0 6	1,805 0 8	40 0 0	...	11 8 0		
15	Victoria Hospital.	.....	1,200 0 0	...	...	106 9 6	...	...	1,306 9 6	.....	2,431 12 0	.....	...	983 0 0		
16	City Branch ...	.....	472 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	472 0 0	.....	382 8 10	.....	...	.....		
17	Civil Station ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	495 13 5	.....	...	.....		
18	Sehora ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	.	...	300 ...	.....	93 4 1	.....	...	.....		
19	Murwara ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 ...	.....	524 14 2	.....	...	.....		
20	Bijiragogarh ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 ...	139 1 10	.....	.....	...	.....		
21	Thaggi village ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	3,052 0 0	...	...	106 9 6	...	...	3,158 9 6	139 1 10	3,928 4 6	.....	...	983 0 0		
22	Narsinghpur Main.	.....	300 0 0	...	...	24 3 1	...	...	324 3 1	.....	411 11 1	.....	...	396 0 0		
23	Chhindwara ...	.....	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	.....	231 14 1	.....	...	.....		
24	Gadarwara ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	.....	249 15 4	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	960 0 0	...	...	24 3 1	...	...	984 3 1	.....	893 8 6	.....	...	396 0 0		
25	Hoshangabad Main	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	.	660 0 0	.....	1,438 7 5	45 0 0	...	191 0 0		
26	Seoni ...	.....	400 0 0	...	...	...	..	...	400 0 0	.....	2,256 3 10	90 0 0	...	.....		
27	Selakpur ...	.....	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	370 0 0	.....	537 0 4	.....	...	21 0 0		
28	Harda ...	.....	780 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	780 0 0	.....	1,667 0 4	40 0 0	...	28 0 0		
29	Pachmarhi ...	.....	660 0 0	...	105 14 0	9 3 7	0 13 0	311 7 2	1,087 5 9	.....	.....	.....	...	75 0 0		
30	Kothi Bazar ...	.....	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	.....	1,588 9 9	60 0 0	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	3,110 0 0	...	105 14 0	9 3 7	0 13 0	311 7 2	3,537 5 9	.....	7,487 5 8	235 0 0	...	315 0 0		
31	Khandwa Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	500 0 0	806 8 3	.....	...	182 10 7		
32	Burhanpur ...	37 4 3	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	.....	11,778 8 0	712 14 4	...	.....		
33	Mandhata ...	30 7 9	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	10 7 3	.....	.....	...	.....		
34	Pandhana ...	.....	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	370 0 0	699 9 10	.....	.....	...	.....		
35	Asirgarh ...	.....	438 0 0	...	94 15 0	...	...	235 14 11	768 13 11	.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	67 12 0	2,368 0 0	...	94 15 0	..	...	235 14 11	2,698 13 11	1,210 1 1	12,580 0 3	712 14 4	...	182 10 7		
36	Mandla ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	100 0 0	279 9 8	.....	...	66 0 0		
37	Ramgarh (Dindori)	.....	438 13 9	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	538 13 9	.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	858 13 9	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	958 13 9	100 0 0	279 9 8	.....	...	66 0 0		
38	Seoni Main ...	.....	495 0 0	...	...	...	...	13 0 0	508 0 0	.....	220 8 11	.....	...	177 15 0		
39	Malati ...	.....	495 0 0	...	...	...	...	10 8 0	505 8 0	.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	990 0 0	...	...	...	...	23 8 0	1,013 8 0	.....	220 8 11	.....	...	177 15 0		
40	Chhindwara Main.	52 12 9	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	5,416 15 6	201 5 0	...	[illegible]		
41	Pathakhera ...	.....	365 0 0	...	...	...	...	18 12 0	383 12 0	.....	1,910 7 6	105 4 0	...	.....		
	Total ...	52 12 9	1,025 0 0	...	...	...	...	18 12 0	1,043 12 0	.....	7,327 7 0	306 9 0	...	[illegible]		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

IV-A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

1		2					3		4		5		6							
Denominations.		Number of persons.					Number of Ministers or		Number of churches or buildings designed or used for		Total annual income from		Remarks.							
Upper Primary Examination	Boys ...	816	290	29	1,135	8,905	2,173	237	...	11,315	5,410	1,091	319	...	6,820	34	12	6,216	423	...	135
	Girls ..	29	17	...	46	184	177	..	...	361	133	54	...	...	187	16	5	160	4	..	2
Lower Primary Examination	Boys ...	81[illegible]	363	45	1,221	10,681	3,157	306	...	14,144	7,121	1,778	506	..	9,405	36	31	8,363	714	..	261
	Girls ...	40	27	9	82	563	193	20	...	576	266	113	6	...	385	31	10	334	6	..	4
Public Service Certificate Examination.	English ...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	4	7	1	...	...	1	2	..	...	2	...	..	..
	Vernacular.	6	...	..	6	10	...	..	4	14	7	...	...	3	1	...	...	7	3	...	..
Schools of Special Instruction—																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper ...	3	...	...	3	64	...	...	..	64	56	...	...	..	56	..	...	52	4	...	..
	Lower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	Upper ...	11	...	...	11	168	...	...	4	172	116	...	...	1	117	..	..	108	9	...	..
	Lower ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	2	...	..	...
3. Examination in Engineering	..	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	..	4	...	...	4	...	...	..
4. Examination in Surveying	...	17	...	...	17	170	...	...	...	170	92	...	..	...	92	...	...	83	7	...	2
5. Industrial School Examination	...	2	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	..	9	...	...	7	2	...	...
6. School of Art Examination	...	5	1	...	6	194	8	...	...	202	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	35	6	...	...

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of dispen

1	2	3														
		INCOME.														
		A.	B.							C.	C1.	D.	D1.	E.		
			From Government.											Subsid		
Number.	Name of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st 188	As salaries.	As registers and forms	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	From Europeans.		
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a.		
1	Saugor Main ...	.....	1,200 0 0	...	...	42 14 6	...	..	1,242 14 6	2 1 0	3,533 15 3	40 0 0	...	12 0 0		
2	Do. City Branch..	.....	.....	..	...	..	..	..	.....	.....	973 14 3	.....	...	.....		
3	Garhakota ...	.....	325 7 9	...	...	...	...	..	325 7 9	.....	1,549 5 6	32 0 0	...	.....		
4	Kurai ...	.....	642 6 8	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	646 10 8	.....	1,225 3 9	24 0 0	...	.....		
5	Sadar Bazar ..	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	710 11 10	.....	.. ..	...	.....		
6	Rehli ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	.....	1,095 4 7	32 0 0	...	.....		
7	Deori ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	1,116 1 0	32 0 0	...	.....		
8	Bhabgarh ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	1,142 10 7	... ..	40 0 0	...	.....		
9	Banda ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	1,162 0 1	.....	40 0 0	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	4,987 14 5	...	...	42 14 6	...	4 4 0	5,035 0 11	3,017 13 6	9,493 12 4	240 0 0	...	12 0 0		
10	Damoh Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	1,664 8 3	40 0 0	...	11 8 0		
11	Damoh Town ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
12	Hatta ...	.....	461 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	461 8 0	.....	140 8 5	.....	...	.....		
13	Jabera ...	.....	460 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	460 6 0	549 11 1	.....	.....	...	.....		
14	Pathuria ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	305 5 5	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	2,241 14 0	...	...	..	...	...	2,241 14 0	855 0 6	1,805 0 8	40 0 0	...	11 8 0		
15	Victoria Hospital.	.....	1,200 0 0	...	...	106 9 6	...	...	1,306 9 6	.....	2,431 12 0	.....	...	983 0 0		
16	City Branch ...	.....	472 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	472 0 0	.....	382 8 10	... ..	...	.....		
17	Civil Station ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	. ...	.....	495 13 5	.....	...	.....		
18	Sehora ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	.	...	300 ...	.....	93 4 1	.. ...	...	.....		
19	Murwara ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 ...	.....	524 14 2	.....	...	.....		
20	Bijiragogarh ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 ...	139 1 10	.....	.....	...	.....		
21	Theggi village ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..	. ...	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.. ...	3,052 0 0	...	...	106 9 6	...	...	3,158 9 6	139 1 10	3,928 4 6	... ..	...	983 0 0		
22	Narsinghpur Main.	.....	300 0 0	...	...	24 3 1	...	...	324 3 1	.....	411 11 1	.....	...	396 0 0		
23	Chhindwara ...	.....	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	.....	231 14 1	.....	...	.....		
24	Gadarwara ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	.....	249 15 4	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	960 0 0	...	...	24 3 1	...	...	984 3 1	.....	893 8 0	.....	...	396 0 0		
25	Hoshangabad Main	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	.	660 0 0	.....	1,138 7 5	45 0 0	...	191 0 0		
26	Seoni ...	.....	400 0 0	...	...	...	..	...	400 0 0	.....	2,256 3 10	90 0 0	...	.....		
27	Solapur ...	.....	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	370 0 0	.....	537 0 4	.....	...	21 0 0		
28	Harda ...	.....	780 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	780 0 0	.. ...	1,667 0 4	40 0 0	...	23 0 0		
29	Pachmarhi ...	.....	660 0 0	...	105 14 0	9 3 7	0 13 0	311 7 2	1,087 5 9	.....	. ...	.....	...	75 0 0		
30	Kothi Bazar ...	.....	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	.....	1,588 9 9	60 0 0	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	3,110 0 0	...	105 14 0	9 3 7	0 13 0	311 7 2	3,537 5 9	.....	7,487 5 8	235 0 0	...	315 0 0		
31	Khandwa Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	500 0 0	806 8 3	.....	...	183 10 7		
32	Burhanpur ...	37 4 3	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	.....	11,773 8 0	712 14 4	...	.....		
33	Manbhata ...	30 7 9	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	10 7 3	.....	.....	...	.....		
34	Pandhana ...	.....	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	370 0 0	699 9 10	.....	.....	...	.....		
35	Asirgarh ...	.....	438 0 0	...	94 15 0	...	...	235 14 11	768 13 11	... ..	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	67 12 0	2,368 0 0	...	94 15 0	..	...	235 14 11	2,698 13 11	1,210 1 1	12,580 0 3	712 14 4	...	183 10 7		
36	Mandla ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	100 0 0	279 9 8	.....	...	88 0 0		
37	Ramgarh (Dindori)	.....	438 13 9	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	538 13 9	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	858 13 9	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	958 13 9	100 0 0	279 9 8	.....	...	88 0 0		
38	Betul Main ...	.....	495 0 0	...	...	...	...	13 0 0	508 0 0	.....	220 8 11	.....	...	177 15 0		
39	Multai ...	.....	495 0 0	...	...	...	...	10 8 0	505 8 0	.....	.....	.....	...	.....		
	Total ...	.....	990 0 0	...	...	...	...	23 8 0	1,013 8 0	.....	220 8 11	.....	...	177 15 0		
40	Chhindwara Main.	52 12 9	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	5,416 15 6	201 5 0	...	[illegible]		
41	Lakhikhera ...	.....	365 0 0	...	...	...	...	18 12 0	383 12 0	.....	1,910 7 6	105 4 0	...	[illegible]		
	Total ...	52 12 9	1,025 0 0	...	...	...	...	18 12 0	1,043 12 0	.....	7,327 7 0	306 9 0	...	[illegible]		

Institutions.

aries in the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

	4									5	6	7	
		Expenditure.											
	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
tions. From Natives.	Total income.	On Establishment.	On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purch. sed.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the	Cash balance on 31st December 1887.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p		
160 2 0	4 991 0 9	2,028 0 0	136 1 3	1,149 6 3	317 15 9	175 12 6	183 13 0	1,000 0 0	4,991 0 9	...	0 1 2	31·15	1
...	973 14 3	480 0 0	42 10 6	403 15 11	...	44 9 4	2 10 6	...	973 14 3	..	...	..	2
42 15 0	1,949 12 3	625 7 9	47 13 1	238 4 2	69 1 4	71 11 4	97 6 7	800 0 0	1,949 12 3	...	0 1 2	28 2 6	3
198 0 0	2,093 14 5	918 6 8	30 9 6	307 8 8	118 12 3	63 13 10	49 11 6	600 0 0	2,093 14 5	...	0 1 2	43 31	4
...	1,370 11 10	810 0 0	47 9 2	267 6 4	...	15 12 1	...	...	1,370 11 10	..	...	48·14	5
217 0 3	1,764 4 10	636 0 0	21 3 10	215 15 0	...	16 4 6	44 13 6	800 0 0	1,734 4 10	...	...	43·57	6
122 2 0	1,930 3 0	810 0 0	14 8 2	199 0 3	2 6 0	22 13 2	51 7 5	800 0 0	1,930 3 0	...	0 0 7	58 41	7
108 12 3	1,951 6 10	852 0 0	33 7 10	45 0 0	...	18 15 0	2 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,951 6 10	...	..	69 40	8
108 12 3	1,731 2 4	612 0 0	24 2 10	75 0 0	...	17 14 6	2 1 0	1,000 0 0	1,731 2 4	...	..	57 46	9
957 11 9	18,756 6 6	7,831 14 5	398 2 2	3,131 8 7	508 3 4	452 10 6	431 15 6	6,000 0 0	18,756 6 6	...	0 1 2	39·47	
671 15 4	3,047 15 7	1,026 0 0	63 10 2	494 10 9	141 10 0	130 8 10	130 15 10	1,000 0 0	2,897 7 7		0 1 6	32 23	10
..	...	120 0 0	21 13 0	...	...	8 11 0	...	...	150 8 0	..			11
282 1 0	884 1 5	600 0 0	22 0 2	103 8 3	20 0 6	44 5 10	34 2 8	...	884 1 5	...	0 1 3	52 15	12
96 5 3	1,106 6 4	589 6 0	7 14 4	66 0 0	...	20 9 4	422 8 8	...	1,106 6 4	.	.	41·59	13
124 15 7	1,090 5 0	834 0 0	11 11 0	80 0 0	11 9 4	32 7 8	120 8 6	...	1,090 5 0	...	0 1 0	60·55	14
1,175 5 2	6,128 12 4	3,229 6 0	127 1 2	654 3 0	173 3 10	236 10 8	708 3 8	1,000 0 0	6,128 12 4		0 1 5	43 71	
441 12 0	5,163 1 6	2,468 0 0	52 12 8	535 4 10	1,129 6 6	417 10 9	529 14 9	..	5,163 1 6	.	0 1 7	25·31	15
...	854 8 10	652 0 0	39 14 1	..	...	140 1 9	22 9 0	.	854 8 10	..	...	34·96	16
...	495 13 5	60 0 0	29 12 11	..	...	61 14 2	344 2 4	..	495 13 5	..	.		17
344 8 6	737 12 7	384 0 0	19 1 8	187 12 0	37 0 7	27 15 10	81 11 6	...	737 12 7	...	0 1 4	40 65	18
102 11 0	1,287 9 2	852 0 0	57 5 3	169 15 0	68 14 8	103 11 4	35 10 11	...	1,287 9 2	...	0 1 3	51 24	19
74 10 0	633 11 10	462 0 0	26 4 5	45 15 0	5 0 8	56 3 9	38 4 0	..	633 11 10	..	0 0 11	66 25	20
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			21
963 9 6	9,172 9 4	4,878 0 0	225 3 0	938 14 10	1,240 6 5	837 9 7	1,072 7 6	...	9,172 9 4	...	0 1 6	34·44	
431 0 0	1,562 14 2	689 0 0	43 9 9	432 9 0	167 3 3	134 8 5	95 15 3	...	1,562 14 2	..	0 1 8	30 73	22
225 1 0	696 15 1	423 0 0	12 9 4	185 6 6	18 8 3	56 10 6	0 12 6	...	696 15 1	..	0 0 11	34 42	23
738 14 11	1,108 14 3	720 0 0	41 2 2	469 13 0	65 11 7	72 10 0	39 9 6	...	1,408 14 3	...	0 1 8	29 51	24
1,394 15 11	3,668 11 6	1,832 0 0	97 5 3	1,087 12 6	251 7 1	253 12 11	136 5 3	...	3,668 11 6	...	0 1 7	26·82	
981 14 2	3,316 5 7	1,312 10 1	60 4 1	267 1 10	324 9 6	226 7 6	125 4 4	1,000 0 0	3,316 5 7	...	0 1 8	28·50	25
309 9 1	3,055 12 11	639 0 0	31 14 7	229 14 11	..	86 2 8	68 12 9	2,000 0 0	3,055 12 11	...		37 88	26
410 2 9	1,358 3 1	719 0 0	21 4 4	243 5 5	129 7 1	108 0 3	114 2 0	..	1,358 3 1	.	0 1 4	27 65	27
1,149 11 9	3,658 12 1	1,472 10 7	34 14 1	558 0 7	168 1 10	296 6 7	134 10 5	1,000 0 0	3,658 12 1	..	0 1 5	20·33	28
36 11 0	1,199 0 9	924 0 0	6 12 0	105 14 0	23 7 3	138 15 6	...	...	1,199 0 9	.	0 2 10	90·66	29
92 0 0	1,980 9 9	312 0 0	11 7 4	111 5 9	...	28 1 0	14 11 8	1,500 0 0	1,980 9 9	...	..	49 90	30
2,974 0 9	14,548 12 2	5,379 4 8	172 8 8	1,509 10 0	645 9 8	884 1 0	457 9 2	5,500 0 0	14,548 12 2	.	0 1 7	39 09	
171 4 0	2,320 6 10	1,116 0 0	77 0 5	572 7 0	281 4 2	216 10 2	57 1 1	...	2,320 6 10	...	0 1 4	28 4	31
863 6 8	13,987 0 10	1,115 13 5	37 1 1	347 7 0	100 12 5	58 0 11	263 4 0	12,064 9 6	13,987 0 10	...	0 1 3	31 22	32
900 0 0	1,240 15 0	592 0 0	27 15 10	191 6 6	125 2 6	63 5 0	22 0 0	...	1,021 13 10	219 1 2	0 1 0	29 35	33
...	1,069 9 10	454 0 0	28 9 3	179 0 6	...	23 3 10	384 12 8	...	1,069 9 10	...	...	34·58	34
...	768 13 11	438 0 0	16 2 7	94 15 0	..	41 8 3	178 4 1	...	768 13 11	...	..	100·00	35
1,934 10 8	19,336 14 5	3,715 13 5	186 13 2	1,385 4 6	507 3 1	402 12 2	905 5 5	12,064 9 6	19,167 13 3	219 1 2	0 1 3	37 99	
318 3 0	1,205 12 8	693 8 0	29 10 8	292 15 0	66 1 10	41 12 8	81 12 6	...	1,205 12 8	...	0 1 6	31 83	36
106 0 0	644 13 9	492 0 0	10 5 9	100 0 0	..	19 4 0	23 4 0	...	644 13 9	...		83·57	37
424 3 0	1,850 10 5	1,185 8 0	40 0 5	392 15 0	66 1 10	61 0 8	105 0 6	...	1,850 10 5	...	0 1 6	51 81	
897 4 9	1,303 12 8	771 12 3	16 8 2	189 8 0	55 8 9	45 14 3	224 9 3	...	1,303 12 8	..	0 1 5	38 96	38
505 12 0	1,011 4 0	661 0 0	14 2 4	199 2 6	4 1 3	17 0 3	59 14 11	...	955 5 2	55 14 10	0 1 2	52 88	39
903 0 9	2,315 0 8	1,432 12 3	30 10 6	388 10 6	59 9 11	62 14 6	284 8 2	...	2,259 1 10	55 14 10	0 1 5	44 84	
1,478 10 10	7,947 0 1	1,095 2 4	53 0 6	691 11 7	281 11 7	183 12 8	280 7 6	5,361 1 11	7,947 0 1	...	0 1 7	25·52	40
124 8 0	2,523 15 6	563 15 0	8 13 0	266 11 3	13 6 11	37 9 7	28 3 9	1,603 4 0	2,523 15 6	...	0 1 4	41·78	41
1,602 2 10	10,470 15 7	1,659 1 4	61 13 6	958 6 10	295 2 6	221 6 3	308 11 3	6,966 5 11	10,470 15 7	...	0 1 6	29·79	

1	2	3													
		Income.													
		A.	B.							C.	C†.	D.	D†.	E.	
			From Government.											Subsidy	
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1888.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Municipal.	
42	Seoni Main ..	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 15 11	714 15 11	.....	1,217 13 9	.....	.....	96 8 0	
43	Lakhnadon ...	.....	420 0 0	.....	109 3 0	.....	.....	31 6 0	560 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	1,080 0 0	.....	109 3 0	.....	.....	86 5 11	1,275 8 11	.....	1,217 13 9	.....	.....	96 8 0	
44	Balaghat Main ...	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 12 0	668 12 0	.....	527 14 7	.....	.....	72 0 0	
45	Wara Seoni ..	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0	.....	446 12 10	.....	.....	.....	
46	Sehir ...	.....	104 6 8	.....	82 5 9	.....	.....	61 10 3	248 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
47	Katangi ...	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	421 8 0	.....	873 4 5	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	1,604 6 8	.....	82 5 9	.....	.....	71 14 3	1,758 10 8	.....	1,847 15 10	.....	.....	72 0 0	
48	Bhandara Main ..	.....	696 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696 5 0	.....	2,234 5 11	40 0 0	.....	168 8 0	
49	Tirora ...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	202 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
50	Sakoli ...	.....	410 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410 0 0	146 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
51	Pauni ...	.....	449 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449 9 9	.....	603 10 5	.....	.....	.....	
52	Tumsar ...	.....	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	.....	832 11 9	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ..	.....	2,095 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,095 14 9	348 13 1	3,870 12 1	40 0 0	.....	168 8 0	
53	Mayo Hospital ...	.....	3,120 0 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	.....	.....	3,137 0 0	38 1 0	7,850 0 6	.....	.....	1,698 8 0	
54	Rai Bahadur ..	.....	960 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960 0 0	.....	8,780 3 3	140 0 0	.....	.....	
55	Itwari ...	.....	960 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960 0 0	.....	2,113 5 9	.....	.....	.....	
56	Hende ..	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	1,466 10 4	.....	.....	.....	
57	Civil Station ...	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....	5,459 3 3	.....	.....	.....	
58	Khapa ...	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	951 7 11	.....	.....	.....	
59	Umrer ...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	900 7 10	.....	.....	.....	
60	Mowar ...	.....	610 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610 0 0	.....	1,482 4 0	.....	.....	.....	
61	Katol ...	.....	610 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610 0 0	3,141 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
62	Ramtek —	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0	.....	848 4 11	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	8375 0 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	.....	.....	8,392 0 0	3,179 14 3	29,851 15 9	140 0 0	.....	1,698 8 0	
63	Wardha ...	.....	487 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 14 4	559 8 9	332 11 0	714 11 8	.....	.....	308 0 0	
64	Arvi ...	.....	335 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 14 0	353 14 0	.....	706 10 10	.....	.....	.....	
65	Sindi ..	.....	465 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	467 8 0	53 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
66	Deoli ...	.....	825 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0	829 8 0	.....	766 12 3	.....	.....	.....	
67	Hinganghat ...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	0 3 0	655 4 3	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ..	.....	2,412 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 12 4	2,510 6 9	386 10 10	2,843 6 7	.....	.....	308 0 0	
68	Chanda Main ..	.....	615 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 0 0	647 0 0	.....	789 11 2	.....	.....	62 0 0	
69	Warora ...	.....	385 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 0 0	406 5 4	.....	230 5 9	.....	.....	.....	
70	Brahmapuri ...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 0 0	357 0 0	119 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
71	Sironcha ...	.....	876 0 0	.....	34 5 1	.....	.....	36 0 0	946 5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
72	Armori ...	.....	720 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 8 0	772 8 0	118 8 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
73	Allapilly ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
74	Mul ...	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 8 0	686 8 0	182 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	3,556 5 4	.....	34 5 1	.....	.....	225 0 0	3,815 10 5	420 9 5	1,010 0 11	.....	.....	62 0 0	
75	Raipur main ...	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	40 15 6	.....	.....	1,240 15 6	.....	7,444 10 8	.....	.....	220 0 0	
76	Drug ...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	197 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
77	Sadar Bazar ...	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	1,665 6 3	.....	.....	.....	
78	Dhamtari ...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	460 10 4	.....	.....	.....	
79	Arang ...	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0	132 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
80	Bisrampur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	...	2,880 0 0	.....	.....	40 15 6	.....	.....	2,920 15 6	544 3 11	9,570 11 3	.....	.....	220 0 0	
81	Bilaspur Main ...	.....	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0	.....	651 3 3	80 0 0	.....	116 8 0	
82	Mungeli ...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	2,137 13 7	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	
83	Seorinarain ...	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	2,551 2 4	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	
	Total	.....	1,260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260 0 0	4,688 15 11	651 3 3	160 0 0	.....	116 8 0	
84	Sambalpur main...	.....	275 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 0 0	48 7 0	1,062 3 2	.....	.....	[illegible]	
85	Bargarh ...	.....	360 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	255 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	635 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	635 0 0	304 6 7	1,062 3 2	.....	.....	[illegible]	
	Grand Total ...	120 8 9	42,492 [illegible]	.....	526 10 [illegible]	240 14 3	0 12 0	1,074 14 7	45,336 8 11	15,196 10 11	95,441 12 1	1,274 7 6	.....	[illegible]	

Institutions.—(Contd.)

		4								5	6	7	
		Expenditure.											
tions.	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h				
From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On Miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year	Cash balance on 31st December 1887.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
19 0 3	2,048 5 11	1,050 15 11	68 5 3	514 14 0	163 14 6	123 13 3	106 7 0	... ..	2,048 5 11	.....	0 1 0	31·91	42
250 8 0	811 1 0	552 0 0	23 7 11	109 3 0	84 4 7	42 1 6	.....	... .	811 1 0	.....	0 1 0	69 17	43
269 8 5	2,859 6 11	1,602 15 11	91 13 2	624 1 0	268 3 1	165 14 9	106 7 0	... .	2,859 6 11	.....	0 1 0	44 63	
712 11 3	1,981 5 10	918 14 8	8 11 2	874 2 0	83 13 9	56 8 6	39 3 9	... .	1,981 5 10	... ..	0 0 11	33 77	44
25 8 6	832 4 10	506 8 0	11 6 4	222 13 9	.....	96 13 0	54 11 9	...	892 4 10	... ..	..	47·09	45
193 0 0	441 6 8	324 0 0	4 15 1	82 5 9	.....	30 1 10	.	... ..	441 6 8	... ..	...	56·24	46
239 0 0	1,053 12 5	5.7 8 0	8 14 4	502 15 6	.....	24 0 7	.	.	1,053 12 5	.	...	39·04	47
1,190 3 3	4,363 13 9	2,256 14 8	33 14 11	1,682 5 0	83 13 9	207 13 11	93 15 6	.....	4,368 13 9	.....	0 0 11	40·26	
122 9 0	3,261 11 11	1,067 13 0	61 14 3	708 10 1	144 0 10	69 1 6	210 4 3	1,000 0 0	3,261 11 11	.....	0 1 7	30 77	48
397 0 5	899 13 1	456 0 0	29 4 0	244 14 0	73 1 8	78 14 5	17 11 0	... .	899 13 1	.....	0 1 3	33·33	49
168 8 0	724 8 5	518 0 0	18 12 9	135 15 2	.....	51 12 6	... ..	.....	724 8 5	.....	...	56·55	50
.....	1,253 4 2	687 9 9	30 12 0	498 2 11	... .	29 3 6	7 8 0	....	1,253 4 2	.....	...	36 91	51
.....	1,072 11 9	468 0 0	28 2 8	550 5 2	.....	26 3 11	... ..	.....	1,073 11 9	.....	...	22 37	52
688 1 5	7,212 1 4	3,197 6 9	168 13 8	2,137 15 4	217 2 6	255 3 10	235 7 3	1,000 0 0	7,212 1 4	.....	0 1 6	33·74	
223 8 11	12,946 2 5	5,198 3 2	36 6 9	2,000 0 0	2,501 14 10	1,463 0 0	1,447 9 8	. ...	12,946 2 5	.....	0 1 11	21 23	53
.....	9,880 3 3	1,248 0 0	18 3 0	1,560 0 0	.....	80 5 3	33 11 0	7,000 0 0	9,880 3 3	.....	...	38 3	54
.....	3,073 5 9	1,224 0 0	35 0 3	1,500 0 0	.....	128 13 1	185 8 5	.....	3,073 5 9	.....	...	31·21	55
.....	2,126 10 4	948 0 0	21 11 4	1,025 0 0	.....	21 1 0	110 14 0	.....	2,126 10 4	.....	...	51·03	56
.....	5,534 3 3	127 6 2	...	410 5 10	... ..	543 7 3	4,453 0 0	.. .	5,534 3 3	.....	...	1 : 6	57
.....	1,611 7 11	936 0 0	13 4 4	616 3 3	... ..	21 11 7	24 4 9	... .	1,611 7 11	.....	...	40 97	58
74 8 0	1,274 15 10	681 0 0	9 11 0	530 3 1	..	38 2 9	65 15 0	..	1,274 15 10	.....	...	23·58	59
... ...	2,092 4 0	932 2 0	22 11 4	840 12 3	.....	29 1 5	267 9 0	.	2,092 4 0	... ..	...	2 16	60
231 10 0	4,033 7 3	730 0 0	10 4 9	269 3 6	... ..	26 4 0	2,937 11 0		4,033 7 3	.....	...	1. 1.	61
.....	1,268 4 11	603 0 0	7 3 3	261 3 8	...	34 8 9	10 9 3	351 12 0	1,268 4 11	.....	...	4·00	62
578 10 11	43,841 0 11	12,334 11 4	174 8 0	8,952 15 7	2,501 14 10	2,385 7 1	9 536 12 1	7,351 12 0	43,841 0 11	.....	0 1 11	23·00	
176 4 0	2,091 8 0	491 8 9	38 2 5	765 4 1	103 2 3	61 12 1	128 5 5	... .	2,091 8 0	.	0 1 7	2 7	63
.....	1,060 8 10	139 14 0	18 11 3	421 10 5	10 1 2	24 0 6	55 3 0	.	1,060 8 10	.....	0 1 4	39 86	64
285 12 3	807 1 1	587 8 0	20 0 0	129 12 10	. ..	19 4 0	40 7 6		807 1 1	..	...	47 87	65
.....	1,596 4 3	993 0 2	27 10 0	465 0 4	.	29 7 3	136 2 6		1,596 4 3	.	...	61 91	66
42 0 0	997 7 3	481 0 0	28 12 3	334 3 1	49 8 2	42 15 9	62 0 0	.	997 7 3	. .	0 3 1	30 05	67
504 0 3	6,552 8 5	3,527 14 11	143 3 11	2,115 14 9	165 11 7	177 8 4	422 2 11	.....	6,552 8 3		0 1 10	35 31	
82 8 0	1,531 0 3	1,031 0 0	33 14 9	351 0 1	33 1 10	109 13 0	58 2 3	.....	1,531 0 .	.	0 1 3	30 02	68
375 13 0	1,002 7 1	619 5 4	57 0 0	339 3 0	. .	25 14 9	.. .	..	1,002 7 1		...	40 52	69
120 4 0	647 1 6	4 5 0 0	15 1 6	111 9 4	. ....	48 6 8	7 0 0	.. .	647 1 6		...	5 8	70
177 0 0	1,123 5 1	912 0 0	11 13 8	34 5 1	. .	79 14 5	... .	.....	1,038 1 2	85 3 11	...	21·44	71
172 15 0	1,034 0 5	880 8 0	15 11 0	109 11 4	. ..	68 2 1	...	....	1,064 0 5	. .	...	72 56	72
.....	.....		...	.. ...	.. ..			. .		.. .	. .	...	73
144 15 0	1,013 10 6	794 8 0	22 1 11	109 0 7	... .	88 0 0	....	.	1,013 10 6	.....	...	67 65	74
1,123 4 0	6,431 8 9	4,666 5 4	125 10 10	1,054 13 8	33 1 10	401 2 11	65 2 3	... ..	6,346 4 10	85 3 11	0 1 3	40·13	
65 0 0	8,8[illegible] 10 2	1,870 15 2	185 9 1	1,310 13 5	937 0 0	1,290 10 10	3,555 9 8	...	8,980 10 2	.....	0 1 7	13 85	75
410 8 0	908 7 11	486 0 0	37 2 10	203 4 0	86 11 8	92 3 2	3 2 3	... .	908 7 11	.....	0 0 6	33 04	76
...	2,325 6 3	809 0 0	85 7 9	670 0 0	... .	101 14 6	658 0 0	.. .	2,325 6 3	.....	...	28 30	77
...	760 10 4	427 0 0	19 9 0	218 9 7	... ..	48 7 9	47 0 0	..	760 10 4	. ..	...	39 42	78
260 13 0	813 7 0	549 0 0	38 3 0	203 4 0	.. ...	23 0 0			813 7 0	.....	...	51·00	79
150 0 0	372 10 0	72 0 0	5 8 0	203 4 0	7 10 0	84 4 0		.	372 10 0	.. ...	0 1 9	...	80
895 5 0	14 161 3 8	4,204 15 2	371 7 8	2,839 3 0	1,031 5 8	1,640 8 3	4,078 11 11	....	14,161 3 8	.....	0 1 4	29·63	
208 10 3	1,716 5 6	923 5 8	79 9 11	302 10 11	116 10 7	172 6 6	111 9 11	. .	1,716 5 6	.....	0 0 9	33·46	81
36 0 0	2,503 13 7	390 0 0	8 0 0	57 10 3	.....	23 9 0	524 9 10	1,500 0 0	2,503 13 7	.	...	19 88	82
44 10 0	2,945 12 4	378 0 0	6 8 0	57 10 4	.....	3 10 0	... .	2, 00 0 0	2,945 12 4	.....	...	67·26	83
289 4 8	7,165 15 5	1,701 5 8	94 2 5	417 15 6	116 10 7	199 9 6	636 3 9	4,000 0 0	7,165 15 5	.....	0 0 9	39 30	
365 13 6	1,945 15 8	712 10 0	92 6 7	542 2 8	40 4 1	124 12 10	73 11 6	.... .	1,945 15 8	.....	0 2 0	14·18	84
281 7 8	877 6 10	521 8 0	39 6 0	182 8 0	34 10 3	39 1 9	70 4 10	....	877 6 10	.....	0 1 4	41·05	85
627 4 8	2,823 6 6	1,234 2 0	131 12 7	724 10 8	434 14 4	153 14 7	144 0 4	.....	2,823 6 6	.....	0 1 11	22·49	
[illegible] 6 0	1,81,714 14 7	66,480 8 4	2,675 1 0	30,997 4 9	8,599 13 10	9,010 1 11	19,706 1 5	43,585 11 5	1,81,354 10 8	360 3 11	0 1 6	32·08	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

IV-A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1888-89.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives.	Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	466	3,675	9	15	28,528	
Church of Scotland	274	88	3	2	...	
Protestant Dissenters	306	59	4	4	...	
Methodist Episcopal Church	48	214	3	1	...	
Roman Catholic	3,253	1,891	13	9	10,084	
Wesleyan Church	30	200	1	1	685	
Greek Church	...	8	1	1	72	
Lutheran Church	25	8	3	...	...	
Armenian	71	18	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew	75	156	...	...	...	
Parsi	301	895	1	...	...	
Hindu	75,60,307	18,302	...	...	...	
Mahomedan	2,41,649	5,092	...	...	...	
Budhists	512	...	...	...	...	
Jain	42,093	240	...	...	...	
Sikh	83	15	...	...	...	
Other sects	10,93,198	39,537	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	89,42,691	69,898	38	33	39,369	

B.—Education 1.—The University.

Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in the Central Provinces during the official year 1888-89.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.						Remarks.
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Arts Colleges—																					
1. Master of Arts ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	
2. Bachelor of Arts ..	1	2	1	4	8	14	4	1	27	5	7	4	1	17	..	..	16	1	..	...	
3. B. Sc. ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	
4 First B. A. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	
4 First B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	
4 First Arts ..	1	3	...	4	26	38	...	...	64	15	25	..	..	40	5	..	32	3	...	...	
4 Previous Examination ...	...	...	1	1	..	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	...	...	
Colleges for Professional Training—																					
Law—																					
1. Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Law ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
Medicine— ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	
4 First M. B. ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	
4 First L. M. S. ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
Engineering—																					
3. L. C. E. ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
4. First L. C. E. ..	...	..	1	1	..	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	..	..	4	..	...	..	
Schools of General Education—																					
Matriculation ... Boys ..	4	5	1	10	114	89	6	53	262	46	32	..	..	78	..	4	61	13	..	...	
Matriculation ... Girls ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Middle School Examination Boys ...	35	15	8	58	385	210	53	95	743	296	136	21	15	468	17	2	40	4	1	...	
Middle School Examination Girls .	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	...	9	...	6	..	..	6	6	...	..	..	..	...	
Upper Primary Examination Boys ...	810	290	29	1,135	8,905	2,173	237	...	11,315	5,410	1,091	319	..	6,820	34	12	6,216	423	...	135	
Upper Primary Examination Girls ..	29	17	...	46	184	177	..	...	361	133	54	...	...	187	16	5	160	4	..	2	
Lower Primary Examination Boys ...	813	363	45	1,221	10,681	3,157	306	...	14,144	7,121	1,778	506	..	9,405	36	31	8,365	714	..	261	
Lower Primary Examination Girls ...	40	27	9	82	363	193	20	...	576	266	113	6	...	385	31	10	334	6	..	4	
Public Service Certificate Examination. English ...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	4	7	1	...	...	1	2	..	...	2	...	..	..	
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular.	6	...	..	6	10	...	..	4	14	7	...	...	3	1	...	..	7	3	...	..	
Schools of Special Instruction—																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	3	...	...	3	64	...	...	..	64	56	...	...	..	56	..	...	52	4	...	...	
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	11	...	...	11	168	...	...	4	172	116	...	...	1	117	..	..	108	9	...	..	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	2	...	..	...	
3. Examination in Engineering ..	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	..	4	...	...	4	...	...	..	
4. Examination in Surveying ...	17	...	...	17	170	...	...	...	170	92	...	..	...	92	...	...	83	7	...	2	
5. Industrial School Examination ...	2	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	..	9	...	...	7	2	...	...	
6. School of Art Examination ...	5	1	...	6	194	8	...	...	202	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	35	6	...	...	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

Class of Institutions.	Under Public Management.												Under	
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the District Councils and Local Boards.				Maintained by Feudatory States.				Aided by the Department	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Arts Colleges.														
University Education. — English ...	1	61	61	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	92
Total ...	1	61	61	52	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	92
Secondary Schools.														
School Education, General. — For Boys ... English ...	40	2,812	2,841	2,351	2	76	92	74	1	6	9	5	23	1,375
For Boys ... Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	86
Total ...	40	2,812	2,841	2,351	2	76	92	74	1	6	9	5	27	1,461
Primary Schools.														
For Boys ..	193	13,940	14,286	10,950	727	50,297	50,321	35,125	98	6,001	5,732	39[illegible]	524	23,240
For Girls ...	36	1,594	1,590	1,030	28	1,198	1,177	787	2	81	87	6[illegible]	44	2,05[illegible]
Total ...	229	15,534	15,876	11,980	755	51,495	51,498	35,912	100	6,082	5,819	4,05[illegible]	568	25,29[illegible]
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters.	3	190	188	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses .	1	22	20	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ..	1	20	25	20	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Engineering Schools ..	1	11	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	10	166	168	12[illegible]	4	10	96	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ..	7	942	946	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23	1,351	1,358	1,040	4	10[illegible]	96	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	293	19,758	20,136	15,423	761	51,67[illegible]	51,68[illegible]	36,05[illegible]	101	6,088	5,828	4,058	597	26,[illegible]

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

1.—Advanced teaching—
- (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
- (b) Sanskrit ... ...
- (c) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...

2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... ...

3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards

4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

[illegible] 2.

in the Central Provinces for the official year 1888-89.

Institutions.								Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							
Private Management.																		
Aided by Government or by Municipalities or Boards.		Unaided.																
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	Others.	Remarks.
16	17.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	27g	28
97	82	...	...	...	...	3	153	153	135	...	2	...	138	11	1	...	1	
97	82	...	...	...	...	3	153	153	135	...	2	...	138	11	1	...	1	
1,404	1,129	6	185	209	142	72	4,454	4,454	999	3,567	143	54	3,705	510	5	...	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	74	...	...	...	...	4	86	86	...	51	86	...	...	...	..	...	...	
1,492	1,203	6	185	209	142	76	4,540	4,540	999	3,618	229	54	3,705	513	5	...	31	
24,533	15,56	62	2,680	2,930	1,932	1,604	96,158	3,023	142	95,874	298	257	84,640	7,528	113	2,430	892	
2,096	1,46	4	130	130	87	114	5,055	408	41	4,690	350	201	4,062	319	17	101	5	
26,629	17,023	66	2,810	3,060	2,019	1,718	1,01,213	3,431	183	1,00,564	648	458	88,702	7,847	130	2,531	897	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	190	...	...	190	...	..	169	17	..	...	4	
...	...	..	..	...	...	1	22	...	...	2	...	1	18	1	..	...	1	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	..	19	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	266	...	...	166	...	1	224	39	..	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	942	...	...	...	...	3	817	122	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1,451	...	...	376	...	5	1,258	180	1	...	7	802 Girls in Boys' Schools. 92 Boys in Girls' Schools.
26,218	18,314	72	2,995	3,269	2,161	1,821	1,07,357	8,124	1,317	1,04,560	879	517	93,803	8,554	137	2,531	936	
...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
... For Boys					..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
... „ Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
... For Boys					...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
... „ Girls					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
... For Boys					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
... „ Girls					...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
Total					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	802 Total Girls in Boys' Schools. 92 Total Boys in Girls' Schools.
GRAND TOTAL					...	1,821	1,07,357	8,124	1,317	1,04,560	879	517	93,803	8,554	137	2,531	936	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	Public										
	Under Public										
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by the District Councils			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.											
University Education — English ...	12,991	...	...	1,512	...	3,401	17,907	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,991	...	...	1,512	...	3,404	17,907	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.											
School Education, General. — For Boys ... English ..	40,758	62	19,748	16,265	1,131	2,892	80,856	...	677	...	245
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40,758	62	19,748	16,265	1,131	2,892	80,856	...	677	...	245
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	32,380	1,201	25,934	13,764	873	446	74,598	30,401	1,22,823	525	11,213
For Girls	5,810	229	2,584	...	409	314	9,346	473	3,936	130	...
Total ...	38,190	1,430	28,518	13,764	1,282	760	83,944	30,874	1,26,259	655	11,213
Schools for Special Instruction.											
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	24,496	...	...	...	...	...	24,496	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	5,246	...	...	...	...	...	5,246	...	...	...	...
Agricultural School ...	1,563	...	...	...	...	...	1,563	...	...	...	...
Practical Engineering Schools ...	286	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	2,624	...	24	...	...	...	2,648	...	522	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34,215	...	24	...	...	...	34,239	...	522	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ...	4,987	...	...	...	...	...	4,987	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	6,428	2,691	677	...	...	708	10,504	...	462	...	...
Primary Schools ...	1,983	1,271	336	...	...	171	3,761	365	1,840	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	944	...	...	...	...	...	944	...	...	...	...
Buildings	5,259	1,395	1,930	60	83	1,142	9,869	1,185	6,378	...	335
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	3,222	...	160	...	75	100	3,557	332	769	...	172
Miscellaneous	202	...	...	...	...	31,669	* 31,871	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,025	5,357	3,193	60	158	33,790	65,493	1,882	9,449	...	507
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction..	1,49,179	6,840	51,393	31,601	2,571	40,846	2,82,439	32,756	1,36,907	655	11,965

* Book Depot charges ... ... Rs. 29,917
Value of books lithographed in the Press ... „ 1,752
Grant for Vernacular literature ... „ 202

Total Rs. 31,871

3.

Central Provinces for the official year 1888-89.

Institutions.																				
Management.										Under Private Management.										
and Local Boards.			Maintained by Feudatory States.							Aided by the Department or by the District Councils or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.			
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	3,765	..	2,821	1,175	...	17,234	24,995	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,765		2,821	1,175	...	17,234	24,995	...	...	...	...
780	...	1,702	816	...	...	..	..	...	816	13,982	...	5,538	5,838	2,901	12,264	40,526	419	360	1,538	2,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,945	...	160	2,051	300	1,744	7,200	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
780	...	1,702	816	...	..	..	..	...	816	16,927	.	5,698	7,889	3,204	14,008	47,726	419	360	1,538	2,317
6,582	329	1,71,373	8,316	3,478	...	206	160	1,484	13,644	30,434	...	3,350	8,443	7,438	15,828	65,493	500	203	1,964	2,667
55	334	4,928	168	144	...	..	...	...	312	10,829	...	1,973	3,786	1,124	14,853	32,565	...	..	...	...
6,637	663	1,76,301	8,484	3,622	...	206	160	1,484	13,956	41,263	...	5,323	12,229	8,562	30,681	98,058	500	203	1,964	2,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	522	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	522	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,840	...	...	176	10	...	3,124	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,037	...	...	...	...	443	3,480	...	...	...	...
...	21	2,226	420	131	..	...	...	...	551	758	...	...	...	56	...	814	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,359	...	9,257	826	...	...	...	...	...	826	3,044	...	560	...	1,159	6,386	11,149	...	..	143	143
268	...	1,541	210	...	...	...	..	...	210	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,627	21	16,486	1,456	131	..	..	...	...	1,587	9,679	...	560	176	1,360	6,829	18,604	...	...	143	143
9,044	684	1,92,011	10,756	3,753	...	206	160	1,484	16,359	71,634	...	14,402	21,469	13,126	68,752	1,89,383	919	563	3,645	5,127

B.—Education, 3.—(Concluded.)

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1888-89.

Objects of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from. Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees	All other sources.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education — English	16,756	...	2,821	2,687	20,638	42,902	
Total ...	16,756	...	2,821	2,687	20,638	42,902	
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General — For Boys ... English ...	54,740	739	25,286	22,767	22,685	1,26,217	
For Boys ... Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... English ...	2,945	...	160	2,051	2,044	7,200	
For Girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	57,685	739	25,446	24,818	24,729	1,33,417	
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	93,215	1,23,524	29,809	34,126	47,101	3,27,775	
For Girls	17,112	4,165	4,687	3,786	17,401	47,151	
Total ..	1,10,327	1,27,689	34,496	37,912	64,502	3,74,926	
Schools for Special Instruction.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	24,496	...	...	...	...	24,496	
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	5,246	...	...	...	...	5,246	
Agricultural School	1,563	...	...	..	...	1,563	
Practical	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering Schools	286	..	...	...	...	286	
Industrial Schools	2,624	522	24	...	...	3,170	
Other Schools...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	34,215	522	24	...	...	34,761	
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Direction	26,829	...	...	...	...	26,829	
Inspection	79,736	...	...	...	2,139	81,875	
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ..	7,827	...	...	176	108	8,111	
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ...	9,465	3,153	677	...	1,151	14,446	
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools ...	3,106	3,111	336	...	799	7,352	
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	944	...	...	...	...	944	
Buildings	9,488	7,773	2,490	395	11,098	31,244	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)...	3,554	769	160	172	690	5,345	
Miscellaneous	202	...	...	...	31,669	31,871	
Total ...	1,41,151	14,805	3,663	743	47,654	2,08,017	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction...	3,60,134	1,43,756	66,450	66,160	1,57,523	7,94,023	

B.—Education 4.

List of Government Colleges and Scholars of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Administration of the Central Provinces.

Name of District.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on roll on the 31st March 1889.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of Scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balaghat ...	Hindi ...	3,146	340,554	55	2,502	57·2	·7	
Betul ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,905	304,905	56	2,588	69·7	·8	
Bilaspur ...	Hindi ..	7,798	1,017,327	87	6,207	89·6	·6	
Bhandara ...	Marathi ...	3,922	683,779	114	7,093	34·4	1·04	
Chanda ...	Marathi and Telugu ...	10,785	649,146	91	5,227	118·5	·8	
Chhindwara ...	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,915	372,899	42	2,187	93·2	·6	
Damoh ...	Hindi and Urdu ..	2,799	312,957	67	3,281	41·8	1·05	
Hoshangabad ...	Marathi, Hindi and Urdu ...	4,437	488,787	101	5,307	43 9	1·08	
Jubbulpore ...	Hindi and Urdu ..	3,918	687,233	164	9,652	23 9	1·4	
Mandla ...	Do. ..	4,719	301,760	46	2,131	102·6	·7	
Nagpur ...	Marathi ...	3,786	697,356	206	12,616	18·4	1·8	
Nimar ...	Hindi and Marathi ..	3,340	251,341	92	4,255	36·3	1·8	
Narsinghpur ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	1,916	365,173	99	6,217	19·4	1·7	
Raipur ...	Hindi ...	11,885	1,405,171	180	12,844	66·03	·9	
Sambalpur ...	Hindi and Uriya ...	4,521	693,499	187	11,123	24·2	1·6	
Saugor ...	Hindi and Urdu ...	4,005	564,950	97	6,469	41·3	1·1	
Seoni ...	Hindi ...	3,247	334,733	46	2,470	70 6	·7	
Wardha ...	Marathi ...	2,401	387,221	94	5,188	25·5	1·3	
	Total ...	84,445	9,838,791	1,824	1,07,357	46·3	1·09	

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1888-89.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
BETUL.												
Reading Club, Betul City ...	For the good of the public ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	34	...	...	34	Not registered.	February 1885.	
Pupil Reading Club, A. V. S., Betul City ...	For the improvement of pupils and teachers at school ...	...	...	6 12 9	6 12 9	25	...	...	25	do.	January 1889.	
Multai Reading Club ...	For the good of the public ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	...	20	do.	July 1888.	
Badnur Public General Library ...	For the self culture and improvement of the general public of the town ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	45	...	...	45	do.	In 1884.	
BHANDARA.												
Public Library, Bhandara ..	Public interest ..	...	...	*487 7 6	*487 7 6	75	...	60	135	do.	1863.	*Of this sum Rs. 100 were given by the Municipality.
Sadasheo Library, Sakoli ...	Do. do. ..	...	43 0 0	19 2 0	62 2 0	20	...	15	35	do.	20th October 1887.	
Public Library, Powni ...	Do. do. ...	...	1 0 0	102 0 0	103 0 0	75	...	60	135	do.	8th October 1887.	
BILASPUR.												
Reading Club ..	General and Social improvement ...	...	...	67 5 0	67 5 0	20	...	...	20	do.	September 1887.	
CHANDA.												
Sneha Wardhak Sabha at Warora	To look to the public interest and to undertake social matters ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	15	...	...	15	do.	17th October 1885.	
Lok Hitechu Sabha at Brahmapuri	Do. do. ...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	18	...	...	18	do.	1st August 1887	
Do. do. Mul ..	Do. do. ...	...	353 4 5	...	353 4 5	10	...	...	10	do.	16th November 1888.	

CHHINDWARA.												
Station Library, Chhindwara ...	Reading Club ..	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	do.	November 1887.	
DAMOH.												
General Library, Damoh ...	To enable persons of limited means to increase their knowledge by perusal of the respectable newspapers, periodicals and books ...	...	...	131 14 3	131 14 3	250	...	...	250	do.	17th July 1887.	
HOSHANGABAD.												
Sanskrit Sabha, Hoshangabad ...	Regeneration of Sanskrit ..	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	do.	1889.	
Native Reading room, Seoni-Malwa	To enable persons of mediocre knowledge to improve it by the perusal of Newspapers ...	...	...	25 10 0	25 10 0	60	...	...	60	do.	...	
Boys' Own Library, Harda ...	Self improvement ...	...	77 7 9	...	77 7 9	...	...	1,122	1,122	do.	August 1887.	
JUBBULPORE.												
Balbodhini Sabha, Sehora, Jubbulpore ..	Scientific and Literary.	...	...	...	...	6	...	40	46	do.	31st July 1884.	
Mahajani Sabha, Murwara, Jubbulpore ..	Sanskrit Education ..	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	7	...	...	7	do.	1st September 1884.	
Anjuman Islamia, Murwara, Jubbulpore ...	Urdu Education ..	22	136 0 0	60 0 0	218 0 0	15	...	...	15	do.	July 1882.	
Do. do. Jubbulpore ..	Literary and Political	726	2,400 0 0	600 0 0	3,726 0 0	55	...	...	55	do.	1876.	
Kayesth Sabha do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	175 0 0	175 0 0	20	...	...	20	do.	1884.	
Vidya Wardhani Sabha, Bijeragogarh ...	Do. and Scientific...	...	...	...	...	20	...	21	41	do.	1st January 1888.	
NAGPUR.												
Native General Library, Nagpur ..	Creation and propogation of intellectual activity, furtherance of the cause of Education and promotion of Social intercourse.	...	165 0 0	333 12 0	498 12 0	56	1	4	61	do.	1863.	This Library get Rs. 165 only annually, from the Nagpur Municipality.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
NAGPUR.—(Contd.)												
Sitabaldi Reading room ...	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	215 0 0	215 0 0	30	...	20	50	Not registered.	1866.	
Native Library, Umrer ...	Public improvement ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	3,650	...	4,500	8,150	do.	1st January 1871.	
Native Library, Ramtek ...	Public reading ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	25	...	40	65	do.	1st July 1885.	
NIMAR.												
Literary Society, Burhanpur ...	Reading Newspapers...	...	120 0 0	211 2 0	331 2 0	55	...	...	55	do.	1870.	
NARSINGHPUR.												
Newspaper Club, Narsinghpur ...	Self improvement ...	...	...	18 2 0	18 2 0	10	...	...	10	do.	June 1886.	
SAUGOR.												
Hit Sabha, Saugor ...	Political and Educational objects ...	...	...	(a)161 0 0	161 0 0	(b) 91	...	...	91	do.	15th December 1874.	Rs. a. p. (a) 5 4 0 realized. 155 12 0 unrealized. 161 0 0
SEONI.												
Seoni Victoria Library, Public ...	Reading Club, especially Newspapers ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	10	50	do.	1st January 1887.	Rs. a. p. (b) Subscribers 28 0 0 Non-subscribers 63 0 0 Total ... 91 0 0
WARDHA.												
Native Library, Wardha ...	Newspaper and other reading ...	From Municipality. 50	...	330 0 0	380 0 0	15	...	10	25	do.	September 1870.	Rs. 693-4-6 deposit in saving bank, and Rs. 219-5-10 in the hands of the Committee.
" " Hinganghat ...	Newspaper reading ...	50	...	50 0 0	100 0 0	25	...	20	45	do.	July 1883.	
" " Arvi ...	Do. and other reading.	60	...	60 0 0	120 0 0	8	...	7	15	do.	1873.	
" " Ashti ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	42 1 0	42 1 0	13	...	12	25	do.	1st April 1886.	
Elocution Society, Arvi ...	Dialectics ...	...	20 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	160	...	...	160	do.	1877.	

2.—The Press.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publication thereat.		
			A	B	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	News papers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Raipur ...	Bishrampur Mission Press ...	Revd. O. Lohr ...	.....	...	
Ditto ...	Balram Press, Raj-Nandgaon ...	V. Sarangpanny Modiliar ...	.....	...	
Ditto ...	Jail Press, Raipur ...	.....	.....	...	
Sambalpur ...	Jagannath Vallabh Press ...	Feudatory Chief of Bamra ...	.....	...	
Seoni ...	Hathy Daroo Press ...	Cawaji Meharwanji Hathy Daroo...	.....	...	Job work only.
Hoshangabad ...	Nyaya Sudha ..	P. Sadashiv Rao ...	English and Marathi ...	...	
Ditto ...	Moje Narbada ...	M. Abdul Karim ...	Urdoo ...	...	
Jubbulpore ..	Imperial Press, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore ...	N. Narain Swami ...	...	...	
Ditto ..	Union Press, Jubbulpore ...	Union Press Company Limited ...	Shubha Chintak ..	...	Published in Hindi and English weekly.
Ditto ..	Anjuman ..	Anjuman Islamia ...	1. Central Indian News.	...	Published in English weekly.
			2. Victoria Sewak ..	...	Ditto in Hindi fortnightly.
Narsinghpur ...	Saraswati Vilas Press ..	Nanhelal Murlidhar ...	.....	Saraswati Vilas.	A monthly Magazine in Hindi is published from 1st March 1855.
Nimar ...	Subodh Sindhu .	Laxman Rao ...	Subodh Sindhu weekly.	...	
Ditto ...	Arya Viabhava ...	Raghunath Rao ...	.....	...	Job work only is carried on.
Nagpur ...	Dand Dhari Press ...	Ramkrishna Hari ..	.....	...	Job work of all kinds.
Ditto ..	Albert Press ...	J. Bailey ...	Nagpur and Berar Times, weekly, English and Marathi.	...	
Ditto ...	Victoria Press ...	Mr. J. Blanchett ...	.....	..	Job work only printed.
Ditto	Nagpur Waibhao ...	Rambhaoo Padmakar ...	.....	...	English Lithographic work of all kinds.
Ditto ..	Fanindrapur Mumprakash .	Krishnaji Paikaji ...	.....	...	Job work is only printed.
Ditto ...	Tarjuman ...	Mahomed Usman Khan ..	.....	...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Vishwashwar Duyan Sagar ...	Narayn Ganpat Rao ...	... ..	...	Ditto diito.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						From all causes.	
							Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel com. plaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
							Males.	Females.													
	A.—Districts.																				
	Vindhyan Division.																				
1	Saugor ...	491,106	...	85	11,971	1,517	28	31	182	152	393	3,828	17,794	...	0·17	24·38	3·09	0·80	7·79	36·23	36·27
2	Damoh ...	297,967	...	60	5,763	878	25	25	93	83	226	2,317	9,244	...	0·20	19·34	2·95	0·76	7·77	31·02	35·75
3	Murwara ...	149,104	...	17	2,535	574	14	33	59	27	133	1,088	4,342	...	0·11	17·00	3·85	0·89	7·26	29·12	31·30
	Nerbudda Division.																				
4	Jubbulpore ...	442,533	...	255	6,794	1,512	9	14	152	77	252	4,324	13,337	...	0·58	15·35	3·42	0·57	10·22	30·14	36·14
5	Narsinghpur ...	346,851	14	64	7,983	508	15	16	92	46	169	1,605	10,343	0·04	0·18	23·02	1·46	0·49	4·63	29·82	37·90
6	Hoshangabad ...	448,657	642	378	9,712	2,134	3	6	82	48	139	1,839	14,844	1·45	0·85	21·69	4·81	0·31	4·14	33·45	34·14
7	Nimar ...	138,858	53	28	3,771	376	2	1	38	17	58	566	4,852	0·38	0·20	27·16	2·71	0·42	4·07	34·94	44·01
	Satpura Division.																				
8	Burhanpur ...	47,106	...	3	1,055	77	...	...	11	3	14	203	1,352	...	0·06	22·40	1·63	0·30	4·31	28·70	36·15
9	Mandla ...	297,039	...	60	7,956	219	6	4	64	134	208	578	8,121	...	0·20	23·75	0·74	0·70	1·95	27·34	28·89
10	Betul ...	242,609	...	46	8,153	782	8	11	99	49	167	4,173	8,321	...	0·16	10·77	2·67	0·57	14·26	28·43	33·14
11	Chhindwara ...	282,917	...	5	5,059	241	8	19	85	29	111	1,961	7,407	...	0·02	17·88	0·85	0·50	6·93	26·18	37·17
12	Seoni ...	323,024	1	77	7,726	133	4	7	99	59	169	325	8,431	...	0·24	23·92	0·41	0·52	1·01	26·10	34·68
13	Balaghat ...	346,418	...	39	7,759	402	13	10	117	59	199	1,479	9,569	...	0·12	23·04	1·19	0·59	4·39	29·33	30·43
	Wainganga Division.																				
14	Bhandara ..	650,326	4	215	14,174	62	20	35	198	115	368	2,082	16,905	0·01	0·33	21·79	0·09	0·57	3·20	25·99	30·89
15	Nagpur ...	480,737	...	441	4,540	288	17	30	169	32	248	6,149	11,666	...	0·92	9·44	0·60	0·51	12·79	24·26	33·50
16	Wardha ..	342,462	29	734	3,719	572	12	16	82	56	166	3,245	8,495	0·08	2·14	10·95	1·67	0·48	9·48	24·80	33·12
17	Chanda ..	501,026	54	527	7,086	828	12	9	168	57	246	5,061	13,802	0·11	1·05	14·14	1·65	0·49	10·10	27·54	30·81
	Mahanadi Division.																				
18	Raipur ..	1,098,630	...	4,794	19,033	2,703	46	24	528	93	696	7,524	34,750	...	4·36	17·32	2·46	0·63	6·85	31·63	30·47
19	Bilaspur ...	743,321	1	2,297	17,794	342	12	10	159	101	282	1,325	22,041	...	3·09	23·94	0·46	0·38	1·78	29·65	28·14
20	Sambalpur ...	355,913	...	34	2,176	1,794	7	6	113	56	182	4,118	8,304	...	0·10	6·11	5·0.	0·51	11·57	23·33	27·44
	Total of Districts ...	8,061,684	798	10,159	148,880	15,942	261	307	2,590	1,298	4,456	53,985	234,220	0·10	1·26	18·47	1·98	0·55	6·69	29·05	32·57

B.—Showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door patients treated in the

1	2	General diseases.																			
		Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.									
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery	Malarial fevers	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms	Debility	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lung diseases.
1	Saugor ...	...	...	1,154	11,998	222	214	459	1	129	665	2,698	39	75	732	1,495	16,583	3,149	455	36	2,12[illegible]
2	Damoh ...	...	...	540	3,718	46	44	63	...	75	85	1,259	15	26	122	326	5,799	1,120	49	19	164
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	1,032	8,603	201	439	576	11	820	631	1,643	70	101	1,028	861	6,388	2,083	199	41	215
4	Narsinghpur	1	18	429	3,888	183	144	253	10	49	236	1,100	25	19	165	535	4,094	1,091	141	11	63
5	Hoshangabad	6	196	1,063	11,196	230	136	441	8	118	194	1,393	25	10	555	761	4,955	1,221	88	58	159
6	Nimar ...	2	...	950	7,627	351	80	536	51	593	271	1,194	11	37	1,846	203	3,813	1,402	173	24	215
7	Mandla ...	1	...	114	2,318	15	17	85	...	33	146	272	4	10	40	46	1,158	187	15	1	47
8	Betul ...	..	...	244	4,371	140	31	130		543	343	526	1	6	98	408	1,921	250	22	67	396
9	Chhindwara...	...	..	175	2,363	28	57	52	..	77	55	416	6	2	190	92	2,270	588	41	6	29
10	Seoni ..	2	...	323	4,699	47	65	145	...	239	53	463	53	22	173	201	1,832	268	86	117	127
11	[illegible]ghat ...	...	...	398	7,073	78	151	216	1	338	68	661	4	23	202	320	1,812	457	20	2	57
12	Bhandara ..	4	13	593	11,695	94	91	291	5	6,738	111	1,808	4	81	1,351	389	7,217	1,588	57	6	1,234
13	Nagpur ...	32	1	3,437	54,793	1,407	828	2,179	94	8,075	2,213	7,113	170	142	1,953	2,753	32,569	8,864	844	100	579
14	Wardha .	3	...	480	9,014	134	143	410	10	1,218	187	1,172	19	32	256	408	5,677	1,232	88	2	1[illegible]
15	Chanda ..	1	...	670	10,977	16	130	408	10	5,224	278	2,223	2	4	691	655	7,151	1,808	302	79	4[illegible]
16	Raipur ...	43	...	1,586	12,829	523	193	782	22	4,368	472	2,620	55	82	520	963	4,609	2,088	93	37	2[illegible]
17	Bilaspur .	...	1	702	4,575	207	95	289	25	1,178	131	571	52	28	495	183	2,185	320	103	12	[illegible]
18	Sambalpur...	1	...	522	4,160	108	38	384	1	3,604	51	1,251	4	20	168	389	2,751	728	37	11	[illegible]
	Total ...	96	237	14,418	1,75,887	4,090	2,891	7,823	252	33,478	6,190	28,383	559	720	10,580	10,991	113,084	28,438	2,816	692	[illegible]

Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year 1888.

	Local diseases.															4	5		
																	Operations.		
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of)	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue	Diseases of the skin	Fevers	Poisons	General injuries	Local injuries	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each Dispensary.	Major.	Minor.	Number.
2,415	1,302	1,660	79	2,659	2	302	1,553	415	357	320	2,313	8,938	7,768	99	225	1,376	74,007	30	2,885	1
917	428	484	39	1,266	1	149	134	73	72	493	692	4,347	2,591	11	34	752	25,956	19	775	2
3,520	1,306	1,391	104	3,413	1	292	461	187	414	225	1,334	6,184	5,743	146	55	1,876	51,600	116	2,337	3
1,178	501	710	84	1,599	...	102	277	167	115	413	1,006	4,936	2,862	15	101	760	26,390	72	1,119	4
3,239	1,137	1,315	86	2,490	4	217	453	130	109	596	781	4,616	3,642	125	136	998	42,890	91	1,050	5
2,704	1,415	571	379	2,472	5	483	52	94	65	36	1,306	4,041	2,617	99	59	731	36,534	32	1,019	6
642	209	467	18	326	1	81	106	16	1	58	213	1,370	1,164	22	88	11[illegible]	9,473	3	120	7
936	318	397	88	952	1	134	401	35	72	127	606	1,922	1,763	55	73	137	17,511	14	368	8
518	195	613	33	553	2	85	44	53	23	16	508	1,298	1,812	83	58	410	12,641	16	560	9
849	531	754	73	1,285	...	121	51	83	128	43	523	1,758	1,461	48	110	286	17,012	29	504	10
1,849	400	1,371	22	1,907	2	256	65	19	23	5	473	2,456	1,885	33	20	340	23,097	25	286	11
2,400	3,684	946	51	2,319	6	238	308	59	207	272	998	5,888	6,912	204	79	883	58,909	16	1,109	12
17,978	6,188	10,817	502	12,650	47	919	2,717	1,236	1,505	390	7,024	23,274	21,859	991	289	5,987	2,45,557	287	4,455	13
1,823	603	1,778	62	2,547	1	129	246	111	122	82	1,162	5,901	3,979	106	71	815	40,565	15	1,030	14
3,152	963	4,297	45	4,507	2	223	171	71	89	12	1,357	6,953	5,012	28	35	1,017	58,919	22	477	15
3,378	1,320	3,852	160	3,925	6	291	493	71	194	127	2,154	5,865	5,229	139	111	1,016	61,245	99	1,211	16
620	406	957	54	455	16	383	140	165	256	62	101	1,312	1,240	47	57	28[illegible]	18,2[illegible]6	48	597	17
1,108	703	2,065	15	2,824	3	112	126	30	95	56	752	2,202	4,188	19	30	805	2[illegible],380	40	789	18
40,229	21,729	34,445	1,897	48,169	100	4,520	7,834	3,245	3,847	3,633	23,901	92,361	81,755	2,212	1,691	18,595	8,49,965	974	20,832	

V-C.—1. STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1888-89.

No.	District.	Population of districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful	Primary	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000	Number.	Ratio per 1,000
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total number of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female.	Total														
1	Saugor	564,950	141·06	12	9,391	8,854	18,245	1,511	17,539	11,826	5,116	17,149	706	609	97·78	86·26	31·43	18,430	32·62	330	0·58
2	Damoh	312,957	111·81	6	4,762	4,263	9,025	1,494	9,025	6,714	1,372	8,213	.		91·00		26·24	9,509	30·38	237	0·76
3	Jubbulpore	686,606	175·40	15	15,118	14,710	29,828	1,989	29,539	17,257	9,559	27,463	289	213	92·97	73·70	40·31	24,635	35·88	124	0·18
4	Narsinghpur	365,173	190·59	9	12,604	10,691	23,295	2,588	16,070	11,826	2,222	15,737	7,219	6,320	97·89	87·55	60·40	12,645	34·63	123	0·34
5	Hoshangabad	488,591	110·12	9	8,054	7,998	16,052	1,784	15,576	10,895	3,062	14,684	476	430	94·27	90·34	30·93	15,334	31·59	44	0·09
6	Nimar	231,123	69·26	6	6,643	5,989	12,632	2,036	11,751	8,929	1,870	11,308	881	361	96·23	41·32	50·50	12,003	51·93	153	0·66
7	Mandla	301,760	63·94	7	6,417	6,056	12,473	1,777	11,210	3,612	5,576	11,085	1,263	1,238	98·88	98·02	40·84	14,291	47·36	137	0·45
8	Betul	304,905	78·08	8	5,238	5,506	10,744	1,343	10,365	9,109	419	9,944	379	296	95·94	78·10	33·58	9,231	30·28	110	0·36
9	Chhindwara	366,940	95·65	8	9,532	15,388	24,920	3,115	16,039	11,553	1,148	15,779	8,881	6,371	98·38	71·74	60·36	17,562	47·86	103	0·33
10	Seoni	334,733	103·09	9	8,340	7,474	15,814	1,757	15,786	9,161	4,910	15,293	28	22	96·88	78·57	45·75	14,522	43·38	90	0·27
11	Balaghat	340,554	108·25	6	6,798	6,064	12,862	2,144	11,666	9,349	1,543	11,322	1,196	869	97·05	72·66	35·80	12,127	35·61	54	0·16
12	Bhandara	683,779	174·34	11	11,294	10,633	21,927	1,973	21,049	12,436	7,837	20,472	878	678	97·26	76·08	30·93	19,130	27·98	693	1·01
13	Nagpur	697,356	184·19	14	11,255	12,581	23,836	1,454	23,729	12,885	10,400	23,166	107	96	97·63	89·72	33·36	23,221	33·30	480	0·69
14	Wardha	387,221	161·27	7	6,960	6,334	13,294	1,825	13,250	6,794	5,258	12,270	44	44	92·60	100·00	31·80	11,427	37·26	359	0·93
15	Chanda	534,245	49·53	12	9,479	8,914	18,393	1,513	18,385	10,224	5,587	17,292	8	8	94·05	100·00	32·38	16,113	30·16	248	0·46
16	Raipur	1,340,570	123·24	25	20,516	20,022	40,538	1,622	40,485	14,545	21,343	38,883	53	29	96·04	54·72	29·03	38,591	28·79	247	0·22
17	Bilaspur	1,001,230	130·83	22	18,140	17,545	35,685	1,618	35,685	10,992	20,882	33,625		...	94·23		33·58	33,315	33·27	233	0·31
18	Sambalpur	564,600	143·01	15	18,018	17,778	35,796	2,291	34,725	6,648	25,751	33,768	1,071	1,002	97·24	93·56	61·58	26,140	46·30	53	0·14
	Total ..	9,507,302	114·94	201	188,559	186,800	375,359	1,835	351,880	184,255	133,885	337,453	23,479	18,589	95·90	79·17	37·45	331,229	34·84	3,818	0·43

V-C.—3. **STATEMENT** showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1888-89.

District.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination. Total	Primary vaccination. Successful. Under one year.	Primary vaccination. Successful. One and under six years.	Primary vaccination. Successful. Total of all ages.	Re-vaccination. Total.	Re-vaccination. Successful.	Percentage of successful cases. Primary.	Percentage of successful cases. Re-vaccination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Saugor	..	.. ..	.. ...	767	. ...	760	628	88	750	7	6	98·68	85·71
2 Damoh	..	...	. ..	1,052	...	1,052	757	141	912	.	.	86·69	.
3 Jubbulpore	...	.....	.....	1,1[illegible]0	.....	953	[illegible]	335	820	235	18[illegible]	93·19	80·00
4 Narsinghpur	...	... .	. .	...	... .	.	.	..	.		.	9[illegible]·84	... 60·00
5 Hoshangabad	...	... ..	.....	1,1[illegible]	...	1,1[illegible]3	877	110	1,092	36	18	9[illegible]·84	94·12 10·53
6 Nimar	..	.....	. ..	2[illegible]	....	272	226	30	256	19	2	99·35	100·00
7 Mandla	...	.. ..	.	290	.....	298	155	115	290	1	1	99·35	
8 Betul	...	... ..	..	282	... ..	282	198	88	212	...	...	85·82	.
9 Chhindwara	...	.....	.....	2,4[illegible]	... ..	1,627	1,156	122	1,[illegible]	838	595	98·95	71·00
10 Seoni	...	.. .	. ..	92	....	92	59	21	850	..		92·39	...
11 Balaghat	..	... ..	.....	79[illegible]	. . .	77[illegible]	635	69	719	28	15	98·26	46·43
12 Bhandara	..	. ....	. ...	1,174	...	1,170	808	258	1,067	4	4	91·[illegible]	100·00
13 Nagpur	...	.....	....	.....	. ..	.	.	..		..	...	...	.
14 Wardha	...	.....	.....	531	. ..	531	248	185	433			81·54	...
15 Chanda		.. .	.....	818	.	814	485	244	74[illegible]	4	4	81·[illegible]	100·00
16 Raipur	.	. ..	.	754		74[illegible]	555	318	713	7	.	95·19	100·00
17 Bilaspur	..	...	..	6[illegible]	...	69	241	306	6[illegible]	9	6	91·74	66·67
18 Sambalpur	...	..	...	1,26[illegible]	... .	1,007	312	786	1,[illegible]4	165	143	94·26	86·67
Total	.	.	... .	13,6[illegible]	.. ..	12,[illegible]01	7,874	3,274	11,385	1,515	985	1[illegible]·[illegible]	73·23